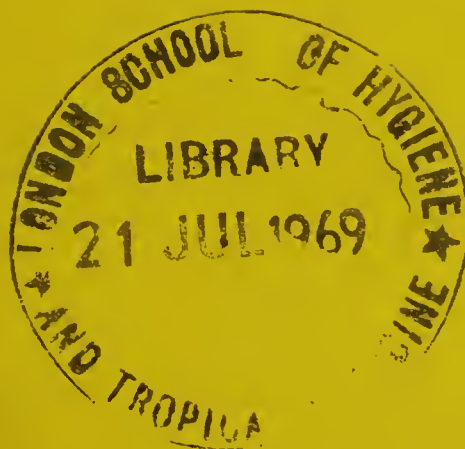


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TERRITORY OF
NEW GUINEA
REPORT FOR
1967—1968



COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA



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Students stretching cattle hides on racks for drying at Karnaliki Vocational School.

Report to the General Assembly of the United Nations

ADMINISTRATION OF THE
TERRITORY OF
NEW GUINEA

1 JULY 1967 – 30 JUNE 1968

*(Submitted in conformity with Article 88
of the Charter of the United Nations and on the basis of
the questionnaire approved by the Trusteeship Council
on 6 June 1952 as amended on
24 July 1958 and 7 July 1961)*

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

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PART I. INTRODUCTORY DESCRIPTIVE SECTION

CHAPTER 1

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE TERRITORY

Area and Location

The Trust Territory of New Guinea extends from the equator to eight degrees south latitude, a distance of 400 nautical miles, and west to east from 141 degrees east longitude to 160 degrees east longitude, a distance of 1,000 nautical miles. The land area of the Territory covers some 92,160 square miles and includes that part of the Island of New Guinea north of the Papuan border and east of the 141st meridian of longitude, the islands of the Bismarck Archipelago, of which New Britain, New Ireland and Manus are the largest, and the two northernmost islands of the Solomon Group, namely Buka and Bougainville.

Topography

The central core of the New Guinea mainland is a massive cordillera which extends from one end of the island to the other, a distance of approximately 1,500 miles. This cordillera is one of the great mountain systems of the world, reaching in several places to a height of over 14,500 feet. It represents an axis of tertiary and mesozoic mountain building situated in a zone of crustal weakness separating the relatively stable Australian continental mass from the Pacific Ocean.

The highest peak in the Territory is Mount Wilhelm (approximately 14,762 feet)* in the Bismarck Range. Despite the fact that the main ranges extend throughout the length of the island and form a complete divide between north and south flowing drainage, they do not consist of a single chain but form a complex system of ranges separated in many cases by broad upland valleys. The principal units of this system in the Territory are the Star Mountains and the Hindenburg, Muller, Kubor, Schrader and Bismarck Ranges. All of these reach an altitude of over 10,000 feet or more and each has an individual character. The width of the main range varies from 50 miles at its narrowest part to 150 miles at its widest. Broad grass-covered valleys are to be

found in the wider portion of these highlands. Some of these valleys are fertile, and generally enjoy a good climate. Marginal to the highlands, dissection has been proceeding apace and has resulted in intensely rugged juvenile topography.

Running parallel to the main ranges, but separated from them by the Central Depression, are the northern mountains. The Central Depression is a great trough of structural origin including the Sepik River basin and the valleys which contain the Markham and Ramu Rivers. The Ramu and Sepik Rivers flow in opposite directions and enter the sea close to each other between Hansa Bay and Wewak. The Markham River flows into the Huon Gulf near Lae. The ranges which constitute the northern mountains, running east from the Territory's western border are as follows: the Bewani, Torricelli and Prince Alexander Mountains (north of the Sepik River) and the Adelbert, Finisterre and Saruwaged Mountains (between the mouth of the Ramu River and the Huon Gulf). The mountains north of the Sepik do not exceed 5,000 feet in height, but in the Finisterre and Saruwaged Ranges of the Huon Peninsula some peaks exceed 13,000 feet. These latter ranges are particularly rugged and include numbers of near-vertical precipices several thousand feet in depth.

The coastal areas of eastern New Guinea show the features associated with a slowly rising littoral. One of the most significant features is that with few exceptions the rivers are not navigable. Another feature is the raised reefs which extend almost continuously from the Sepik delta south-easterly to Cape Cretin. The Morobe coast between Salamaua and Morobe is a drowned littoral and there is a complete absence of raised coral from the mouth of the Markham River to the Papuan border. A notable feature of the north coast is the belt of off-shore volcanic islands which stretches from Wewak to Dampier Strait (west of New Britain).

New Britain is the largest of the islands of the Bismarck Archipelago. There are two main lines of ranges in the island—the Whiteman and Nakanai Ranges in the south which trend from south-west to north-east, and the Baining Mountains of the Gazelle Peninsula, trending north-west and south-east. The low relief of

* Most recently calculated provisional height, subject to adjustment of ± 16 feet.

the north coast is broken by many sharp volcanic peaks which in some cases reach 7,000 feet in height. These volcanoes are mostly of the explosive type and catastrophic eruptions have occurred in recent times. There is a cluster of volcanic mountains containing several peaks over 3,000 feet high at the western end of New Britain and another group of volcanoes further east of the Kimbe Bay and Open Bay areas. On the Gazelle Peninsula near Rabaul there is an area of recent volcanism. Apart from the mountains the whole of New Britain may be classified as shore-line, coastal plains or swamps. The coast-line is approximately 1,000 miles in length around most of which fringes and barrier coral reefs, although not continuous, are extensively developed.

New Ireland has a length of nearly 200 miles, an average width of seven miles, and a maximum width of thirty miles. It is exceedingly mountainous: the Rossel Mountains in the south rise to 6,430 feet and the Schleinnitz Mountains in the north rise to 4,100 feet. The Lelet Plateau is to the south-east of the Schleinnitz Mountains and has an average height of 2,600 feet.

The coasts of New Ireland are relatively straight and exposed and afford little shelter. They have been subject to recent elevation and there has been an extensive development of raised coral reefs.

Manus Island is about 50 miles long from west to east and its greatest width is about 17 miles. The island is mostly hilly and deeply dissected. Along the coast steep slopes alternate with swampy lowland bays and there is no continuous coastal plain. It is fringed by almost continuous coral reefs.

Bougainville is the largest island in the Solomon Islands, being about 127 miles in length with a maximum width of about 49 miles. In the interior, a massive mountain range runs the length of the island and is known as the Emperor Range in the north and the Crown Prince Range in the South. It contains two active volcanoes: Balbi, which is 8,502 feet and Bagana, which is 5,730 feet. Shoals and fringing coral reefs are common off the coast of the island.

Buka Island, just north of Bougainville, is 35 miles long and 9 miles wide. A range of volcanic hills runs the length of the west coast and reaches a maximum height of about 1,300 feet. On the east coast is a lower range of hills formed of coral limestone terraced on their seaward slopes. The east and north coasts are steep with wooded cliffs. The west and south

coasts are protected by a barrier reef, two to three miles off-shore, studded with a number of small coral islets.

There are some 600 lesser islands within the Trust Territory, mainly of volcanic origin or coral formation.

Drainage

The terrain over most of New Guinea, New Britain and New Ireland is composed of rugged mountain ranges which run along the lengths of these islands. This topography and the high rainfall of these islands together give rise to a drainage pattern which is characterised by frequent mountain torrents and short swift-flowing streams. The Sepik is the only river navigable for any great distance by craft larger than canoes or launches. Vessels of draught up to thirteen feet can sail upstream some 300 miles from its mouth.

This drainage pattern makes the development of permanent road links through these islands very difficult, and is a serious hindrance to any kind of travel.

Swamps are common. Tidal swamps which are almost entirely composed of mangroves occur intermittently round the coasts where the land is regularly submerged at high tide. Riverine swamps are to be found in the Sepik basin while grass and reed marshes are common in the mid-Sepik and mid-Ramu areas where the low-lying terrain is almost continuously under water.

There are some small lakes in the Territory but none is of any physiographic or economic importance.

Climate

Lying wholly within the tropics between the continents of Asia and Australia, the Territory of New Guinea has a typical monsoonal climate. The north-west monsoon season, during which the winds blow from a north-west or westerly direction, lasts from December to March and the south-east trades season, when the winds blow from the south-east or east, lasts from May to October. In April-May and October-November transitional periods occur during which the wind changes its direction. The time and intensity of the winds vary from year to year as in other monsoonal regions.

Both the north-west monsoon and the south-east trades reach the Territory heavily laden with moisture. As a result, most places in the Territory have an average annual rainfall of more than 100 inches. The highest figures are recorded on coasts and mountain-sides exposed to the steady south-east trades. Southern New

Britain and the higher mountains of the Huon Peninsula, for example, have an average annual rainfall of 250 inches or more. Wide valleys parallel to the east coast such as the Middle and Upper Ramu valleys, and enclosed valleys in the highland regions such as the Bulolo Valley, where the average annual rainfall is about 60 inches, lie in 'rain shadow' zones and have a relatively low rainfall.

In some areas rainfall throughout the year is generally uniform, but because of the effect of the topography on the rain-bearing winds most places have a definite seasonal distribution of rainfall, receiving their greatest rainfall in one or other of the two main wind seasons. The island of New Britain illustrates this perfectly. As the mountainous backbone of the island lies across the direction of the seasonal winds, the north coast receives most of its rainfall in the north-west monsoon season, during which the south coast is relatively dry. The central mountains here form an effective barrier and place the south in a 'rain shadow'. During the south-east trades season, however, the southern coast experiences heavy rain while the protected northern coast remains dry.

The length of day varies only slightly throughout the year, with a half-hour difference between the limits of sunrise and sunset. Dawn and twilight are of short duration.

Atmospheric temperature and humidity are uniformly high throughout the year and summer and winter seasons as experienced in the temperate latitudes do not exist. The mean maximum temperature is about 90 degrees Fahrenheit and the mean minimum about 73 degrees Fahrenheit in coastal areas. The diurnal temperature variation is between ten and fifteen degrees Fahrenheit in most places. There is a general lowering of temperatures with increases in elevation, highland areas being cooler than the coastal regions.

Natural Resources

Soils. Most of the inland country is covered with shallow, heavily leached and infertile soils. Notable exceptions are to be found in the broad valleys, such as the Ramu and Markham, and an appreciable part of the plateau regions of the central mountains, including areas in the vicinity of Goroka, Mount Hagen, Aiyura and Chimbu, where either alluvial soils or soils of volcanic origin occur.

The soils of the coastal areas are of varying fertility, ranging from shallow, relatively infertile soils formed from decomposed coral to

very fertile, deep alluvial and volcanic soils. From the evidence available, it appears that the greatest possibilities for agricultural development are on the latter two groups of soils. The better alluvial soils are of recent origin. Alluvial soils of varying quality occur widely throughout the Territory, the largest areas being on the coastal plains and in the broad river valleys, not only on the valley floors, but frequently also on the adjoining slopes. There are appreciable areas of volcanic soils along the north coast of New Britain and in the Rabaul area, where most of the commercial and agricultural development of the island is centred. Extensive areas of volcanic soils also occur in Bougainville. As a general rule the soils of greatest fertility are those where volcanic activity has been recent. (As soil matures it tends to become degraded as a result of leaching.)

Minerals. Minerals known to occur in the Territory include gold, platinum, osmiridium, silver, copper, iron, lead, zinc, nickel, chrome, sulphur, low-grade coal and various gemstones. Of these only gold has assumed economic significance. Gold is produced principally from the Wau-Bulolo area of the Morobe District. The extent of copper ore deposits discovered in Bougainville is being investigated.

Vegetation and Timber Resources. The luxuriant vegetation includes a great wealth of plant species and by far the greater part of the Territory still bears natural vegetation little affected by man. Much of the Territory has now been investigated botanically and thousands of species have already been identified. The flora of the Territory has much in common with that of northern Australia, but, because of considerable Asian elements, New Guinea is reckoned botanically as part of the Indo-Malayan region.

Except for low-rainfall areas most of the Territory below 6,000 feet is covered by rain forest, characterised by a thick overhead canopy which cuts off the sunlight and inhibits the growth of small bushes. Except for isolated high trees the ceiling is dense and fairly uniform in height. Many trees are buttressed by roots which radiate several yards from the trunk.

Secondary growth, consisting of a thick tangle of bushes, brambles and creepers, is found throughout the rain forests, usually in small isolated patches near villages, or where the land has previously been cleared for gardens.

At altitudes of about 6,000 feet the rain forest usually gives way to moss forest which persists to the edge of the alpine vegetation at about 11,000 feet. The trees of the moss forest are lichen-covered and festooned; the ground is carpeted with a layer of moss and decayed vegetation many feet thick.

Above 11,000 feet the trees are stunted conifers and other species constituting what is known as alpine forest. The timber is rarely continuous, but grows in stands separated by stretches of grassland over which tree-ferns and shrubs are scattered. Trees are rarely found above 12,000 feet, where grasslands predominate.

Some areas in various parts of the Territory are completely covered by tall grasses, usually kunai or kangaroo grass. Very extensive grasslands occur in the Waria, Markham, Ramu and Sepik valleys and in the highlands. Some of these may be natural grassland, but in most cases there is little doubt that they have been caused by fires or clearing.

In the swamp lands there is a large variety of plants. Mangrove is to be found between the limits of tides on most flat areas along the coast and also along rivers. It covers the delta of the Ramu River. Nipa palm is often associated with mangrove and patches of it grow in the less salty parts of the large rivers. In general the mangrove occurs nearest the sea with nipa behind it extending to the limits of the brackish water. Sago palms grow generally in swamps beyond the limits of brackish water, numerous stands occurring along the Sepik and Ramu Rivers. Pit pit, which grows to a height of about twelve feet and resembles wild sugar cane, is also to be found in swampy low-lying country, usually lining stream banks, but it is not widespread.

There are several timbers which have economic possibilities; they are mainly softwoods, although a few durable hardwoods exist. (The development of timber and other forest industries is dealt with in Chapter 6 of Section 4 of Part VI of this report).

Fauna. The fauna of New Guinea is closely related to that of Australia. However, the long isolation of the New Guinea group of islands has resulted in the survival of some species which have become extinct on the continent.

There are over 100 species of mammals. Among these marsupials predominate, the largest being the tree kangaroo. The phalanger family is represented by several species of which the cuscus and red bandicoot are

members. There is only one carnivorous animal, the dasyure, known in Australia as the native cat, but it is extremely rare. Non-marsupials include the echidna (or spiny anteater). Bats, rats and mice are common.

There are about seventy species of snakes many of which are poisonous. The non-poisonous varieties include boas and pythons. Lizards are common and many species are represented. Tortoises and crocodiles are found in the rivers and sea.

More than eighty species of amphibia exist, all of which belong to one or other of five families of frogs; many of these are arboreal.

New Guinea is the home of numerous brightly coloured birds. Most are of Australian origin, but many have come from the Malayan region. The Bird of Paradise and the Cassowary appear to be of native origin. There is an abundance of cockatoos, parrots and lorries, pigeons, kingfishers, honeysuckers, thrushes, warblers and shrikes.

The waters of the Territory contain over 1,400 species of fish, most of which are found in brackish and salt water. In reef waters the most common species are trevally, parrot fish, snapper and many other varieties which are important as food. Mackerel and tuna are common throughout the year in reef and adjacent waters. In the estuaries and at the mouth of the rivers mullet, bream, cod and milk fish are to be found.

The fish species of the highland rivers are far less varied, and of the few species found, the eel-tail catfish is the most common.

Members of the group *Crustacea* are well represented, the species of crayfish and prawn being typical of the Indo-Pacific region.

The Territory teems with insects and most places are alive with ants, cockroaches, flies, sandflies, mosquitoes and many other types. Some of these are dangerous, the most harmful to humans being the malaria-carrying mosquito and the typhus-bearing mite. Certain species of borers and coconut hoppers are detrimental to plants. Butterflies are numerous, large and often beautifully coloured.

Discussion of the fauna of the Territory would be incomplete without some mention of the giant snail, which was introduced by the Japanese as a food during the war. Work is being carried out continuously to control the spread of this potentially serious pest, which has caused much damage to village gardens in areas of New Ireland, New Britain and adjoining islands.

CHAPTER 2

PEOPLE

Population

At 30 June 1968 the indigenous population of the Territory was estimated to exceed 1,670,000 made up as follows:

Particulars	Males	Females	Persons
Enumerated Population—			
Children	366,120	344,219	710,339
Adults	512,732	448,872	961,604
Total	878,852	793,091	1,671,943
Estimated Balance ..	..	..	5,331
Grand Total ..	..	..	1,677,274

A comparison of the statistics of the indigenous population at 30 June 1967 and 30 June 1968, taking into account the revised estimates of uncounted population, indicates that there has been a small natural increase, resulting in a net overall gain of about 42,000. These figures are obtained by the Department of District Administration which carries out, usually annually, censuses of village populations involving a bare minimum of characteristics.

Concurrently with Australian censuses since 1947 (i.e. in 1947, 1954 and 1961) there has been a census of the non-indigenous population of the Territory carried out under the *Census Ordinance* 1947. This Ordinance, which did not apply to indigenes of the Territory, was repealed by the *Census (Papua and New Guinea) Ordinance* 1966. Under the 1966 Census Ordinance passed by the House of Assembly in March 1966, the Administrator may declare a period to be a census period, appoint a person to be the Statistician for the purposes of the Ordinance, and this Statistician may cause to be collected information in relation to a time within a census period from the whole population or part of the population of the Territory. A census was conducted during 1966. Details can be found at p. 5 of the Annual Report for 1966-67.

Changes and Movements of Population

Few of the indigenous people travel outside their linguistic groups except to trade or work. As in many other countries, the towns provide an attraction and there is some drift of popula-

tion to them. The permanent or semi-permanent population in towns, continues to grow and it is not uncommon to find second and third generation town dwellers who give a measure of stability to the population of the main centres. The growing towns pose administrative difficulties in connection with housing, recreation, employment and social services generally, but the growth rate is not large enough to constitute a major problem.

Friction sometimes occurs between groups, but rarely to the extent of creating an administrative problem. Social control among town dwellers is becoming vested in such organisations as the Rabaul Welfare Committee, which is representative of all migrant groups in that area. The Committee concerns itself with such matters as employment and repatriation and maintains a constant review of urban social conditions.

The intensive economic development and expansion of education, infant and maternal welfare and general health services which have taken place among the indigenous population since the war of 1939-45 have resulted in population increases in many areas. There is, however, no shortage of land for subsistence purposes, but such shortages could develop in the future in some of the more densely populated areas such as the Chimbu Valley in the Chimbu District and the Maprik Sub-district of the East Sepik District. In other areas of high population such as the Wabag Sub-district of the Western Highlands District, land resources, while adequate for subsistence, may be insufficient for progressive agricultural development schemes. The Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries is continuing its work in these areas to improve local agricultural techniques and raise the output and quality of food and cash crops. In the Chimbu, Maprik and Wabag areas an intensive survey has been conducted into population growth, soil fertility, farm practices and other matters so that the extent of the problem may be gauged and, where necessary, remedial measures planned.

Investigations have already shown that areas suitable for re-settlement exist in some districts and these investigations are continuing. A situation demanding re-settlement measures has not so far developed in any area, but some 2,000 acres of land in the Gazelle Peninsula and 532 acres at Ambenob, near Madang, have been leased to local government councils and 25,500 acres to individuals in connection with land development and settlement schemes.

Additional land is being made available. These schemes are referred to in Part V, Chapter 3, and Part VI, Section 4, Chapter 3 (b).

One of the duties of officers in the field is to determine what lands are surplus to the foreseeable needs of their owners and might therefore be available for purchase for use by others.

Structure of Tribal Societies

Ethnic Structure. The indigenous people of the Territory may in general be grouped with the Melanesians who occupy the greater part of the Western Pacific. There is a great diversity of physical types and linguistic groups among them.

The distinction sometimes made between Papuan and Melanesian racial types lacks clarity as there is a great deal of overlapping between groups and much variation within each group. There is some confusion also because these terms have been used in linguistic studies, and linguistic groups do not necessarily coincide with physical groups. Probably the chief conclusion from physical studies has been that the origins of the Territory's people were diverse and that there has been a good deal of movement and mixing among the ancestors of the present-day people. Generally, it may be said that the Papuan is representative of the interior, while the Melanesian is representative of the coastal and island areas.

A few groups of such short stature that they have been described as pygmies or negritos have been recognised. Apart from stature, however, they do not appear to have any greater differences from their neighbours than those generally found between the Territory's groups, and it has been suggested that they may not be a distinct immigrant type but may have developed locally from ancestors similar to those of their neighbours. The main group in this classification is in the Aiome area of Madang District.

In the north-west islands of the Manus group are small groups of people physically resembling the inhabitants of the area commonly called Micronesia and they have been classified as Micronesian. There appears to have been considerable mingling between these people and neighbouring Melanesians.

The few Polynesian groups are found only on the Tauu and Nukumanu Islands and other small adjacent atolls.

Linguistic Structure. The linguistic pattern is varied and so great is the diversity that members of villages only a few miles apart are

often unable to understand one another without the aid of an interpreter. In coastal areas groups speaking the same language are seldom composed of more than 5,000. In the Chimbu and Western Highlands Districts there are some larger groups. These include the Enga language group in the Mount Hagen and Wabag Sub-Districts, the Med!pa language groups in the Mount Hagen Sub-District, which is composed of more than 30,000 people and the Kuman language group in the Chimbu District, which is larger still.

Polynesian languages are spoken in a few small eastern islands such as Tauu and Nukamanu, and Micronesian influences are evident in some of the small language groups of Manus District. For the rest of the Territory, the languages fall into one or other of two broad divisions. On the one hand are languages of the Melanesian type. These are related to one another within the Territory and to other Melanesian languages spoken in the Western Pacific. They belong to the Austronesian family of languages, though some of them exhibit non-Austronesian characteristics. On the other hand are languages which are frequently called Papuan, but, since it has not been possible to demonstrate any relationship between them, it appears undesirable to give them a name that suggests that they belong to a type.

Generally speaking, the Melanesian languages are spoken in the Manus District, the Bismarck Archipelago, Bougainville and the coastal areas of the New Guinea mainland where they frequently appear side by side with non-Melanesian languages. Melanesian languages are spoken near the coast: they are spoken farthest inland in an area about 70 miles inland in the Markham Valley. Non-Melanesian languages have been heard in every district though they are rare in New Britain and New Ireland. They are heard throughout the New Guinea mainland interior and part of the coast. They are spoken by a greater number of people than are the Melanesian languages.

A great many people also speak Melanesian Pidgin, which has become the lingua franca for the whole of the Trust Territory. The vocabulary includes a large number of words of English derivation, some Melanesian terms and a few German, Malay and Polynesian terms. The grammar is simple and based on Melanesian. It is quickly learned by the indigenous inhabitants among whom it has spread rapidly as a means of overcoming the

multiplicity of local languages and dialects which formerly were a bar to communication and understanding between groups.

Indigenous Religions. Magico-religious beliefs and practices are an integral part of the indigenous cultures. They are numerous and diverse in character and are largely based on ancestor and spirit worship. Belief in a supreme being or a limited number of deities has not been observed, the emphasis having been on respect for and attempts to please and propitiate a number of spiritual beings, some remembered ancestors, some existing from the remote past. At times these beings are given a location in certain material objects. Generally, the attitudes of the indigenous people towards the universe are anthropomorphic. Supernatural beings are generally conceived of as being human and approached according to patterns of sacrifice, atonement and intercession but the attitude to such beings could not properly be called 'worship'. There is widespread belief in the existence of individual spirit doubles which have some resemblance to the soul and which are thought to survive for various periods after death. Generally, mourning rites play a significant part in the people's lives, while placation of the ancestors' ghosts is often important in rules governing agriculture, hunting, fishing, etc. There are numerous myths and legends closely identified with prevailing superstitions and beliefs in magic by which the attributes of inanimate things may be acquired. The people have not built up a consistent theology or magicology but continue their magical practices because tradition has given these a validity. Usually no clear distinction is made between the 'natural' and the 'supernatural', so that magical and religious arts are thought of as quite practical ways of coping with certain aspects of physical reality. Sickness and misfortune are often ascribed to sorcery, the breaking of taboos, or to malevolent spirits. The concept of fortuitous 'accident' is nearly always limited and in many areas non-existent.

Male cultic societies occur in many parts of the Territory and are commonly associated with, among other things, the initiation of young men into adulthood.

The individual's right to his own customs and beliefs is recognised by law. Those magico-religious practices which are repugnant to the general principles of humanity are prohibited by law. At the same time the people are quite receptive to the evangelistic work of the Christian missions and there are now considerable groups which are largely Christianised. In

many cases, of course, traditional magico-religious beliefs and practices persist in Christian communities.

There has been no major religious or quasi-religious movement in the Territory for some years. Such movements as have taken place have usually been on a small scale and of short duration. The practices adopted have usually been a synthesis of Christian and traditional rituals, frequently based on a wrong conception of European ideals and methods.

Social Structure. Social systems vary considerably in detail throughout the Territory, but in outline conform to a pattern usual in the Western Pacific region of Melanesia (and indeed among indigenous societies in many other parts of the world) and can be said to be based upon the family.

The chief characteristics of the social structure are:

- (i) the prevalence of a subsistence economy with a limited range of difference in individual wealth;
- (ii) the recognition of bonds of kinship with obligations extending beyond the family group;
- (iii) generally egalitarian relationships with an emphasis on acquired rather than inherited status; and
- (iv) a strong attachment of the people to their land.

Other characteristics typical of New Guinea and other parts of the Western Pacific and Melanesia are the small size of the political unit and general absence of formal political institutions. Emphasis is placed on the acquisition of material goods, not primarily for personal consumption or the creation of differential living standards, but rather as a means of establishing individual prestige and status within the community through the giving of feasts and the performance of complex sequences of gift exchanges.

Most of the people are subsistence farmers who also produce a few cash crops for sale or barter. The latter activity has been greatly increased in the post-war years to form a basis for economic progress, and in the more advanced areas is becoming more important than traditional subsistence agriculture, which however, remains and ensures the people's livelihood even if the prices of cash crops should fall. The latter remains, however, and forms a bulwark against economic recession. Generally, subsistence farming is based on a system of shifting cultivation. Land is cleared

but only one or two crops are taken from it, after which it is allowed to revert to bush or grass. Before a crop is planted a major clearing effort is usually required. The crops planted in this way include yams, taro and sweet potatoes. In some places, however, food collection from naturally growing plants such as the sago palm is more important than cultivation. Yams, taro, sweet potatoes and sago and also subsidiary foods may be found in the one area, but usually one of the four forms the staple food of any particular group. Domestic pigs are kept and are numerous in some areas. They are regarded as a token of wealth and prestige, to be reserved for feasts and special occasions, rather than as a source of daily food. In coastal areas the indigenous people fish and everywhere some form of hunting adds to the variety of the diet, but the quantity of meat thus obtained is small and the protein intake is limited.

The division of labour between the sexes involves the extension of women's work beyond domestic duties within the home. In the main, women maintain the garden, though men do the initial clearing and such heavy work as fencing. Planting, harvesting and some maintenance are the work of both sexes, with variations from place to place in the extent of either's duties.

Articles of trade importance may be made by either men or women. Clay pots, for instance, which in various places are a basis of exchange, are made by women in many areas.

Features of the indigenous system of work are the small degree of specialisation and the high degree to which each individual is equipped to carry out all duties considered suitable for his or her sex. A few practices, particularly in the spheres of art and magic, may be confined to a few people or to individuals within some communities and some individuals are naturally more skilled than their fellows in particular activities; but, except as provided for through division between the sexes, all individuals perform the same type of work and can practise most of the skills possessed by their communities. A man's importance or standing as a leader in a community does not exempt him from such duties as the cultivation of crops, house-building and canoe-making.

Inheritance follows two systems. In some communities the predominant system is that the individual inherits from the father and his group; in others inheritance is predominantly from the mother's group. Affiliation with kinship groups shows the same variation.

In most areas, ownership of land is vested in a clan or some other kinship group, with usufructuary rights being granted to individuals over a reasonable amount of the land. In some areas the individual may select his own garden land, in others it may be assigned by tribal authority. Hunting, grazing and forest lands are usually held in common. In a few areas true individual ownership of land exists. Further information on this matter is given in Part VI, Section 4, Chapter 3, sub-section (a), Land Tenure.

The people of the Territory live in villages usually of 200-300 inhabitants, though some are larger; in hamlets of about 20-40 inhabitants; or sometimes isolated in single dwellings. Except near centres of European influence, houses are built of local timber, grasses and palm leaves and show many differences in size, design and method of construction. This is due in part to the great diversity of the environment, ranging from the low-lying coastal regions to altitudes of 7,000 to 8,000 feet in the mountainous interior and including swamp, river and lake. Usually the houses are occupied by individual families, though it is customary in some places for men to sleep and spend a large part of their time in special 'men's houses'.

The people's sense of community fellowship rarely extends beyond the village or collection of neighbouring hamlets. Within the larger language groupings, while there is usually little feeling of common interests and aims, there is an awareness of difference from other groups speaking a different language.

Communities in the Territory have always been strongly influenced by belief in magic—both 'social' and 'anti-social'. Social magic may be directed towards ensuring the well-being of garden crops, adequate rainfall and the success of trading expeditions. Anti-social magic may be aimed at bringing death and disaster to enemies. Skill and power in magic are often thought to be the possession of particular individuals whose qualities are utilised by their fellows. This is probably the most notable example of specialisation to be observed among the Territory's communities.

Generally in the political organisation of local groups all men have some influence and all have the opportunity of rising to leadership by exhibiting qualities considered desirable by the group. Energy in the acquisition of wealth in the form of garden produce, ceremonial and other objects counts for much in most communities, while in earlier days skill in leadership in war was also an important

quality. Other attributes which may confer influence are general personality, outstanding knowledge of a group's customs and skills and, in some communities, inherited rank or reputation as a practitioner of magic.

Each group has its customary law, backed by the authority of myth and legend, but there are no institutions specifically directed towards the administration of justice. Offences are matters for adjustment between the individuals actually concerned, or between the kinship groups to which they belong; sometimes they may be left to the operation of supernatural forces. In cases of murder, for example, the view is often taken that the kinship group of the dead man is entitled to kill the murderer or another member of his group, or to receive some form of compensation. Adultery, regarded as a serious offence in many groups, is likewise often a matter for punishment, or the payment of compensation to the aggrieved person and his kindred. Some offences, such as incest, are frequently considered to have such dangerous spiritual consequences for whole communities that the group unites in demanding the punishment or even death of the offending parties. Disputes affecting whole communities are generally resolved by meetings of community leaders, which in this way function from time to time as a rudimentary form of tribunal.

A few customs contrary to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, such as head-hunting, the blood feud and cannibalism, existed within the traditional social system. The law against such is enforced in all areas including areas classified as 'restricted'.

The practice of the arts is rarely undertaken for its own sake, but usually in connection with religion, magic and ceremonial occasions. Where contact with outside influences has modified traditional beliefs the interest in the practice of indigenous arts has naturally tended to decline. In an attempt to maintain interest in traditional art forms, schools have placed emphasis on handicraft work.

Extensive trade systems existed in many areas in the past and some of these are still found, for example, in the Huon Gulf and Markham River areas of the Morobe District, the Mount Hagen area of the Western Highlands District and the Manus and New Britain Districts. Artefacts, including pottery, stone axes, wood-carvings and shell-work, are exchanged between communities for other objects, foodstuffs or money. Some of these artefacts are utilitarian, while others have ceremonial or religious significance.

Medical science and principles of sanitation were quite unknown to traditional society. Death and illness have undoubtedly influenced the evolution of religious and magical practices, and the whole social structure has at least been modified by endemic disease. The presence of malaria or epidemics of diseases like seasonal pneumonia and dysentery has frequently contributed to local migrations and resettlement. The limitations which chronic malaria and hookworm impose on physical and mental effort have been significant, and such ill-health perpetuated by insanitary practices has been a major influence in slow population growth and general backwardness.

The traditional social system does not include formal educational institutions. Knowledge to fit them to take their place as adults is given to children by example and practical application. Children accompany their elders on their daily tasks, observe and assist to the limit of their ability, and hence gradually develop all adult skills. Knowledge of the group's legends and social values is imparted in stories told by the elders and may be added to during initiation ceremonies.

Most aspects of indigenous life have been increasingly affected by external influences since the period of first European contact. There have been no significant changes, however, in the physical types of the various areas, as there has been little intermixing between groups. Social systems have been affected by the organised activities of the Administration and the missions, by employment outside the individual's local group and by increasing contacts between groups.

The use of money has to some extent modified the influence of older forms of wealth on which leadership was often based. The disappearance of warfare and the lessening of belief in the efficacy of magic have also had an effect on the basis of leadership, on local political conditions and on customary law.

The diverse nature and peculiar characteristics of indigenous society, however, have presented many obstacles to orderly social change. The difficulty of communication with peoples who have no tradition of literacy, and who speak so many different languages that they are unable to communicate amongst themselves, has impeded progress. But even when the possibility of material and social progress and the means of achieving it have been presented in comprehensible form, there remains the task of awakening in the people such a desire for progress that they will be prepared to pay the price of major social

change. In very ordinary but basic matters adherence to custom can hinder progress. For example, the need for children to attend school regularly, and for many years, may be in conflict with the need for them to obtain the local practical education described above, with the desire of the social groups to retain the services of the young, and with the fact that a minor amount of normal schooling can appear as a significant and sufficient education to an illiterate people. Even such matters as the conducting of a census can require extensive investigation and great care, as in some areas people are not permitted by tribal custom to speak their own names, while in others they will not give their names, or will give false names, through fear that the recording of their names in a book will, by magical association, give power over them to the recorder or to the holder of the book.

Apart from the difficulty of introducing new ideas and methods, the pressure of change inevitably causes some degree of conflict within the social system. When such conflicts reach significant proportions or when failures occur or desires for unattainable goals arise, there is a danger that the people will try to rationalise or explain them as resulting from the discarding or amendment of traditional custom; this can result in failure to use and benefit from all available knowledge and consequently in resentment.

Exclusive loyalty to village groups is another obstacle to progress as it tends to prevent the development of a conception of the wider national community. While it is important that divergent interests should be reconciled, and balanced by a recognition and development of common interests, experience has shown that a too rapid transition to wider groupings and consequent modification of existing loyalties may cause some weakening of the local social system before new forms have been adequately developed and adopted. The establishment of law and order, the development of communications and the use of a lingua franca all assist in breaking down barriers of ignorance and active mistrust, while schools, co-operative societies, local government councils, social organisations, public health, agricultural and forestry services foster orderly progress and the growth of a wider consciousness. Progress in these fields, though not always rapid, is usually steady and soundly based.

Nevertheless, the broadening of social consciousness has in some cases involved severe social strains. In the small, closely-knit community characteristic of traditional society,

individuals felt both highly suspicious of those outside their own community and secure in their position within their own community. The individual's sense of security within his own community was connected with the complex network of rights and obligations which involved all the members of each community. Each individual had a full share in, and an adequate understanding of, the full range of his community's culture as a result of the small degree of specialisation of work. Lack of knowledge of other systems and other cultures led to a conservatism which worked against social change. Most members of a community accepted their social system without question, and the sense of security arising from this situation prevented the development of the individual and community stresses which frequently accompany social change. The broadening of experience of large numbers of people has meant that this situation has been fundamentally altered in many parts of the Territory.

On the one hand, knowledge of the existence of a wide variety of social systems and social possibilities has frequently led individuals to question the validity of their own systems, including some elements of those systems which have been valuable in maintaining social integration and stability. In some places, this has been followed by an early breakdown of several important social sanctions, and the weakening of the forces behind the internal network of rights and obligations on which each individual's sense of security was based. Where this has happened before new or adapted social institutions have had time to take sufficiently deep root, a considerable feeling of bewilderment and insecurity has developed.

On the other hand, though knowledge of the existence of cultural possibilities other than their own has been acquired by many individuals, few have yet gained, through experience, as distinct from instruction, a sufficient understanding of the cultures concerned to enable them to absorb into their own culture those elements they consider desirable. At times this has led to a feeling of frustration which, combined with a loss of faith in the validity and security of various aspects of their original small social groups, has in some places brought undesirable social and psychological strains to many people. Observation shows that strains of this nature have led not only to mental attitudes which are unsatisfactory to individuals themselves, but also to very

difficult social situations connected with the relationship between different groups in the community.

In recognition of these situations, a clinical survey of the mental health of the indigenous people was conducted by a psychiatrist and a professor of psychology from Australia. As a result of their findings, a Division of Mental Health was created in the Department of Public Health and the Permanent Committee on Mental Health and Cultural Development established. The Permanent Committee, which held its first meeting in July 1961, continues to advise the Administration on preventive aspects of mental health and to study trends in culture contact both in the Territory and overseas.

In summary it may be said that the Territory is an area of great cultural diversity as well as considerable variation in the degree and nature of cultural contact. These factors, coupled with the difficulties of terrain and climate, the complete lack of any indigenous capital works or services suitable to a modern state, the resistance to changes in the indigenous social system, and the unsuitability of the indigenous institutions for development beyond the small village or tribal group or beyond the subsistence level, result in administrative problems of extraordinary complexity and magnitude.

CHAPTER 3

HISTORICAL SURVEY

New Guinea was sighted by Portuguese and Spanish navigators in the early part of the sixteenth century. In 1545 a Spaniard, Ynigo Ortis de Retez, sailing along the north coast of the island, coined the name 'New Guinea' because of some fancied resemblance between the inhabitants of the north coast of the mainland and those of the African Guinea Coast. The first Englishman to sail along the New Guinea coast was William Dampier in 1700, and the strait between New Britain and Rooke Island was afterwards given his name.

During the next 170 years other European navigators, most of whom were British or Dutch, visited New Guinea, but although much of the coastlines of the New Guinea mainland and of the adjacent islands had been explored, little was known of the country or its inhabitants until late in the nineteenth century. European industry's need for coconut

oil provided for the first time a market for one of New Guinea's natural products and brought its isolation to an end.

In the 1870's the largest trading firm in the Pacific, Godeffroy's, of Hamburg, began trading for copra in the New Guinea islands. In 1884 Germany formally took possession of what is now the Trust Territory of New Guinea. The Administration of the new Territory, then known as German New Guinea, was placed in the hands of the chartered company, the German New Guinea Company, but in 1899 the Imperial Government assumed control. In 1914 the Territory was occupied by Australian troops and remained under military administration until 1921.

In 1920 the League of Nations, in pursuance of Article 22 of the Covenant, conferred upon His Britannic Majesty, for and on behalf of the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia, a Mandate for the Government of the Territory of New Guinea. The *New Guinea Act* 1920 which came into force on 9 May 1921, was passed by the Commonwealth Parliament to provide for the governing of the Territory in accordance with Article 22.

The Territory was administered under the Mandate until the Japanese invasion brought about the suspension of civil administration and the devastation of large areas of the Territory. The Australian New Guinea Administrative Unit, the organ of military government, became responsible for the administration of the indigenous inhabitants, and, as far as circumstances permitted, kept plantations in production. The indigenous people made a valuable contribution to the Allied war effort.

With the surrender of the Japanese in 1945, civil administration of the Territory was progressively restored between October 1945 and June 1946, under the provisions of the *Papua-New Guinea Provisional Administration Act* 1945-1946. This Act provided for those parts of the Territory to which the National Security (Emergency Control) Regulations of the Commonwealth of Australia had ceased to apply to be administered in conjunction with the Territory of Papua as an administrative union called the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, with one Administrator and one Supreme Court (the Supreme Court of Papua and New Guinea).

At the end of the war the Territorial Administration began the task of recovery and

rehabilitation, which was progressively accomplished with the help of large grants from the Australian Government and of payments compensating for war damage.

The Trusteeship Agreement for the Territory was approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 13 December 1946. The Agreement provides that visiting Missions from the United Nations General Assembly and under its authority, the Trusteeship Council, may visit the Territory. Such Visiting Missions have visited the Territory on seven occasions—1950, 1953, 1956, 1959, 1962, 1965 and 1968. A copy of the Trusteeship Agreement is to be found at Appendix XXIII.

The *Papua and New Guinea Act* 1949 approved the placing of New Guinea under the International Trusteeship System and provided for the government of the Territory in an administrative union with the Territory of Papua with the title of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

The Act provided for a Legislative Council for the Territory of Papua and New Guinea (which was established at Port Moresby, Papua, on 26 November 1951) and also for a judicial organisation, a public service and a system of local government. The Legislative Council consisted of the Administrator and 28 other members, 16 of whom were official members, 3 were elected members and 9 were appointed members. At least three of the nine appointed members were indigenes.

The *Papua and New Guinea Act* 1960 increased the size of the Legislative Council to thirty-seven members who were to include the Administrator; twelve elected members of whom six were to be indigenous members elected by the indigenous people; ten appointed members, of whom at least five were to be indigenous members; and fourteen official members.

The *Papua and New Guinea Act* 1963 replaced the Legislative Council by a House of Assembly. The first House of Assembly opened on 8 June 1964 and had sixty-four members who included an elected indigenous majority and only ten nominated official members.

In May 1965 the House of Assembly appointed a Select Committee on Constitutional Development to consider ways and means of preparing and presenting, and to draft for the House, a set of constitutional proposals to serve as a guide for future constitutional development in the Territory. The

Committee presented its final report to the House of Assembly on 6 June, and it was adopted by the House on 8 June 1967.

The *Papua and New Guinea Act* 1967 implemented the recommendations contained in the first report of the Select Committee on Constitutional Development by increasing the number of elected members of the House of Assembly to 84. The *Papua and New Guinea Act* 1968 implemented the recommendations of the final report of the Select Committee concerning the executive government of the territory.

Native local government councils were first established in four areas in 1950. The councils were introduced with the primary aim of teaching the indigenous people to accept responsibility for local government and have proved successful. Legislation for the expansion of the composition and functions of the local government system was brought into operation on 1 January 1965. There are now sixty-seven multi-racial councils out of a total of ninety local government councils in the Territory.

Personal taxation was introduced in the Territory from 1 January 1958. It is however no longer levied, and the system of direct taxation was extended still further by the introduction of income tax on 1 August 1959. At the same time, export duties were abolished. Another significant development in the field of public finance occurred in 1960 with the raising of the first Territory loan of \$200,000. By 30 June 1968 a total of \$34,405,110 had been subscribed in public loans in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea and of this \$1,313,212 has been redeemed.

In 1963 a Mission from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development undertook an economic survey of the Territory at the invitation of the Australian Government. The report, presented in 1964, has proved a valuable guide for policy and action.

A further Mission from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development visited the Territory during March 1968. The Mission examined and discussed current development in the Territory.

In October 1965 an Economic Advisor to the Administration was appointed, with responsibility for co-ordinating and reviewing economic development planning.

The marked increase in the tempo of development in all fields in recent years has led to a corresponding expansion of the Public Service of the Territory. Information on the

development and organisation of the Public Service is given in Chapter 4 of Part V of this Report.

Soon after the House of Assembly passed the *University of Papua and New Guinea Ordinance* 1965 and the *Institute of Higher Education Ordinance* 1965-1967 the Australian Government announced the establishment of a University and an Institute of Higher Education. The University, which is situated in Port Moresby, accepted its first students in 1966,

and the Institute, which is being developed at Lae, accepted its first students in 1967.

Of particular significance is the increasing participation by Territory representatives in international conferences; indigenous representatives have attended International Labour Conferences at Geneva, as well as meetings of the United Nations Trusteeship Council and General Assembly. Territory exhibits at International Trade Fairs are being manned to an increasing extent by New Guineans.

PART II. STATUS OF THE TERRITORY AND ITS INHABITANTS

CHAPTER I

STATUS OF THE TERRITORY

The constitutional authority for the administration of the Territory of New Guinea is the *Papua and New Guinea Act* 1949-1968, which became law on 1 July 1949. In accordance with the terms of the Trusteeship Agreement approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 13 December 1946, this Act approves the placing of the Territory of New Guinea under the International Trusteeship System on the terms set forth in the Trusteeship Agreement. The Act provides for the government of the Territory of Papua and the Territory of New Guinea in an administrative union under the title of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, but declares the intention of the Commonwealth Parliament to maintain the identity and status of the Territory of New Guinea as a Trust Territory and to expend annually in the development and welfare of the Territory an amount not less than the total amount of public revenue raised in the year in respect of the Territory. No changes were made during the year in the legislative provisions affecting or defining the legal status of the Territory.

CHAPTER 2

STATUS OF THE INHABITANTS

By the Citizenship Regulations made under the *Nationality and Citizenship Act* 1948-1967 of the Commonwealth, persons born in New Guinea who are not British subjects are

'Australian protected persons' and therefore protected persons within the meaning of the Act. All indigenous inhabitants of the Trust Territory are therefore Australian protected persons unless they are British subjects. Any Australian protected person may renounce this status at the age of twenty-one. A non-indigenous inhabitant of the Territory who was not born there retains his individual national status. Residence in the Territory counts as a qualification for the acquisition of Australian citizenship by naturalisation. Under the Nationality and Citizenship Act any protected person may be granted a certificate of naturalisation on compliance with the conditions laid down in sections 14 and 15 of the Act. A non-indigenous person who is not a British subject and who was not born in the Territory may also obtain Australian naturalisation in accordance with sections 14 and 15 of the Act.

There is no distinction between the various types of status—British subject, alien and protected person—in regard to legal rights and responsibilities, except that aliens are subjected to some statutory restrictions, e.g. the necessity to register if they intend to stay in the Territory for 60 days or more, and ineligibility for the franchise at House of Assembly elections and for appointment to the Public Service.

An indigenous inhabitant who is an Australian protected person enjoys the same rights in relation to that status as an Australian protected person who is not an indigenous inhabitant. Similarly an indigenous inhabitant who becomes a British subject would, in relation to that status, enjoy the same rights as a natural-born British subject.

PART III. INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL RELATIONS

CHAPTER 1

INTERNATIONAL

The Administering Authority has continued to co-operate with the organs of the United Nations and with the Specialised Agencies in furnishing reports and other information in relation to the Territory. Two indigenes were included in each of the Australian delegations to the Trusteeship Council and to the General Assembly. Representatives of the Territory have participated in meetings and seminars arranged or sponsored by the World Health Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, and Administration officers were included in the Australian Government delegation to the International Labour Conference.

Following the resolution of the Trusteeship Council in 1967 a United Nations Visiting Mission spent six weeks in New Guinea between the end of February and mid-April 1968. The members of the Mission were:

Mr J. M. McEwen, New Zealand, Chairman;
M. Paul Gaschignard, France;

Dr Ward Allen, United States of America;
and

Mr A. Fahnwulu Caine, Liberia.

The Mission was accompanied by four officers of the United Nations Secretariat.

In the course of the visit, the Mission held 44 public meetings, with attendances as high as several thousand, visited 34 educational institutions, 9 hospitals and medical centres and 40 other institutions including various agricultural projects and processing plants, manufacturing and industrial establishments, co-operative and commercial marketing facilities, polling places and election headquarters and other government institutions. It held 22 meetings with administration officials, as well as a large number of private informal discussions with persons in all walks of life.

The Report of the Visiting Mission was presented to the Trusteeship Council in June 1968.

The Administering Authority's comments on the Conclusions and Recommendations of the Trusteeship Council are set out in Part X of this Report.

Following technical discussions in 1966 and early 1967, a joint Australian-Indonesian survey team commenced surveying the border

between Papua and New Guinea and West Irian. The second stage, which was completed in September 1967, involved the placing of eight meridian markers for the southern section of the border between the Star Mountains and the mouth of the Bensbach River.

Information relating to treaties, conventions and agreements applying to the Territory at 30 June 1968 is given in Appendix XXIII.

The Trusteeship Agreement for the Territory of New Guinea appears at Table 2 of Appendix XXIII.

In addition to the various missionary organisations whose activities are described in other sections of this Report, non-governmental bodies of an international character which are active in the Territory include the Red Cross Society, the Boy Scouts and Girl Guide Associations, the Young Women's and Young Men's Christian Associations, and the Apex, Lions and Rotary Clubs.

Information on United Nations assistance to the Territories of Papua and New Guinea is set out below.

UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE

Australia has entered into a number of Basic Agreements covering the terms and conditions under which such aid is to be provided; Plans of Operation have been negotiated for major projects; and a number of projects are already in operation.

Basic Agreements

Two Basic Agreements with the United Nations Development Programme have been concluded. The Special Fund Standard Agreement was signed on 6 February 1967 and the revised Technical Assistance Standard Agreement on 21 May 1968.

A Basic Agreement with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) was signed on 21 December 1967.

A Basic Agreement with the World Health Organisation is being negotiated.

Plans of Operation

A Plan of Operations for a Special Fund Project at the Goroka Teacher Training College was signed on 28 March 1968 and one for a Transport Survey of Papua and New Guinea on 21 June 1968. A Plan of Operation covering the terms and conditions of a UNICEF Science Education project is being negotiated.

Government Counterpart Contribution

The Government's counterpart contribution in the case of Technical Assistance projects is 12½% of the notional cost of the services of experts and the provision of necessary facilities and counterpart personnel.

In the case of Special Fund projects, the Government's counterpart contribution in cash and kind is normally substantially greater than the United Nations Development Programme contribution. For example, in the case of the Special Fund project at the Goroka Teacher Training College, the Government is providing counterpart of \$US148,000 in cash and \$US2,686,000 in kind against a U.N.D.P. contribution of \$US1,196,000. On the other hand, because of the particular nature of the project, Government counterpart totalling \$US158,500 is provided against a U.N.D.P. contribution of \$US489,000 for the transport survey.

Technical Assistance 'Country Target'

Papua and New Guinea has been allocated the minimum 'Country Target' of \$US50,000 for Technical Assistance projects. (Costs are calculated against this target on the basis of \$US23,100 per expert year, fellowships at \$US400 per month plus \$US1,000 per fellowship for travel, and equipment at cost.)

Negotiations are in hand which are expected to result in the 'Country Target' being increased to \$US200,000.

Projects in Operation or Approved

(a) Special Fund

(i) *Goroka Teacher Training College.* A five-year project covering the establishment and initial operation of a teacher training college. U.N.E.S.C.O. is providing a total of 547 man months of expert services and a total of 120 fellowship months. (Two Technical Assistance projects are closely related to this project.)

(ii) *Transport Survey.* A one-year project which will result in the drawing-up of a five-year transport development programme, including financing, and establishing the organisational and technical basis for effective transport administration. Expert services to a total of 78 man months will be provided through the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development by the consulting firm, Sir William Halcrow and Associates.

(b) Technical Assistance

(i) *Pottery Development.* One expert for 2 years, possibly 3.

(ii) *Science Teaching and Curriculum Development.* One expert for 2 years, possibly 3.

(iii) *Science Education.* One expert for 3 years plus equipment.

(iv) *Building and Construction Materials.* One expert for 6 months.

(v) *Clothing and Textiles.* One expert for 3 months.

Additional Assistance. A five-month fellowship for postal and philatelic training was provided under the Technical Assistance Sector and arrangements were in hand for the U.N.D.P. to supply an expert in animal by-products utilisation under a funds-in-trust arrangement. Some surveys were carried out and other assistance provided direct by certain specialised agencies.

Papua and New Guinea has continued to take advantage of international training programmes to supplement the training available in the Territory and Australia. Study fellowships allotted by the World Health Organisation to officers of the Administration are referred to in Part VII, Chapter 7.

The Territory has made places available in its training institutions for students from other countries in the Pacific region.

CHAPTER 2

REGIONAL

The principal organ of inter-territorial co-operation in the region is the South Pacific Commission which was established in 1947 by agreement between the metropolitan governments responsible for the administration of the non-self-governing territories in the South Pacific. Following amendment of the original agreement the Government of Western Samoa became a participating government in October 1964. The Commission is a consultative and advisory body to the participating Governments on matters affecting the economic and social development of the territories and the welfare of the inhabitants.

In recent years, it has been the policy of the Australian Government that officers of the Administration and members of the Territory's House of Assembly are appointed members of the Australian delegation which attends the annual session of the South Pacific Commission held each year, usually in Noumea, New Caledonia.

In order to associate the inhabitants of the various territories with the work of the Commission, the agreement establishing the South Pacific Commission provided for the establishment of a South Pacific Conference with advisory powers as a body auxiliary to the Commission. The Conference in future will meet annually and, within the limits of available finance, will advise the Commission on the nature of the work programme for the following year.

CHAPTER 3

COMMON ASSOCIATIONS OF
INDIGENOUS INHABITANTS WITH
OTHER TERRITORIES

Apart from their relationship with the people of Papua under the administrative union (see Chapter 4) no political, economic, social or religious associations are maintained in common with the people of neighbouring territories.

At the present stage of development, interest lies mainly in the development of close collaboration between the many tribal and communal elements in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

CHAPTER 4

ADMINISTRATIVE UNION WITH
THE TERRITORY OF PAPUA

The basis of the Territory's legislative, administrative and judicial systems is the *Papua and New Guinea Act* 1949-1968 of the Commonwealth of Australia, which came into force on 1 July 1949. The Act approved the placing of the Territory of New Guinea under the

International Trusteeship System and, in accordance with Article 5 of the Trusteeship Agreement for New Guinea, provided for administration of the Territory in an administrative union with the Territory of Papua. Article 5 of the Trusteeship Agreement states:

It is agreed that the Administering Authority, in the exercise of its powers under Article 4, will be at liberty to bring the Territory into a customs, fiscal or administrative union or federation with other dependent territories under its jurisdiction or control, and to establish common services between the Territory and any or all of these Territories if in its opinion it would be in the interests of the Territory and not inconsistent with the basic objectives of the trusteeship system to do so.

The Papua and New Guinea Act expressly declares the intention of the Commonwealth Government to maintain the identity and status of New Guinea as a trust territory.

The practical operation of the administrative union is explained in succeeding chapters of this report.

No plans exist to establish separate legislative, judicial and administrative organs for the Trust Territory, or to transfer the headquarters of the Administration or of the Supreme Court to the Territory.

Section II of the Papua and New Guinea Act requires that there be expended annually in the Trust Territory upon the administration, welfare and development of the Territory, an amount which is not less than the total amount of public revenue raised in that year in the Territory. As mentioned in Chapter 1 of Section 1 of Part VI the revenues and expenditures of each territory are recorded separately, those costs common to both being apportioned to each on an appropriate basis. Revenue and expenditure from revenue of the Trust Territory during the past five years were as follows:

	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Locally raised revenue	12,264,698	14,906,460	18,458,762	22,730,075	26,381,815
Expenditure from revenue	42,741,212	48,779,908	56,637,975	72,709,477	80,835,668

The level of expenditure has risen substantially each year with a corresponding increase in the deficit which has been met by a direct grant from the Administering Authority. These grants are interest free and non-repayable.

Separate statistics are compiled for the

Trust Territory in the categories prescribed by Regulations under the *Statistics Ordinance* 1950 and in a supplementary series for the purposes of this report.

Details of the officers of the Public Service working in the Territory are contained in Appendix II.



The arrival of the United Nations Visiting Mission at Port Moresby on 24 February 1968. Left to right—Mr McEwan, Dr W. Allen, Mr Caine, M. Gaschignard, Messrs J. Lewis, H. Omayard and Mr M. Chelchowski.



Mr McEwan inspecting a guard of honour of Police Constables at Port Moresby



View of line electors waiting to vote, with members of the United Nations Visiting Mission standing in foreground.



Mr Caine, Liberian representative on the United Nations Visiting Mission, planting the first oil palm at Mosa Plantation in the Cape Hoskins area of New Britain.

PART IV. INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY
MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER

CHAPTER 1
POLICE FORCE

Constitution and Control

The Police Force is constituted and regulated by the *Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary Ordinance* 1965-1968. Under the Ordinance the Administrator is the Commandant of the Force. There is a Commissioner of Police who is responsible for the day to day control and management of the Force.

Establishment and Functions

The Police Force consists of:

- (i) the Commandant;
- (ii) the Commissioner of Police;
- (iii) Commissioned Officers;
- (iv) Cadet Officers;
- (v) non-commissioned Officers;
- (vi) reservists; and
- (vii) special constables.

At 30 June 1968 the Police Force had a total complement of 3,287 including 3,113 local members and 174 overseas members. Overseas members are appointed only to Commissioned ranks.

To effect its varied duties the Force is divided into the following Branches:

- (i) the Regular Constabulary Branch—engaged wholly on police duties;
- (ii) the Field Constabulary Branch—comprising officers of the Department of District Administration who carry out police duties only in those areas where no officer of the Regular Constabulary is stationed; and
- (iii) the Reserve Constabulary Branch—a permanent body of part-time volunteers appointed by the Commissioner.

In addition the Administrator may appoint such Special Constables as he deems necessary.

The Force has a public relations section and a *modus operandi* section.

At 30 June 1968 a total of 82 commissioned officers of the Regular Constabulary were carrying out duties in or on behalf of the Trust Territory, and 1,683 other ranks were stationed throughout the Trust Territory's twelve districts. The headquarters component consisted of 24 officers and 19 other ranks. Seven stations were under the control of local (i.e. indigenous) sub-inspectors at that date.

Members perform police duties in towns and districts. They may also be employed as instructors and bandsmen, or on special duties such as finger printing and photography. Those who accompany patrols carried out by officers of the Department of District Administration are specially selected and play an important role in extending Administration influence in the less developed areas.

As well as carrying out, as far as possible, investigations into major crimes in rural areas, the Regular Constabulary continues gradually to take over police duties in rural areas from the Field Constabulary and local government council constables. In accordance with this policy three new police stations were opened during the year at Angoram, Okapa and Henganofi. Townships where officers of the Regular Constabulary are completely responsible for police duties are not now 'proclaimed' as such. Rural police posts were established at Asaro and Ukarumpa.

Salaries and Conditions of Service

The annual rates of pay for members of the Force at 30 June 1968 were:

Rank	Where occupant is a member other than an overseas member	Where occupant is an overseas member
	\$	\$
Commissioner .. .. .	..	9,500
Deputy Commissioner	5,095-5,285-5,475	8,000
Assistant Commissioner	4,355-4,535-4,715-4,905	7,750
Superintendent (First Class)	3,650-3,825	6,415-6,569
Officer-in-charge Reserve Constabulary	3,650-3,825	6,415-6,569
Superintendent (Second Class)	3,255-3,365	6,107-6,261
Superintendent (Third Class)	3,035-3,145	5,799-5,953
Inspector (First Class)	2,815-2,925	5,491-5,645
Inspector (Second Class)	2,505-2,595-2,705	5,183-5,337
Scientific Officer	2,505-2,595-2,705	5,183-5,337

Rank					Where occupant is a member other than an overseas member	Where occupant is an overseas member
					\$	\$
Bandmaster .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2,505-2,595-2,705	5,183-5,337
Inspector (Third Class) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2,175-2,255-2,335-2,415	4,875-5,029
Sub-Inspector .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,950-2,025-2,100-2,175	3,283-3,386-3,489-3,643-3,797-3,951-4,105-4,259
Assistant Bandmaster .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,950-2,025-2,100-2,175	3,283-3,386-3,489-3,643-3,797-3,951-4,105-4,259
Cadet Officer—						
4th Training year .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,410	
3rd Training year .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,350	
2nd Training year .. .. .	..	..	..	..	19 years and under 440	
					20 years 480	
					Adult or Married 520	
1st Training year .. .. .	..	..	..	..	19 years and under 400	
					20 years 440	
					Adult or Married 480	
Sergeant (First Class) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,830-1,890	
Sergeant (Second Class) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,590-1,650-1,710	
Sergeant (Third Class) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,410-1,470-1,530	
Constable (Senior) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,235-1,290-1,350	
Constable (First Class) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,125-1,180	
Constable .. .. .	..	..	..	..	650-700-750-800-850-905-960-1,015-1,070	
Probationary Constable .. .. .	..	..	..	..	19 years and under 480	
3rd year of service .. .. .	..	..	..	..	20 years 520	
					Adult or Married 560	
Probationary Constable .. .. .	..	..	..	..	19 years and under 440	
2nd year of service .. .. .	..	..	..	..	20 years 480	
					Adult or Married 520	
Probationary Constable .. .. .	..	..	..	..	19 years and under 400	
1st year of service .. .. .	..	..	..	..	20 years 440	
					Adult or Married 480	

The salaries of non-commissioned ranks are supplemented by the payment of family needs allowances where necessary. Members of the Force are entitled in certain circumstances to payment of overtime, shift allowance and other penalty rates, and patrol and travelling allowances.

Accommodation is provided for a local member, his wife and each child under 16 years of age if the family lives with the member at his place of employment. At 30 June 1968, 1,381 members had their families living with them.

Leave of absence on full pay is granted to local members on the basis of one month's leave for each year of service; 6 months' furlough accrues after 20 years' service. Free transportation to the member's home sub-district is provided every three years and travelling time is also allowed. Non-commissioned ranks of the Constabulary are eligible for a non-contributory pension on retirement from the Force. A member with at least 20 years continuous service, or a member who has completed 15 years continuous service and

who is discharged as medically unfit, is entitled to receive a pension of one-quarter of the average annual pay received by the member during the 3 years of continuous service last preceding his retirement. The pension scheme also provides a pension for the widow and dependent children of deceased members or deceased pensioners.

Overseas members of the Force generally enjoy terms and conditions of employment comparable with those of overseas officers of the Public Service.

Police Association

During the year the Papua and New Guinea Police Association, formed in July 1964, was active in industrial matters on behalf of members of the Force.

Recruitment

Regular Constabulary Branch. In addition to the recruitment of local members, overseas officers are recruited on contract engagement for periods varying from a minimum of two

years to a maximum of twelve years. Overseas officers must previously have served in another police force. They must also attend an induction course which is followed by a period of in-service training in the Territory. Overseas recruitment for this year was the most successful for a long period and resulted in an overall gain of twenty-six.

Recruitment to the non-commissioned ranks of the Regular Constabulary is by voluntary enlistment from the indigenous inhabitants of New Guinea and Papua and members serve in either Territory. Many applications for enlistment are received each year, and the standard of applicants shows consistent improvement. Recruits must be of good character and of superior physique and intelligence.

Training

Recruit Training. Recruits are enlisted as probationary constables and attend a six months training course which includes training in police procedures, first aid, report writing, elementary law, physical culture, hygiene, foot drill, rifle training, police functions and traffic control. When they have completed their training, probationary constables are posted to police stations throughout the Territory where they carry out town police duties for 2 years and gain some experience in patrol duties.

Officer Training. Cadet officers who are recruited from both within and outside the Police Force, are given a four-year training course upon the successful completion of which they graduate as sub-inspectors. Cadets spend 12 months in theoretical training and three years at police stations for training on the job.

Training Establishment. The Police Training Centre at Bomana in Papua includes the Police Training College and the Police Training Depot and has accommodation for 380 trainees. The Centre also provides married accommodation for local and overseas instructors, staff messes, canteens, classrooms, sports fields, a fully equipped modern gymnasium, a swimming pool, drill sheds, a first aid post, administrative offices, an armoury and weapons store, kennels and an enclosed training area for police dogs.

Two hundred and thirty-four recruits were trained at the depot during the year. At present 51 cadet officers are in training. Five cadet officers graduated as sub-inspectors in December 1967.

Special Training and Visits

Seven local sub-inspectors and twelve officer cadets attended the 2nd Pacific Islands Officers Course at the Australian Police College, Manly, New South Wales, for four weeks in January/February 1968.

An inspector and a cadet officer spent three months at the Central Fingerprint Bureau of Australia, Criminal Investigation Branch, Sydney, New South Wales, undergoing an advanced Fingerprint Training Course. Before returning to the Territory they also visited the Fingerprint Section of the Queensland Police.

An inspector attended the Conference of Police Experts and Technicians in Adelaide, South Australia, and represented the Territory in respect of the Ballistics, Scientific/Recording and Radio sections of the Conference. A senior constable who had been seconded to the Territory to establish the Fingerprint Section represented the Territory in respect of fingerprint items of the Conference.

Prior to this Conference the inspector attended a two-day instructional course on ballistic missiles at Salisbury, South Australia.

CHAPTER 2

PUBLIC ORDER

There were no major instances of public disorder during the period under review.

CHAPTER 3

DEFENCE FORCES

In conformity with Article 84 of the Charter of the United Nations and Articles 4 and 7 of the Trusteeship Agreement for New Guinea defence activities in the Trust Territory of New Guinea are designed to develop local volunteer forces capable of contributing immediately to the defence of the Territory.

Military forces in New Guinea consist of an Area Headquarters at Lae, one infantry battalion and other operational and supporting elements which are referred to below. There are also small detachments of a part-time infantry battalion, the Papua and New Guinea Volunteer Rifles, at various centres.

There are no Air Force elements based in the Territory but there is a small naval base at Lombrum on Manus Island whose primary task is the training of Papuans and New Guineans mainly for the purpose of manning patrol boats to operate in Territorial waters.

Legislation

The defence forces in New Guinea are constituted and regulated under the *Defence Act* 1903-1966 of the Commonwealth of Australia.

Army

Army Forces in the Trust Territory are under the command of a separate Papua and New Guinea Command established by the Australian Army at Port Moresby, Papua.

The permanent force of the Command consists of two battalions of the Pacific Islands Regiment, headquarters and support troops and an Army Aviation Unit. At the 30 June 1968, its total strength was slightly over 3,000 of which Papuans and New Guineans numbered about 2,400 including six indigenous officers and over 600 indigenous non-commissioned officers. At this stage, the great majority of officers in the Command are Australians but a policy of replacing them progressively with Papuans and New Guineans is being followed.

The Second Battalion, Pacific Islands Regiment, is located in New Guinea and is based at Moem Barracks near Wewak with one company located at Vaimo. An Area Headquarters, Rifle Company, the Army Aviation Unit and miscellaneous minor supporting elements are located at Igam Barracks near Lae. Detachments of the Papua and New Guinea Volunteer Rifles are located at Madang, Rabaul, Lae, Wewak, Goroka, Banz and Mount Hagen and have their Headquarters at Lae.

Recruitment

In order to establish a national army truly representative of Papua and New Guinea, recruitment quotas are laid down for all districts in proportion to their population. Recruiting teams, which visit all districts and main centres annually, base their selection not only on educational qualifications which vary considerably between areas but also on special tests and evaluation procedures designed to assess the intending recruit's potential to benefit from the type of training the Army gives. These tests and procedures have been developed over a number of years in close consultation with the Administration and have been thoroughly validated in use. There is no shortage of intending recruits.

Training

Throughout the soldier's service, both in training and in unit life, a strong emphasis is placed

on education and citizenship training with the aim of developing in the individual a sense of responsibility to his people and his country and ultimately an efficient, stable, reliable and truly national army. The majority of recruits have had contact with the work of Christian missions and provision is made for the continuation of religious affiliations during their Army service.

To overcome difficulties of communication stemming from differences between tribal dialects considerable attention is given to instruction in the initial stages in the use of Pidgin (Neo-Melanesian) and then in both oral and written English. English language studies, as the basis for further academic, technical and military education, continue during unit service as do adult-oriented studies in arithmetic, science and social studies.

On completion of recruit training, soldiers are allocated to units for further combat training or to specific advanced training courses in accordance with their abilities, aptitudes and interests, but opportunities for further training for promotion or specialist work are continually available to those in the former group.

Many soldiers undertake full-time or part-time courses to meet the Army's need for tradesmen trained to full civil apprenticeship standards in the mechanical, electrical engineering, building and other trades, and for members filling specialist occupations (such as cooks, butchers, plant operators, supplies inspectors, medical technicians and hygiene inspectors) where a high degree of civil skill is required. Training is undertaken through Administration apprentice-training institutions, at the Arms and Services Wing of the Training Depot at Goldie River, near Port Moresby, Papua, or in units, as appropriate. Throughout his Army service, the soldier continues to study under the Citizenship Training Programme which emphasises his responsibilities as a citizen.

Some specialised training is still undertaken in Australia but this is decreasing as the availability of appropriate courses in Territory (civil or Army) institutions increases. It is planned that increasing use will also be made of Territory tertiary education and higher technical training institutions as Service members reach the appropriate levels in larger numbers.

Training received in the course of Army service has considerable residual benefit for those members separating from the Army, either on retirement or on completion of engagement, and for the community at large.

Officer Training

Special attention is being given to officer-production and a considerable increase in the number of local officers is planned. Apart from school-leavers directly recruited for officer-training, a scheme for selecting potential officer-candidates from within the ranks of the Army has been introduced. Serving soldiers selected under this scheme undergo intensive educational and general broadening preparation before undertaking officer-training in Australia.

Military Activities

Members serving with units of the Pacific Islands Regiment spend up to five months of each year on patrols in some of the most difficult terrain in the world, gathering topographical information and making contact with remote groups within the community. Members of support, logistic and base units also undertake specialised patrols, or accompany the normal patrols. During these patrols, members are exercised in their military and occupational skills in addition to carrying out specific patrol tasks. Such patrols cover all districts of the Territory, and are organised in close consultation with the Administration.

Civic Action

Civic action patrols are also organised in consultation with the Administration to help the people in remote areas to help themselves on

projects of a community nature. The requirements and priorities of local government councils are taken into account in planning these patrols.

While on these tasks, soldiers live and work with the members of the community to whom they are rendering assistance. This provides opportunities for improving inter-tribal relationships, increases the soldier's own knowledge and experience of the civilian community and assists generally in the realisation of a spirit of nationalism for soldier and civilian alike.

Naval Forces

The Papua New Guinea Division of the Royal Australian Navy is being expanded to form a coastal security force. Modern patrol boats are being provided for this purpose and these will eventually be manned largely by indigenous personnel. Assistance in training the Division is provided by R.A.N. personnel at Manus where a refuelling service is also provided. At 30 June the indigenous membership of the Division was some 160 of whom about 100 were under training. The first 4 indigenous officers have completed their initial cadet training at Manus and are continuing their training as cadet midshipmen in Australia. Arrangements are also in hand for selected indigenous personnel to train in Australia as apprentices.

PART V. POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

CHAPTER 1

GENERAL POLITICAL STRUCTURE

The Trust Territory is governed in an administrative union with the Territory of Papua in accordance with Article 5 of the Trusteeship Agreement for New Guinea and the *Papua and New Guinea Act* 1949-1968. A copy of the Trusteeship Agreement is at Appendix XXIII.

The Act, which is administered by the Minister of State for External Territories, the Honourable C. E. Barnes, M.P., through the Department of External Territories at Canberra, provides for the appointment of an Administrator to administer the government of the Territory on behalf of the Commonwealth of Australia. The Act also provides for a House of Assembly which, subject to the Act, has power to make ordinances for the peace,

order and good government of the Territory. A House of Assembly, with 54 elected members and 10 nominated official members, was inaugurated on 8 June 1964, and replaced the former Legislative Council which first met in November 1951.

Under an amendment made in October 1966 to the Papua and New Guinea Act, the membership of the House of Assembly was increased from a membership of 64 to a total of 94, consisting of 84 elected members and 10 official members. The larger House was introduced with the general elections held in February and March 1968.

A total of 484 candidates stood for selection to the 84 seats. Of the 84 members elected 65 are indigenous or mixed race. There were 45 former members of the House of Assembly standing for re-election: 23 of these were successful.

In four of the 84 electorates candidates were returned unopposed. Two of these were regional electorates and two were open electorates. On the other hand, four electorates had as many as sixteen candidates.

Following the acceptance by the Australian Government of the recommendations of the House of Assembly Select Committee on Constitutional Development, which are set out in the 1966-1967 Annual Report, further amendments to the Papua and New Guinea Act in 1968 introduced changes recommended by the Committee designed to give elected members of the House of Assembly a greater share in the Government of the Territory.

The amendments provided for the appointment of ministerial members, seven in number, and up to ten assistant ministerial members, from elected members of the House of Assembly. Ministerial office holders are appointed by the Minister for External Territories from a list (equal to the number of offices) drawn up in consultation between a House of Assembly Nominations Committee and the Administrator and approved by the House. Ministerial members are responsible with the departmental head for the overall activities of their departments and for the framing of policy proposals, including proposals for expenditure. In the House of Assembly ministerial members represent their departments in the House, for example in regard to motions, questions and the introduction and carriage of legislation. Assistant ministerial members work with departmental heads on specified areas of departmental responsibility and carry out duties of a ministerial nature.

The 1968 amendments to the Papua and New Guinea Act also replaced the former Administrator's Council by the Administrator's Executive Council. This Council consists of the Administrator, three official members of the House of Assembly appointed by the Minister for External Territories on the nomination of the Administrator and those members holding office in the House of Assembly as Ministerial Members. In addition, the Minister for External Territories may, on the nomination of the Administrator, appoint to the Executive Council an additional member who is an elected member of the House of Assembly.

The Executive Council's functions are to advise the Administrator on any matter referred by him to it or in accordance with an Ordinance, or on any other matter. The role of the Council is seen to be that of, subject

to the Administrator's responsibilities for administering the Territory, being the principal instrument of policy of the executive government of the Territory.

The *Local Government Ordinance* 1963-1968 provides the basis for a local government system, adaptable to all areas having regard to the different stages of economic, social and political development attained by various parts of the Territory. Further information concerning local government councils is given below and in Chapter 3 of this Part.

The Supreme Court of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, established under the Papua and New Guinea Act, is the highest judicial tribunal in New Guinea and the only court possessing general jurisdiction over civil and criminal matters. The jurisdiction, practice and procedure of the Supreme Court are provided for under the *Supreme Court Ordinance* 1949-1958 and the *Supreme Court (Full Court) Ordinance* 1968. Courts having limited jurisdiction are District Courts, constituted under the *District Courts Ordinance* 1963-1965 and Local Courts constituted under the *Local Courts Ordinance* 1963-1966, which came into force on 4 January 1966, abolishing Courts for Native Affairs at the same time.

Under the general direction of the Administrator, the administrative functions of government are discharged by sixteen functional departments, the detailed administration of which is in each case the responsibility of the departmental head. A critical oversight of the organisation and work methods of the departments is exercised through his own departmental organisation by the Public Service Commissioner, who is directly responsible to the Minister of State for External Territories. The officers of the sixteen functional departments and of the Department of the Public Service Commissioner are members of the Public Service of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea. The headquarters of the Administration is located at Port Moresby in the Territory of Papua.

Policy and Development Plans

It is the continuing aim of the Administering Authority to promote and foster among the indigenous population an understanding of, and competence in, the operation of democratically elected representative institutions and the administrative machinery of government so as to bring them as quickly as possible to the stage where they will be able to manage their own affairs and decide their political future as a people.

The Administering Authority has continued to affirm that its basic policy for the people of Papua and New Guinea is self-determination and has reiterated that it is the prerogative of the Territory people to terminate the present Territory status and take independent status if they wish.

The progress already achieved in central government would have been impossible without the basis provided by experience of local government. Since 1950, when the first four native local government councils were established covering a population of 15,400 people, the system of local government has been extended until there are now 90 councils covering an approximate population of 1,355,000.

Political awareness has also been fostered by the appointment of indigenous people to statutory boards and committees, by the co-operative and trade union movements, and indirectly by indigenous participation in the work of various non-governmental associations, by women's clubs, sporting clubs and by many forms of adult education. These activities have been vigorously promoted by the Administration over a period of years as necessary aids to the continuing process of advancement.

Political education activities were continued with a view to disseminating a broad understanding of the nature and working of government, and of associated concepts, at both local and central levels. The development of government institutions and methods was traced from their tribal origins, so as to relate the material at all stages to concepts already understood.

The basis of the programme was two small books and a series of twenty leaflets, with some other supporting material. The books were distributed to field staff, local officers, local government councils schools and others. The leaflets were distributed in much larger quantity right to village level. The books and leaflets were used not merely to inform their readers, and as the basis of face-to-face discussion in the villages, but also as the basis of a series of radio talks and of lectures in community education courses. This activity ceased when the writ for the elections was issued.

After the elections, in response to requests from the people, political education was resumed in village discussions and community education courses on the basis of the material distributed earlier. At the same time planning has commenced with a view to determining the most appropriate means of furthering this

programme, which will be continued to ensure the further growth of modern government.

Revision of the judicial system of the Territory is continuing. Further progress has been made in implementing the recommendations of Professor D. P. Derham, then Professor of Jurisprudence of the University of Melbourne, which were outlined in the 1960-61 Report. Legislation now in force replaces the old system of courts of summary jurisdiction with a new system of courts exercising civil and criminal jurisdiction in cases involving people of all races and operating throughout both New Guinea and Papua.

CHAPTER 2

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT

Structure

The general structure of the territorial government is described in Chapter 1 of this Part and the administrative organisation is illustrated by the chart in Appendix II.

Chief Administrative Officer

Arrangements for the government of the Territory are set out in the *Papua and New Guinea Act* 1949-1968, which provides for the appointment by the Governor-General of an Administrator to administer the government of the Territory on behalf of the Administering Authority and to hold office during the Governor-General's pleasure.

The present Administrator of the Territory is Mr David Osborne Hay, C.B.E., D.S.O., who was appointed Administrator of the Territory on 9 January 1967.

Heads of Departments

The ordinances of the Territory impose obligations and confer powers upon the heads of departments, *ex officio*. In some cases the Administrator has delegated to the head of a department certain of his powers relating to that department or to subject matter under the supervision of the officer concerned.

Legislative Organs

The main legislative organ is the House of Assembly which has power to make ordinances, subject to the Papua and New Guinea Act, for the peace, order and good government of the Territory. Legislation in the form of regulations pursuant to ordinance may be made by the Administrator or the Administrator-in-Council as prescribed.

The House of Assembly

The House of Assembly is established under the provisions of the *Papua and New Guinea Act* 1949-1968.

The Australian Parliament passed amendments to the Papua and New Guinea Act in October 1966 to provide for a new composition of the House of Assembly elected in February-March 1968. These amendments accord with the recommendations of the second report of the House of Assembly Select Committee on Constitutional Development. The new House of Assembly consists of ninety-four members as follows:

- (i) ten persons, known as official members, appointed by the Governor-General on the nomination of the Administrator;
- (ii) sixty-nine persons elected by electors of the Territory; and
- (iii) fifteen persons, being persons possessing such educational qualifications as are specified by, or determined under, the regulations, elected by electors of the Territory.

An official member must be an officer of the Territory or a person who holds a specified statutory office. Official members hold office during the pleasure of the Governor-General. The electors of the Territory are listed on a common roll. The Administrator must ensure that general elections are held at intervals not exceeding 4 years.

The enlarged and changed nature of the new House of Assembly required that the Territory be re-divided into sixty-nine open electorates and fifteen regional electorates. Each regional electorate includes two or more open electorates. Each elector is entitled to vote both for the open and for the regional electorate for which he is enrolled. The qualifications of electors and the method of election are described in chapter 5 of this Part.

The Select Committee on Constitutional Development recommended that the boundaries of the open and regional electorates should be wholly contained within the boundaries of the Territory's Administrative Districts. This was accepted by the Administering Authority and the proposed new electorates and boundaries were prepared by the Electoral Distribution Committee appointed by the Administrator under the provisions of the *Electoral Ordinance* 1963-66 and adopted by the House of Assembly.

The *Electoral Provisions (Repeal) Ordinance* 1967 repealed the *Electoral (1964 Roll) Ordinance* 1963 and the *Electoral (Special Electorates) Ordinance* 1963. The *Electoral (Regional Electorates) Ordinance* 1967 estab-

lished the regional electorates. The open electorates, of which the regional electorates are comprised, were established under the provisions of the *Electoral Ordinance* 1963-67.

The Electoral Ordinance defines the qualifications of candidates. A candidate for election must be an elector of the Territory who is enrolled for the electorate for which he is nominated. A candidate may only stand for one electorate at each election. He is disqualified from nomination if he is a member of the Commonwealth or Territory Public Service, or holds a specified statutory office, if he is insolvent or an undischarged bankrupt, if he is under sentence of death, or if he is undergoing imprisonment for 1 year or longer. Nominations must be made according to the prescribed procedure and each nomination must be accompanied by the sum of \$50. This sum is refunded if the candidate is elected or polls more than one-eighth of the number of first preferences of the successful candidate.

An amendment to the Electoral Ordinance, assented to on 21 June 1967 and brought into operation on 24 August 1967, prescribes additional qualifications for candidates as recommended by the Select Committee for Constitutional Development. This amendment requires that candidates need to have been born in the Territory; to have lived in the Territory for a continuous period of 5 years; or to have been an elected member of the House of Assembly or Legislative Council for the Territory.

The first House of Assembly met twice during the year: 28 August to 8 September 1967 and 13 to 21 November 1967.

Following the elections in 1968 the Second House of Assembly met from 4 to 18 June 1968.

The membership of the House at 30 June 1968 was:

Speaker

Mr John Guise . . . Member for Alotau
Open Electorate

<i>Elected Members</i>	<i>Open Electorates</i>
Nauwi Sauinambi . .	Ambunti-Yangoru
Peter Garth Johnson	Angoram
James Meangarum . .	Bogia
Karigl Bonggere . .	Chimbu
Yauwi Wauwi Moses	Chuave
Sinake Giregire . .	Daulo
Kokomo Ulia . .	Dreikikir
Norman Evennett . .	Esa'ala
Meck Singiliong . .	Finschhafen
Matthias Tutanava	Gazelle
To Liman	

<i>Elected Members</i>	<i>Open Electorates</i>
Louis Sebu Mona ..	Goilala
Sabumei Kofikai ..	Goroka
Ninkama Bomai ..	Gumine
Pena Ou ..	Hagen
Bono Azanifa ..	Henganofi
Toua Kapena ..	Hiri
Michael Marveta	Huon Gulf
Kaniniba	
Turi Wari ..	Ialibu
Paulus Arek ..	Ijivitari
Kaura Duba ..	Jimi
Rauke Gam ..	Kabwum
Yano Belo ..	Kagua
Noel Michael Casey	Kainantu
Anani Maino ..	Kaindi
Koitaga Mano ..	Kandep-Tambul
Koriam Michael	Kandrian-Pomio
Urekit	
Daniel Bokap ..	Kavieng
Tore Lokloko ..	Kerema
Siwi Kurondo ..	Kerowagi
Tom Koraea ..	Kikori
Oscar Tammur ..	Kopoko
Traimya Kambipi ..	Kompian-Baiyer
Andrew Andagari	Koroba
Wabiria	
Lepani Watson ..	Kula
Poio Iuri ..	Lagaip
Pupuna Aruno ..	Lufa
Angmai Bilas ..	Mabusu
Paliau Maloat ..	Manus
Pita Lus ..	Maprik
Thomas Leahy ..	Markham
Momei Pangial ..	Mendi
James McKinnon ..	Middle Ramu
Percy Chatterton ..	Moresby
Mek Nugintz ..	Mul-Dei
Mangobing Kakun .	Munya
Julius Chan ..	Namatanai
Patik Nimambot ..	Nawae
Tegi Ebei'al ..	Nipa
Donatus Mola ..	North Bougainville
Warren Dutton ..	North Fly
Muriso Warebu ..	Okapa
Epineri Titimur ..	Rabaul
John Poe ..	Rai Coast
Nathaniel Ian Uroe .	Rigo-Abau
Katigane Endekan ..	Sinasina
Wilson Suja ..	Sohe
Paul Lapun ..	South Bougainville
Niwia Ebia Olewale .	South Fly
John Middleton ..	Sumkar
John Maneke ..	Talasea
Matiabe Yuwi ..	Tari
Wesani Iwoksim ..	Upper Sepik
Tei Abal ..	Wabag
Kaibelt Diria ..	Wahgi
Yakob Talis ..	Wapei-Nuku

<i>Elected Members</i>	<i>Open Electorates</i>
Leme Iangalyo ..	Wapenamanda
Brere Awol ..	West Sepik Coastal
Beibi Yembanda ..	Wewak
	<i>Regional Electorates</i>
Joseph Adrian Lue .	Bougainville
Oala Oala-Rarua ..	Central
Eric Pyne ..	Chimbu
Dennis Buchanan ..	Eastern Highlands
Oriel Irving Ashton .	East and West New Britain
Michael Tom Somare	East Sepik
Jason James Garrett	Madang
Walter Andrew	Manus and New Ireland
Lussick	
Cecil Abel ..	Milne Bay
Anthony Constantine	Morobe
Voutas	
William John	Northern
Fielding	
Virgil Baden Counsel	Western and Gulf
John Watts ..	Western Highlands
Joe Paul Langro ..	West Sepik

Official Members

Frank Cotter Henderson, O.B.E., Assistant Administrator (Economic Affairs)
 Leslie Wilson Johnson, Assistant Administrator (Services)
 Walter William Watkins, Secretary for Law
 Anthony Philip John Newman, Treasurer
 Thomas William Ellis, M.B.E., D.F.C., Director of Department of District Administration
 Donald Stuart Grove, Director Lands, Surveys and Mines
 Charles Geoffrey Littler, District Inspector, Department of District Administration
 Stanley Michael Foley, District Commissioner, Chimbu
 Ronald Thomas Galloway, District Commissioner, Port Moresby
 Herbert Percy Seale, District Commissioner, Lae

Ministerial Members

Angmai Bilas—Department of Trade and Industry
 Ashton, Oriel Irving—Department of Public Works
 Matthias Toliman—Department of Education
 Sinake Giregire—Department of Posts and Telegraphs
 Tei Abal—Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries
 Tore Lokoloko—Department of Public Health
 Toua Kapena—Department of Labour

Assistant Ministerial Members

Andagari Wabiria—Department of Lands, Surveys and Mines

Joseph Lue—Technical Education and Training

Kaibelt Diria—Local Government

Lepani Watson—Co-operatives

Meck Singiliong—Rural Development

Oala Oala-Rarua—Department of the Treasury

Paul Langro—Department of Information and Extension Services

Siwi Kurondo—Department of Forests

The principal language of the House of Assembly is English. Minutes are kept, and a verbatim record is made of the proceedings and debates.

Simultaneous interpretation of proceedings of the House of Assembly is provided in Police Motu, Pidgin, and English by a corps of staff interpreters.

The House of Assembly is empowered to make ordinances for the peace, order and good government of the Territory, but the Papua and New Guinea Act requires that an ordinance shall not have any force or effect until it has been assented to by the Administrator or, in certain cases specified in the Act, the Governor-General.

Every Ordinance passed by the House of Assembly is presented to the Administrator for his assent. The Administrator may assent to an Ordinance; withhold assent; or reserve the Ordinance for the Governor-General's pleasure. Certain classes of Ordinance set out in Section 66 of the Papua and New Guinea Act must be reserved by the Administrator for the Governor-General's pleasure. The Administrator may also return the Ordinance to the House of Assembly with recommended amendments, which the House of Assembly then considers and, if adopted, the Ordinance, with or without the amendments, is again presented to the Administrator for assent.

Where an Ordinance is reserved for the Governor-General's pleasure, he shall within 6 months declare that he assents to the Ordinance in whole or in part or that he withholds assent in whole or in part. He also may return the Ordinance to the Administrator with recommended amendments, which are then considered by the House of Assembly and the Ordinance, with or without the amendments, is again reserved for the Governor-General's pleasure.

The Governor-General may, within 6 months of the Administrator's assent, disallow

an Ordinance or part of an Ordinance or may recommend amendments. Each Ordinance to which assent has been given or withheld is laid before each House of the Australian Parliament and where assent is withheld or where an Ordinance is disallowed, the Minister of State for External Territories must in addition cause a statement of the reasons for withholding assent or disallowance, as the case may be, to be laid before each House.

Under Section 50 of the *Papua and New Guinea Act* 1949-1968 a vote, resolution or proposed law for the appropriation of revenue or moneys shall not be passed by the House of Assembly unless the purpose of the appropriation has in the same session been recommended by message of the Administrator. The order and conduct of the business and proceedings of the House is provided for by Standing Orders made by the House.

Committees

The House of Assembly has established the following:

House Committee

Public Works Committee

Standing Orders Committee

Regulations and Orders Committee

Library Committee

Budget Committee

Public Accounts Committee

Ministerial Members Nomination Committee

Select Committee on a Superannuation Scheme for Members of the House of Assembly

The Administrator

The Administrator has authority under certain ordinances to make regulations relating to matters specified in those ordinances.

The Administrator's Council

The *Papua and New Guinea Act* 1949-1966 established the Administrator's Council, consisting of the Administrator, three official members and seven elected members of the House of Assembly, appointed by the Minister on the nomination of the Administrator. Consequent upon the 1968 amendments to the Act an Administrator's Executive Council was established.

The Administrator's Executive Council

The Council consists of the Administrator, three official members appointed by the Minister on the nomination of the Administrator and the seven Ministerial members. Under the

Act, the Minister may appoint an additional elected member of the House of Assembly nominated by the Administrator. The composition of the Council as at 30 June 1968 was as follows:

The Administrator.

Official Members of the House of Assembly

Mr Frank Cotter Henderson, O.B.E., Assistant Administrator (Economic Affairs).

Mr Leslie Wilson Johnson, Assistant Administrator (Services).

Mr Thomas William Ellis, M.B.E., D.F.O., Director of Department of District Administration.

Ministerial Members of the House of Assembly

Tei Abal, Ministerial Member of the House of Assembly for Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries.

Tutanava Matthias To Liman, Ministerial Member of the House of Assembly for Education.

Toua Kapena, Ministerial Member of the House of Assembly for Labour.

Sinake Giregire, Ministerial Member of the House of Assembly for Posts and Telegraphs.

Tore Lokoloko, Ministerial Member of the House of Assembly for Public Health.

Oriel Irving Ashton, Ministerial Member of the House of Assembly for Public Works.

Simon Ningai Angmai Bilas, Ministerial Member of the House of Assembly for Trade and Industry.

Elected Member of the House of Assembly

Mr Thomas Joseph Leahy.

As set out in the Act, the function of the Council is to advise the Administrator on any matters which he is required by Ordinance to refer to the Council for advice and on any matters which he refers to it at his own discretion. The Administrator is not bound to act in conformity with the advice of the Council, but if he fails to act in accordance with that advice in a case where it is provided by an Ordinance that an act or thing shall or may be done by the Administrator-in-Council, he must provide the House of Assembly with a statement of his reasons, not later than the first sitting day of its next meeting.

The role and importance of the Council is enhanced by the Ministerial member system. In matters of budget policy and planning the Council has the final responsibility within the

Territory for advising the Administrator. Ministerial members, who are a significant majority, can make recommendations to the Council in relation to their Departments. The cumulative effect of these arrangements is that, subject to the duty and responsibility of the Administrator acting on behalf of the Australian Government to administer the Territory, the Council is the principal instrument of policy for the executive government of the Territory.

Statutory and Other Boards and Committees

There are a number of statutory and other boards, committees and similar bodies which exercise executive or advisory functions. Details of the more important are given in Appendix II.

District Administration

For administrative purposes the Territory is divided into districts each of which is administered by a district commissioner who is the Administrator's representative, and who as chief executive officer in the district, is responsible for general administration and for the co-ordination of the activities of all departments in his district.

The administrative headquarters for the Bougainville District is being moved from the Island of Sohano to Kieta. The removal of the District Headquarters is expected to take two years.

Sub-districts are created as necessary according to topography, ease of communication, the distribution of the population, and other administrative considerations. Sub-district boundaries are not firmly fixed until the districts are under the complete control of the Administration.

At the end of the year there were 49 sub-districts, an increase of five during the year. The sub-districts were created at Lufa in the Eastern Highlands, Karamui in the Chimbu, Lake Kopiago in the Western Highlands, Kabrum in the Morobe and New Hanover in the New Ireland Districts.

The districts, their headquarters and the number of sub-districts of each are given in Appendix II Table 5.

Classification of Areas

Certain areas of the Territory which are not yet fully under the control of the Administration are declared 'restricted areas' under the provisions of the *Restricted Areas Ordinance* 1950. Entry to restricted areas is confined to

indigenous people, Administration officials, and authorised persons. The Administration is thus able to exercise some control over the rate and extent of contact with the inhabitants and thus ensure that development is peaceful and appropriate to their circumstances.

The Administration establishes friendly relations through the patrol system. Disputes are settled and the people are encouraged to seek advice. Economic, educational, and medical activities are begun and a census is taken. The people are thus introduced into the system of law and order, and, with the establishment of continuous supervision, control is consolidated and expanded. As the Administration extends its control, demands on its personnel increase, not only in the newly contacted areas, but also in the more advanced areas where the people need intensive guidance and rapidly developing services.

The remaining restricted area is 670 square miles in pockets of rugged and difficult country in the West Sepik and Western Highlands Districts. Restrictions on 150 square miles in the West Sepik District were lifted in 1967.

Details of restricted areas are given in Appendix II which also includes a chart showing areas restricted as at 30 June 1968.

Patrols

In areas not under restriction the Administration patrols try to visit the people as often as possible, and to remain with them as long as is necessary to deal with any matters which might arise. Visits are made by officers of the field staff of the Department of District Administration and of other Departments, in particular the Departments of Public Health, Forests, and Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries.

Restricted areas are patrolled as frequently as possible in a similar way to consolidate the influence of the Administration and to bring the areas under complete control.

Patrols in restricted areas are led by experienced officers. In unexplored or partly explored country, a preliminary aerial reconnaissance is first undertaken if practicable. The first ground patrols make contact and establish friendly relations with the people. They obtain information for administrative purposes as well as topographical data. Work proceeds from a number of points in the region in such a way that patrols from various posts link up and eventually the whole region is covered. Patrols working in isolated areas are equipped with portable radio transmitting and receiving sets.

Tribal Fighting and Attacks on Patrols

There were no attacks on patrols during the year.

CHAPTER 3
LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Local Government Councils

Local government in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea is conducted within the general political structure described in Chapter 1 of this Part. The first local government councils were set up in 1950. In New Guinea there were four councils with seventy-two councillors for areas in which 15,000 people lived at 30 June 1951. Since then the system has developed rapidly; progress in the last five years has been particularly rapid as can be seen from the table below.

Year Ended 30 June	Number of Councils	Number of Councillors	Approximate Population in Council Areas
1964 ..	55	1,670	635,530
1965 ..	72	2,089	879,918
1966 ..	78	2,394	1,079,419
1967 ..	86	2,590	1,256,900
1968 ..	90	2,749	1,355,013

Seven new councils were proclaimed during the year under review, one in each of the Eastern Highlands, Western Highlands, East Sepik, Morobe and West New Britain Districts, and two in the West Sepik District. In addition the boundaries of eleven Councils—three in Madang District, two in each of the East Sepik, New Ireland and Morobe Districts, and one in each of the West Sepik and West New Britain Districts—were extended to include additional villages and towns. Six Councils amalgamated to form three councils as follows: the Asaro and Watabung Councils became the Asaro-Watabung Council in the Eastern Highlands District; the Waiye-Digibe and Youggamugl Councils became the Kundiawa Council in the Chimbu District; and the Biwat and Lower Sepik Councils became the Angoram Council in the East Sepik District. Consequently although seven new councils were proclaimed there was an increase of only four councils in the year under review.

All seven new councils were established as multi-racial councils. In addition, seven existing councils amended their constitutions to become multi-racial.

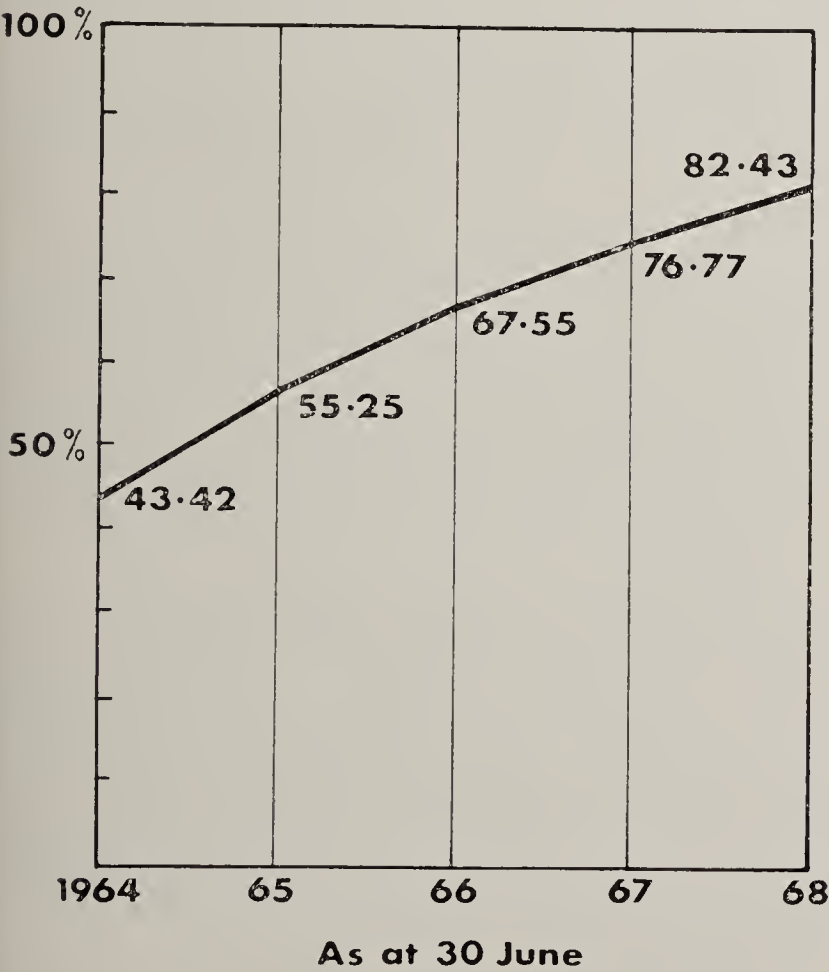
Of the six councils named above, five were multi-racial and thus the net increase in multi-racial councils during the year under review

was twelve. A total of fourteen gazetted towns are now included in council areas.

The number of councils in New Guinea at 30 June 1968 in each district is shown below with the number of multi-racial councils shown in brackets:

Bougainville ..	..	7	(6)
Eastern Highlands ..	..	8	(8)
Chimbu ..	..	6	(6)
Western Highlands ..	..	11	(6)
East New Britain ..	..	3	(2)
West New Britain ..	..	6	(6)
New Ireland ..	..	5	(3)
Manus ..	..	1	(1)
Madang ..	..	11	(7)
Morobe ..	..	13	(6)
East Sepik ..	..	10	(10)
West Sepik ..	..	9	(5)
Total ..	..	90	(67)

The following graph shows the percentage of the total population of Papua and New Guinea that has been brought under the influence of local government at 30 June during the past five years.



The three regional local government officers in New Guinea appointed in 1965 are enjoying considerable success in providing more

readily available assistance to councils. The finance officers stationed in each region are proving valuable not only in conducting audits and assisting councils with financial problems, but also in providing on-the-spot commercial training for council clerks who have graduated from the local government training centre. Newly elected councillors are being assisted in gaining a better appreciation of their responsibilities by attending courses conducted by training officers attached to each regional office. Periodic courses are also conducted for all councillors, council committees and council officers in the various aspects of their work and in local government generally.

General field officers of the Department of District Administration continue to promote the development of local government in all districts and advisers to particular councils are appointed from among this staff on request. In addition, assistance is being given to councils by specialist officers of other departments, including an engineer, an architect, several doctors, education officers, agricultural officers, and water resources experts.

Functions and Constitution. Under the *Local Government Ordinance* 1963-1967, the Administrator-in-Council may establish by proclamation local government councils which have authority, subject to the laws of the Territory, in defined areas to:

- (i) control, manage, and administer the council area, and ensure the welfare of the council area and the persons therein;
- (ii) organise, finance, or engage in any business or enterprise;
- (iii) carry out any works for the benefit of the community; and
- (iv) provide, or co-operate in providing, any public or social service.

A council may also act as the agent and perform and do such matters and things as are agreed upon on behalf of the Administration, an agency or instrumentality of the Administration, another council, or any other public body or institution, on agreed terms and conditions.

To enable them to perform these functions each council has the power to make rules, including rules imposing personal taxes, and rates and taxes on land situated within its area. Rules must be published in the *Local Government Gazette*, and laid before the House of Assembly on the first sitting day of

the House after the making of a rule, and be immediately forwarded to the Commissioner for Local Government. A rule may be disallowed by a resolution of the House of Assembly or by the Commissioner. If the Commissioner disallows a rule in whole or in part, or recommends amendments, to a rule, he must immediately give the Administrator a statement of the reasons for the disallowance or amendments to be laid before the House of Assembly. Rules which have not been disallowed have the full force of law. During the year one rule was disallowed by the Commissioner due to invalidity.

It is an offence for any person to prejudice the free and effective exercise of the lawful power and authority of a council.

The Administrator-in-Council, either by the proclamation establishing a council or by a subsequent proclamation, may make provision for the manner in which a council is to be constituted, for the wards into which a council's area is to be divided, and for the manner of election to a council. It is usual to provide that should a ward refuse or fail to elect a councillor, the Commissioner for Local Government may nominate a person to be a councillor for that ward, and such a person shall be deemed to have been elected.

During the year twelve councillors were nominated to four councils. Five of these were in two new councils in West New Britain and five in a new council in New Ireland District where plebiscites had shown a majority to be in favour of local government. Two councillors were nominated for the Ambenab Council, in the Madang District, where an outbreak of cargo cult activity had occurred.

Any person who is not less than 18 years of age and who is resident in a council area, is entitled to stand as a candidate for election. Tenure of office of councillors after the initial elections is for 12 months, after which elections are held every 2 years, or every 3 years where this is provided for in the proclamation establishing the council.

The qualifications for voters and the method of voting are described below in Chapter 5 of this Part.

The returning officer for an election for a local government council is appointed by the Chief Electoral Officer of the Territory. After the returning officer has declared the result of an election the Chief Electoral Officer publishes the names of successful candidates in the *Local Government Gazette*.

A member of a council may be dismissed from office by the Commissioner for Local Government, but only after due inquiry has been made and proper precautions have been observed to protect the individual.

During the year no councillors were dismissed; however eleven councillors were deemed to have vacated their offices, in each case the reason being non-attendance at three consecutive council meetings without the consent of the council.

Council presidents and vice-presidents are elected by secret ballot of the incoming council from their own number.

There are currently three non-indigenous council presidents and five vice-presidents.

Finance and executive committees composed of varying numbers of councillors, and usually including the president and vice-president, are appointed to prepare and subsequently to supervise a works programme, to organise festivities and sports days, to watch over the care and maintenance of council transport, to consider more important correspondence and to perform other similar functions.

Council members are paid allowances from council revenue, the amounts being fixed by councillors when drawing up the annual estimates. The annual appropriation for personal allowances for members may not exceed 15 per cent of the total estimated recurrent revenue of the council without the written approval of the Commissioner for Local Government. These allowances are not a salary, but rather a re-imbursement for out-of-pocket expenses incurred by members when engaged on council business. Most councils also vote a small sum annually as a special allowance to the members of their executive and finance committees.

Finance. Each council obtains most of its recurrent revenue from a personal tax collected and taken into account by the council in accordance with the Local Government Ordinance. Revenue is expended by the council in accordance with its certified annual estimates and no part of it goes to the Territorial Government.

Councils base their financial operations on the twelve months period 1 July to 30 June.

Councils may impose rates and taxes on land situated in council areas and fees in respect

of any of the matters coming within the scope of their powers. A local government council tax review committee may grant an exemption from, or reduction of, council tax on grounds of hardship or lack of sufficient means, or may on any grounds reduce the amount of rates and taxes payable by a person to such amount as, to it, seems proper.

Beginning in January each year, every council holds a series of meetings to determine tax rates and to prepare annual estimates for the next financial year beginning on 1 July. Such meetings are attended by representatives of various Administration departments concerned with local services. In the light of all relevant circumstances, and with the approval of the Commissioner for Local Government, each council then passes a rule fixing taxation rates for the ensuing year, and then makes a more precise estimate of the total revenue it can expect to receive. When the revenue figure has been estimated and the carry-over figure calculated, every item of expenditure, whether recurrent or capital, is decided by the full council, all major items being voted on separately. Finally, the estimates are approved by formal motion and forwarded to the Commissioner for Local Government for certification that funds are likely to be available to meet the proposed programme.

Council members and electors take a keen interest in the financial affairs of their council and during the past year a number of councils prepared their estimates unaided.

Councils in low-income areas are given direct subsidies to enable them to become established and to operate until their own revenue can pay for their recurrent expenditure. It is the policy of the Administration that the councils should progressively assume responsibility for all local public health services (including measures of hygiene such as sanitation and the improvement of water supplies). In order that this process may take place in a sound and uniform manner a system of grants-in-aid has been introduced whereby the financial contribution to health services made by any particular council depends on the stage of development it has reached. Councils have been graded, according to their ability to pay for health services, into four categories designated Stage 0, Stage 1, Stage 2 and Stage 3. The 'Stage 0' council makes no contribution for salaries of medical workers or cost of drugs and dressings. In addition, approved environmental sanitation projects are paid for by

the Administration but the council provides all buildings for health work and is responsible for construction and maintenance. The scheme provides that councils included in higher categories make progressively greater proportional contributions until at Stage 3 a council would provide 75 per cent of the salaries of medical workers employed in its area, 50 per cent of the cost of drugs and dressings used, 50 per cent of the cost of approved environmental sanitation and 100 per cent of the cost of buildings. There are, as yet, no 'Stage 3' councils in the Territory.

The Department of Education assists with a building subsidies scheme for the construction and maintenance of school buildings by local government councils. Where councils are subsidised for school building projects subsidies of up to \$150 for class rooms and \$700 for teachers' quarters are paid. The purchase of radio sets by councils for village distribution is subsidised by the refund of customs duty and freight charges.

Under agreements with the Administration, some councils are now maintaining the main roads in their areas. Payments to these councils for this purpose form a significant proportion of their budgets and acceptance of responsibility for this service enables councils to build up pools of vehicles and equipment which can be used to extend the roads linking villages to the main or trunk roads.

During the year subsidies for water supply and road development projects became available through the newly established Rural Development Fund which provided cash and materials valued at up to 50 per cent of the cost of approved projects.

Training. Formal training in local government council matters is provided by the Department of District Administration field staff and regional training officers. Courses, which last for about two weeks, are mainly for indigenous leaders and elected councillors. The courses include instruction on the principles of local government, rule making, the relationship between councils and the central government, and the functions and responsibilities of a council.

Courses lasting about two weeks are conducted in which instructions are given in extension methods and human relations to equip serving officers for local government advisory duties.

The Local Government Training Centre at Vunadadir near Rabaul provides formal training for local government officers, indigenous patrol officers, local government assistants, council administrative officers, council clerks, and assistant council clerks. Administrative officer courses are provided for trainees who have completed a Form Four standard of education. These courses extend over a period of two years, and the subjects taught include accounting, council administration, law, political science, local government, English and economics, at a higher standard than the council clerks course. On successful completion of the course students will be employed by councils as administrative officers with responsibility for higher level management within the councils. Clerks courses are available for young people who have completed a Form Two standard of education. These courses last for nine months and cover basic local government accounting procedures, book-keeping, law and government, civics, administration and other subjects. On completion of the course trainees are posted to a council to undergo practical training by working for the council. Training at the centre is paid for by the Administration, but each council contributes towards the cost of training and is responsible for the salaries of such trainees as it employs. Local government officers and local government assistants receive the same training as council clerks, but are employed by the Administration. These, when they have completed their training, are posted to districts to help the development of local government councils which have already been set up and to encourage and assist the formation of new ones.

During 1967-68 eighteen council clerks completed the council clerks training course, and a further eight clerks commenced the course. Eight trainees completed the first year of the council administrative officer course and passed on to the second year of training, whilst a further ten commenced the first year of training. Three trainee patrol officers commenced the trainee patrol officer course. Due to a rearrangement of the course programme, no local government officers or local government assistants began training during the year.

Council Activities. When they are first set up, councils spend a large part of their budget on the construction of council chambers and staff houses, and on the purchase of vehicles and other equipment. At first, apart from this

desire to establish their headquarters and administrative requirements, much of the initiative is necessarily taken by Administration officers but after a year or two councillors usually develop considerable executive ability and begin to assume more responsibility for the council's activities.

A council's first contribution to its area's health services is generally the provision of buildings for medical aid posts, which are then staffed and run by the Department of Public Health. Councils later assume greater responsibility for local health services. Several councils have co-operated with the Public Health Department in establishing rural health centres staffed by Papuan and New Guinean assistant medical officers and other trained staff. (See Chapter 7 of Part VII of this Report.) Centres of this kind have proved to be a useful means of providing day-to-day health care for residents of the council area. Since the people as taxpayers are directly interested in the centres, these centres quickly become a part of community life and the people more readily adopt general health practices in the village and the home.

Councils erect schools and classrooms, and some have built dormitories for children whose homes are not within walking distance of a school. Others have constructed buildings from local materials for community technical schools which are staffed and conducted by the Department of Education. These technical schools teach basic carpentry and the simpler technical skills appropriate to village needs. In several areas this local training has provided the semi-skilled workers whom councils require for their building projects and to operate and maintain equipment such as trucks. As living standards rise in the villages so does the need for men with some knowledge of carpentry and mechanical maintenance work to assist in building houses, and in servicing bicycles, trucks, outboard motors and other equipment purchased by the villagers.

Other community services organised and financed by councils include the provision of village water supplies by the construction of roof catchments, concrete wells or windmills, and the making of side roads to open up isolated localities for cash cropping. These roads are made at little cost by the voluntary labour of the local people using council trucks and equipment. Council transport is also hired out to move produce and supplies between the villages and market outlets.

Some councils have undertaken various forms of economic activity to develop their own areas. As described in previous reports those in New Britain have concentrated on the production of cocoa. Bank loans, guaranteed by the Administration, were negotiated to extend existing fermentaries and to build new ones. There are now eighteen fermentaries in operation.

During the year the loan raised for the establishment of cocoa fermentaries for the Tolai Cocoa Project in the Gazelle Peninsular Local Government Council area was completely liquidated. The Council has an operating bank overdraft of \$250,000 to cover seasonal demands for finance for the purchase and processing of wet beans. Production of cocoa showed an increase during the year under review, the fermentaries producing approximately 2,580 dry tons with an estimated value of \$1,250,000.

The Departments of District Administration and Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries provide managerial and technical advice for these activities through extension services. Each fermentary employs a fermentary supervisor (trained in cocoa processing by the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries), a clerk (trained by the Department of District Administration) and local casual workers, all of whom are New Guineans.

The land settlement projects at Vudal and Warangoi in the New Britain District and at Ambenab in the Madang District described in detail in earlier reports are continuing to make progress.

Councils are active in the cultural field: they sponsor exhibitions of traditional arts and crafts, encourage participation in choral competitions and in district agricultural shows, help to finance film shows and donate school prizes.

A number of local government councils are now employing youth workers trained by the Administration and voluntary organisations. The first training course was held towards the end of 1964-65, a second began in April 1966 and a third in October 1966. A revised course of training was commenced in May 1967. This course includes training in a number of practical handyman skills in addition to the normal training in youth and group work skills, and is scheduled to extend into July 1968.

Trainees are selected by local government councils. After completing the course, they are

employed by the council which selected them, to help with the problems affecting young people in its area. Trainees are taught how to establish playing fields, to organise games and clubs and to undertake health education work in villages. The revised training course is designed to make youth workers generally more valuable in the council's community development activities. The Administration pays all training expenses and the local government councils employ the trainees as full-time youth workers when they have completed training.

Councils periodically consult with members of the House of Assembly. This is a valuable means of informing members of the House of public opinion in council areas, and of enabling villagers to learn about the work of the House of Assembly and the way it is dealing with matters of direct and indirect concern to them.

The formation of a Local Government Association had been proposed by councils in 1967 and, in April 1968, an inaugural meeting was held at which a constitution was adopted for the establishment of the Local Government Association of Papua and New Guinea. This association is an independent organisation, which is seeking incorporation as a representative body for local government councils. Member councils are contributing annually towards the running of the association. The main objects of the association include the protection of the interests, rights and privileges of member councils and the promotion of local government throughout the Territory.

A number of District Local Government Conferences were held during the year in New Guinea and Papua.

Appendix II, Table 10 sets out particulars, including the tax rates declared under their rules, of the ninety councils in existence at 30 June 1968.

Appendix II, Tables 11 and 12 set out analyses of receipts of, and expenditure by, councils for the year ending 30 June 1968.

Appendix II, Table 13 shows local government council voting statistics for the year ended 30 June 1968.

District and Town Advisory Councils

District advisory councils, which are non-statutory bodies, give residents an opportunity to express their views and to offer advice to the district commissioner on matters affecting

the district in which they live. There is a district advisory council in each of the twelve districts of the Territory. Each council consists of the district commissioner, who is chairman, and members appointed by the Administrator for terms of two years. Members are eligible for reappointment.

Each council has a majority of indigenous members. In each of the Morobe, East Sepik, Eastern Highlands and East New Britain Districts there is a council membership of twenty including the district commissioner and eleven New Guineans. In each of the Madang, Manus, New Ireland, Bougainville, Western Highlands, Chimbu, West New Britain and West Sepik Districts, the council provides for a maximum membership of fifteen including the district commissioner and eight New Guineans. The councils are proving a useful means of widening the participation of the indigenous people in the political life of the Territory and of associating them more closely with other racial groups in the handling of local affairs.

Members of the House of Assembly, who are also eligible for appointment to district advisory councils, are entitled to attend meetings of district advisory councils in their electorates and participate fully in all council business.

Town advisory councils are non-statutory bodies established to advise the Administration on matters affecting township areas not within the area of a local government council. There are nine town advisory councils in the Territory of New Guinea.

Membership of councils consists of private citizens and Administration officials appointed by the Administrator for two year terms, the chairman being elected annually from among the members. New Guineans are included in the membership of all town advisory councils.

The composition of district and town advisory councils is shown in Tables 14 and 15 of Appendix II.

CHAPTER 4

PUBLIC SERVICE

Legislation

The Public Service of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea is constituted under the *Papua*

and *New Guinea Act* 1949-1968 and regulated by the *Public Service (Papua and New Guinea) Ordinance* 1963-1968. This Ordinance was passed by the Legislative Council in November 1963 and together with the regulations and various determinations made thereunder came into operation on 10 September 1964. The *Public Service Ordinance* 1949-1963 and regulations were at the same time repealed.

Other important provisions relating to the Public Service are contained in the following legislation:

- (i) the *Arbitration (Public Service) Ordinance* 1952-1968, which provides for the appointment of a Public Service Arbitrator and the hearing and determination of claims submitted on behalf of officers and employees of the Public Service;
- (ii) the *Superannuation (Papua and New Guinea) Ordinance* 1951-1967, which provides for pension and provident fund benefits for overseas officers;
- (iii) the *Papua and New Guinea Retirement Benefits Ordinance* 1960-1967, which provides for retirement benefits for local officers;
- (iv) the *Workers' Compensation Ordinance* 1958-1967, which provides for compensation payments in respect of injury or incapacity arising out of or in the course of employment; and
- (v) the *Retirement Benefits (Contract Officers) Ordinance* 1966, which provides for the payment of retirement benefits to certain contract officers of the Public Service.

Control, Structure and Staffing

Localisation of the Public Service, through the provisions of the *Public Service (Papua and New Guinea) Ordinance* 1963-1968, proceeds at a rate commensurate with the growing capacity of the local people to administer the Territory's affairs. The localisation of the service will gain added impetus with the establishment of a section in the Department of the Public Service Commissioner which will be responsible for adequate arrangements for local officers and for their advancement to positions at all levels of the Public Service, ensuring as far as possible, a uniform approach to the problems of standards.

Control of the public service in such matters as the creation and abolition of offices, changes in the classification, designations and

duties of offices, the determination of salaries and allowances and the making of regulations and determinations under the Ordinance is exercised by the Minister of State for External Territories.

At present, a Public Service Commissioner appointed by the Governor-General is responsible for the proper administration of the Public Service and for the specific duties of critically overseeing the activities and methods of departments conducting administration business. He is required to devise means for effecting economies and promoting efficiency in management and working, to submit reports and recommendations to the Minister on matters required to be dealt with by him and to furnish annually to the Minister a report on his activities as Commissioner and on the condition and efficiency of the Public Service. Consequential upon the passing of the enabling legislation by the House of Assembly, a Public Service Board will be set up within the next twelve months. The Board will replace the Office of the Public Service Commissioner. Two of the four members of the Board will be Papuans or New Guineans.

The Public Service consists of three divisions—the First Division which includes Departmental Heads; the Second Division which includes positions of an administrative, professional or clerical nature; and the Third Division covering all offices not included in the First or Second Divisions. The minimum educational qualifications for entry to the Second Division is successful completion of three years' secondary education. No general minimum educational qualification is required for the Third Division, entry requirements being related more directly to the technical skills or experience needed for a particular position. Such formal education as is required similarly depends upon the duties of the position.

Under the provisions of the Ordinance, preparations were well advanced for the introduction of a single line salary structure, classifying positions throughout the Service on the local officer level.

Overseas officers will receive allowances to bring their total remuneration up to existing salary levels, in order to retain their services and recruit replacements to provide expertise and assistance needed still by the Service, but not yet available from local manpower. Provision exists for local officers to be given preference in promotion over overseas officers

if they are capable of satisfactorily performing the duties required.

The terms and conditions of service generally provide local officers with the benefits normally found in a career public service—security of employment, opportunities for training, advancement and promotion, annual recreation leave, sick leave, furlough and retirement benefits.

At 30 June 1968 there were 543 local officers and employees occupying positions in the Second Division of the Public Service and 11,523 local officers occupying positions in the Third Division.

Numbers of staff (classified according to the nature of their appointment status) at 30 June 1967 and 30 June 1968 were as follows:

	1967	1968
First, Second and Third Divisions—		
Permanent Officers—		
Overseas	1,961	1,773
Local	7,508	7,747
Contract Officers and Employees(a)—		
Contract Officers ..	1,729	2,132
Employees	155	104
Temporary Employees—		
Overseas	2,256	2,390
Local	3,338	4,319
Sub-total	16,947	18,465
Part-time Employees	94	104
Mixed Race Employees	94	75
	17,135	18,644

(a) A contract officer or employee is a person recruited on overseas conditions for a specified period.

Administration Servants

The great majority of Administration Servants have now been absorbed into the Public Service. The 275 remaining at 30 June 1968 are either educationally unqualified or medically unfit for permanent appointment. In those cases where medical reasons have prevented permanent appointment, the application is kept under review.

Recruitment of Local Officers

Seven hundred and ninety-seven local officers were appointed to the Public Service during the year ended 30 June 1968. Included in the figure of appointments is a number of trainees who completed training at approved institutions during the year.

The distribution of permanent local officers appointed during the year was as follows:

Department	Second Division	Third Division	Total
House of Assembly ..	3	1	4
Administrator ..	1	1	2
Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries ..	1	25	26
District Administration ..	27	27	54
Education ..	69	331	400
Forests ..	..	42	42
Information and Extension Services ..	17	8	25
Labour ..	1	5	6
Lands, Surveys and Mines ..	..	5	5
Law ..	..	1	1
Posts and Telegraphs ..	1	51	52
Public Health ..	2	4	6
Public Service Commissioner ..	3	2	5
Public Works ..	5	132	137
Trade and Industry ..	2	11	13
Treasury ..	6	13	19
Total ..	138	659	797

Establishments

Major organisation matters dealt with during the year included:

- (a) the formation of a Directorate of Transport in the Department of the Administrator;
- (b) a complete reorganisation of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, following a report by an International Bank for Reconstruction and Development review team;
- (c) reorganisation of the Primary Education and Teacher Training Divisions of the Department of Education;
- (d) review and reorganisation of the Valuations Branch of the Department of Lands, Surveys and Mines;
- (e) reorganisation of the Administrative Branch and the Corrective Institutions Branch of the Department of Law;
- (f) reorganisation of the Engineering Division, the Training Branch and the Accounts Branch of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs;
- (g) a partial reorganisation of the Department of Public Health, with the aim of providing a better grading and promotion structure for local officers;

- (h) the formation of a Local Government Branch in the Department of Public Works;
- (i) reorganisation of the Finance and Administration Division of the Department of Public Works;
- (j) expansion of the Registry of Co-operatives into a Co-operatives Division within the Department of Trade and Industry; and
- (k) reorganisation of the Financial Policy and Accounting Division, the General Services Division and the Taxation Branch of the Department of the Treasury.

Classification and grading reviews were conducted during the year, both in the local and in the overseas salary scales. Amongst the occupational categories reviewed were the following:

- Accounting machinists, typists and related designations;
- Agricultural extension officers;
- Broadcast officers;
- Clerical assistants;
- Education officers and related designations;
- Journalists;
- Legal officers;
- Medical officers;
- Postal assistants; and
- Storemen and supply officers.

Advice on a variety of classification matters was given to statutory authorities of the Administration, and liaison on these matters was maintained with Commonwealth Government Departments and statutory authorities.

Salaries

During July 1967 the decision of the Public Service Arbitrator on local officer salaries was implemented in full. This involved the calculation of increased salary levels for all occupations and grades, based on the four 'bench marks' set by the Arbitrator, and the consequential reclassification within the local salary structure of every position in the Second and Third Divisions of the Public Service.

At the close of the year preliminary action was in hand towards the preparation of comprehensive schedules of overseas allowance scales, with a view to the promulgation at an

early date of amending legislation designed to introduce a 'single line salary system' under which overseas officers will receive the same salary as local officers, any difference in total emolument being made up by way of overseas allowance. Drafting of the determinations necessary to give effect to the new system was largely completed by 30 June 1968.

Methods

A review of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries was carried out during the year, to promote efficiency and economy in that Department. Recommendations were made on work distribution, registry systems, office layout, changes to storage facilities and instruction to staff in stores handling, replenishment and issuing procedures. Other changes recommended concerned structural alterations to buildings to improve working conditions, business management training for Rural Progress Societies in the Bainyik area, advice to the Societies on suitable transport for the movement of rice, improvements to library procedures, re-design of forms, and simplification of recording procedures. Estimating and financial control procedures were examined and recommendations made on the control of funds for the purchase of agricultural machinery, and on the system of cash advances and provision of funds for the Fisheries research vessel *M.V. Tagula*, when it is absent from the home port.

In conjunction with the Department of the Treasury a review was undertaken to eliminate possible areas of delay in the payment of salaries. A new procedure for the payment of ships' crews has been introduced which will permit payment on time to crews of ships' operating away from their home port, including crew members recruited during the voyage.

A system of emergency cash payments has been approved for use at station level to allow payment of salary on time to public servants on resumption from leave or following transfer, in cases where communication difficulties would normally not allow the use of the usual special payment system.

New methods of storage and retrieval of information from Passenger Cards, Entry Permits and Re-entry Permits were recommended for the Migration Section of the Department of Trade and Industry.

Following policy decisions made by the Treasurer, the review of the Housing Division was re-opened. Procedures were formulated for the maintenance of Property, Asset and Tenancy Registers and the upkeep of furniture inventories. Duty Statements were prepared for all positions in the Division.

A review of procedures in the Recruitment Section of the Public Service Commissioner's Office is being carried out. Flow charts and procedure statements have been prepared and forms re-designed. Procedural changes recommended by the Organisation and Methods team are being implemented.

The Mines Division of the Department of Lands, Surveys and Mines was reviewed and recommendations were made to change sections of the legislation, simplify rent collection from claim holders and to simplify clerical procedures and stores control. Land lease records in the Lands Division have been assessed as suitable for recording by computer and final recommendations are being studied by the Department. Procedural changes in the Staff and Salaries Section and a revised establishment for the Registry were recommended.

Other work carried out during the year included:

- (a) preparation and distribution of a Salary Calculator's Manual;
- (b) investigations into the machine and equipment needs of departments;
- (c) the completion of a final report on the review of the Royal Papuan and New Guinea Constabulary and its submission to the Police Commissioner;
- (d) the preparation and conduct of a detailed Organisation and Methods Training Course; and
- (e) provision of executive and general services to the Australian Public Service Commissioners' Conference.

Training

The Department of the Public Service Commissioner carried out training functions through two separate units—the Training Section and the Administrative College. Training inspection is carried out by the Assistant Inspector (Training) to assess training needs of each department. The Administrative College implements courses suggested by the Training Section and performs direct teaching duties.

The Training Section also processes applications for training and experience outside the Territory for both local and overseas staff. A total of 318 officers performed tours of duty overseas, 228 in Australia and 90 in other countries. Seventy-two personnel attended professional conferences, 20 attended courses sponsored by the South Pacific Commission and 8 attended the East-West Center, University of Hawaii. Twenty officers attended United Nations and World Health Organisation seminars overseas.

Free Place Awards to local officers under the Public Service Commissioner's Free Place Scholarship Scheme now total 6, 3 of whom are now undertaking second year studies and 1 first year studies at the University of Papua and New Guinea; 2 free places are held by students pursuing Diplomas in Engineering and Surveying at the Institute of Higher Technical Education, Lae.

The staff of the Training Section undertook research into the training needs of local clerical staff in the English language and a pilot course was conducted during the year for selected local officers with a view to extending this course of instruction to other departments.

Travel assistance for tertiary studies was granted to one officer, and during the year refunds of surcharges on fees charged by the University of Queensland were made to 221 officers and other residents of the Territory studying by correspondence. Full University fees were refunded to 61 permanent officers of the Service.

Administrative College

The Administrative College at Waigani was officially opened by His Honour the Administrator on 31 August 1967.

The College continued to assist the University of Papua and New Guinea which is not scheduled for completion until early in 1969. Eighty University students were housed at the College, meals were provided for more than 200 full-time students, and classroom time was allocated for University lectures. Half the floor space of the College library was provided for University purposes, and 20 accommodation units were occupied by University staff.

Despite the overcrowding of the College's new buildings, it was possible to begin the

expansion and upgrading of several training functions. Courses conducted during the year included:

Stage I (Queensland Junior Certificate equivalent)—1 year (54 enrolments)

Stage II (Victorian Leaving Certificate equivalent)—1 year (53 enrolments)

Diploma in Administration—2 years (12 enrolments)

Mature Age Magistrates—1 year (8 enrolments)

Stenographers (Form 3 entry) (20 enrolments)

Library Assistants (Form 3 entry)—1 year (12 enrolments)

Administrative Clerks (Form 3 entry)—1 year (32 enrolments)

Short duration courses averaging two weeks were conducted in the College, covering clerical training, induction, middle level management and special induction courses for patrol officers. Eight short duration courses with an attendance averaging 25 officers on each course were held.

Assistance in the form of residential and non-residential courses was given to the Papua and New Guinea Electricity Commission, the Australian Institute of Management, the Papua and New Guinea Bankers' College, and the University of Queensland External Studies Department.

During the year Diplomas in Administration were awarded for the first time to officers of the Public Service: 11 diplomas were awarded in a course enrolment of 13; 1 officer is continuing studies by correspondence.

Small training teams from the College visited Rabaul and Lae to give refresher courses to officers of these centres. Four additional courses of this type are planned for the second half of 1968.

A general rise in the academic level of courses conducted during the year can be attributed to the recruitment of additional staff, the availability of improved equipment, the establishment of a library of high standard and the growing experience of staff in the area of public service training. Emphasis has again been given to the teaching of English, in which the College's modern language laboratory has been of great assistance.

The Interim Council of the Administrative College, which advises jointly the Administrator and the Public Service Commissioner on the development and administration of the College, met four times during the year. The Council reviewed syllabus arrangements, the development of existing courses, course results, staff and finance of the College and student conditions and amenities.

The membership of the Interim Council at 30 June 1968 was:

Mr L. W. Johnson, M.H.A., Assistant Administrator (Services), Chairman;

Dr J. T. Gunther, C.M.G., O.B.E., Vice-Chancellor, University of Papua and New Guinea;

Mr J. Guise, M.H.A., Speaker of the House of Assembly;

Mr D. M. Fenbury, Secretary, Department of the Administrator;

Dr R. F. R. Scragg, Director of Public Health;

Mr L. R. Newby, Director, Department of Information and Extension Services;

Dr K. R. McKinnon, Director, Department of Education;

Mr P. Matane, District Inspector, Department of Education;

Mr T. W. Ellis, Director, Department of District Administration;

Mr J. Mattes, Principal, Australian School of Pacific Administration;

Professor R. S. Parker, Professor of Political Science, Research School of Social Sciences, Australian National University; and

Mr D. Morland, Inspector, Department of Public Service Commissioner.

Australian School of Pacific Administration (A.S.O.P.A.). The function of the school is to provide courses for the education of officers and prospective officers of the Public Service of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea as well as the following selected personnel:

(i) persons nominated by Christian missions operating in the Territory, with a view to their receiving education for secular purposes;

(ii) indigenous people whose standard of education fits them for higher training; and

(iii) persons whose admission to the School, in the opinion of the Minister of State for Territories, would be of benefit to the Territory.

The courses of study given at the School include: courses for cadet patrol officers, cadet education officers and local government officers.

The one year certificate course for patrol officers appointed on a permanent basis was discontinued at the end of 1966 as all officers with the requisite qualifications had been given an opportunity to attend.

On completion of a thesis to the satisfaction of the Principal, a holder of the Certificate is awarded the Diploma of the School. Unless he has already completed four years' field service with the Department of District Administration, a candidate for the Diploma must have held the Certificate for at least two years before submitting a thesis.

Following a review of the training arrangements for cadet patrol officers, these officers are now required to attend a four months' course at the School prior to their departure for the Territory.

The subjects covered by the course are: law, anthropology, history, government, health, Melanesian pidgin, geography and map reading.

The course for cadet education officers is a two-year post-Leaving School Certificate secondary teachers training course in arts and science given by the School under the supervision of the New South Wales Department of Education. It includes two-year courses in anthropology, geography and land use, and education in developing areas, and a one-year course in history and government. In addition, cadets undertake studies over two years which are equivalent to those for New South Wales teacher-trainees, but are designed to provide the specialised emphasis required by teachers in Papua and New Guinea. Upon successful completion of the course cadets have attained the academic requirements for a Teachers' Certificate.

The course for local government officers of the Department of District Administration is

a course of one academic year comprising the following subjects: economics, social change, English, law, introductory accountancy, public finance, public administration and theory and practice of local government.

The table below shows the number of courses conducted by the Australian School of Pacific Administration during the 1967 and 1968 academic years and the number of students enrolled for each course:

Course	1967		1968	
	Number of Courses	Number of Students	Number of Courses	Number of Students
Cadet Patrol Officers' Orientation Course	2	49	1	39
General Orientation Course for Mission personnel ..	..	..	1	14
First Year Junior Secondary (including one Arts Mission Free Place student in 1967 and four Mission Scholarship students in 1968)	1	33 (a) 11 (b)	1	36 (a) 10 (b)
Second Year Junior Secondary (including one Arts Mission Free Place student in 1967 and one in 1968)	1	61 (a) 17 (b)	1	32 (a) 9 (b)
Graduates	1	27	1	10
Local Government Officers' Course	1	15	1	16
Total	6	213	6	166

(a) Arts (b) Science

Psychological Services

The functions of the Psychological Services Section are to:

- (i) advise and assist the Public Service Commissioner in the selection, placement and development of staff within the public service;
- (ii) develop and maintain a central psychological research, reference and record service, maintaining necessary liaison with related agencies in Australia and overseas;
- (iii) supervise the training of staff in psychological techniques having local application;
- (iv) provide a clinical and counselling service for members of the public service and their families in matters relating to their personal and vocational adjustment within the Territory;
- (v) advise and assist the Public Service Commissioner and Directors of Departments in any other matters that relate to the field of psychology; and
- (vi) render advice and assistance wherever possible to organisations and agencies within the Territory outside the Territory Public Service on matters of psychological appraisal, selection and research. This includes such organisations as the Combined Services,

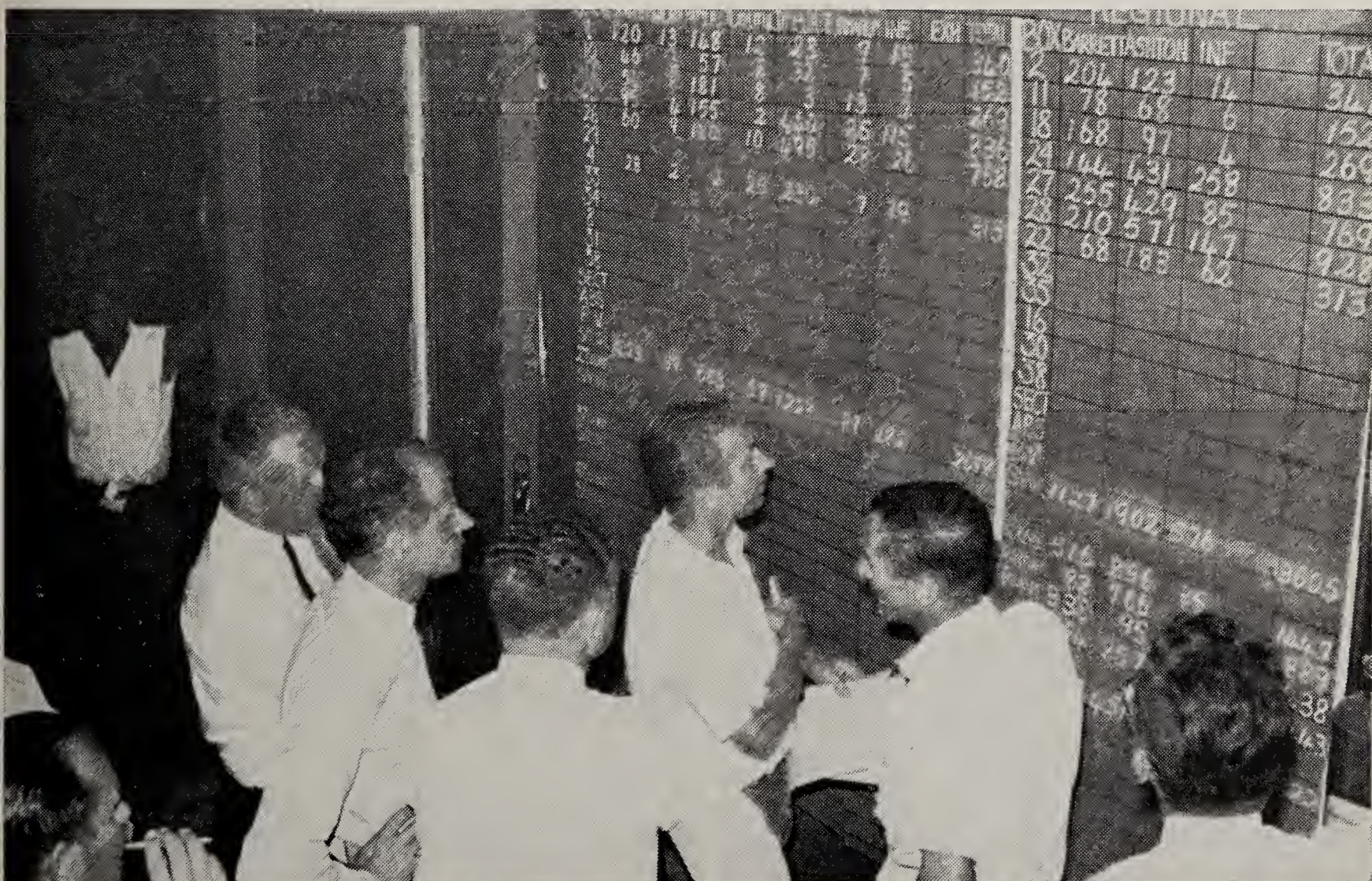
Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary, Papua and New Guinea Electricity Commission and Commonwealth Departments including the Department of Civil Aviation and the Department of Works, as well as other major employers.

Initially, emphasis has been placed in research to formulate tests and measures of assessment and appraisal applicable to local officers. This has involved the adaptation of known tests to local conditions and the construction of new tests. It has also meant the application of such tests to large samples of pupils at the various school levels required for public service entry, as well as to all public service trainees training in Territory institutions to establish performance standards for comparison. Considerable progress has been made on the necessary research but much remains to be done before the services available within more advanced countries can be provided within the Territory.

With the increased opportunities for tertiary education in the Territory, it has become important to develop selection tests of greater sensitivity, scope and predictability for more valid assessment of potential ability and a person's readiness to undertake education at a tertiary level. The analysis and modification of batteries of tests for the purpose of achieving greater validity and reliability has involved



At Rabaul, members of the U.N. Visiting Mission watch counting of votes. Results from here and 79 other centres were sent to the Central Tally Room in Port Moresby every hour.



Members of the United Nations Visiting Mission watch progress figures on the board as votes are counted at Rabaul.



Patrol Officer, journalists and poll clerks on the way to collect votes at Arumbum, near Rabaul.

exhaustive test analysis and examination and most of this work is being carried out on an electronic computer.

Testing of school leavers in 1968 involved a more extensive programme than in other years. All school leavers in Forms III and IV, whether applicants for public service traineeship or private industry, have been tested. This required a joint effort by the Department of Education, the Department of Labour and the Public Service Commissioner's Department. A comprehensive test battery in the assessment of Forms III and IV school leavers has been developed.

At the request of the Guidance Branch of the Department of Education assistance has been given in the development of a school pre-entry intelligence scale to assess the readiness of a child for schooling. Likewise new tests are in the process of preparation for more intensive uses at the final primary and early secondary levels. Assistance has been given to the Department of Health in a Territory-wide survey of the incidence of defective colour vision.

One of the major tasks has been the survey of mental abilities and aptitudes of serving local officers with minimum standards of literacy. This is to be followed by further concentrated appraisal of those employees identified as having potential for accelerated advancement to key positions within the Public Service.

Assistance has been given in the selection of students for the University of Papua and New Guinea, the Institute of Higher Technical Education, Medical and Dental Colleges, and other colleges and institutions providing Public Service traineeships. Wherever possible, advice and assistance has been given to organisations and agencies outside the Territory Public Service on matters of psychological appraisal, selection and research. This has included such organisations as the Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary, the Papua and New Guinea Electricity Commission and Commonwealth Departments, including the Department of Civil Aviation and the Department of Works as well as other major employing organisations.

During 1968, staff, by invitation, visited both Fiji and the British Solomon Islands Protectorate to advise Departments of Education on the uses of psychological tests.

There has been a continuation of specialised clinical and counselling services to members of

the community and their families in relation to their personal and vocational adjustment which has contributed to their personal efficiency and stability.

A measure of the success and quality of tests developed over the years can be gauged from the fact that the Australian Council for Education Research (ACER) is currently printing many of the Territory's tests and is promoting their general acceptance and use in the developing countries of the Pacific and Africa.

Within the last year another regional psychologist has been recruited. Now psychological services are regionally located at Lae, Rabaul and Port Moresby. It is hoped in the near future to appoint another regional psychologist centred in the Highlands. This diversification of professional staff has provided psychological services in many previously isolated areas and facilitated an integrated approach to problems experienced throughout the Territory.

This year saw an important step forward with the appointment of the first Papuan psychologist, who gained his professional qualifications at the University of Queensland.

CHAPTER 5

SUFFRAGE

House of Assembly

The *Electoral Ordinance* 1963-1967, which came into operation on 18 November 1963, provides for:

- (i) the appointment of a Chief Electoral Officer to administer the Ordinance;
- (ii) the appointment of returning officers;
- (iii) the appointment of polling places;
- (iv) the establishment of electoral rolls;
- (v) the definition of the qualifications of electors and candidates;
- (vi) the definition of the methods of nomination, voting, and counting of votes;
- (vii) the hearing by the Supreme Court, as a Court of Disputed Returns, of petitions concerning the validity of an election or a return; and
- (viii) the definition of illegal practices at elections, and for penalties not exceeding \$400, or imprisonment for 6 months, to be imposed for committing such offences.

The Electoral Ordinance introduced a universal adult suffrage on a common roll for elections to the House of Assembly. The *Papua and New Guinea Act* 1949-1968 provides that no person shall, by reason of his

or her race, be disqualified either from being enrolled and participating as an elector, or from being elected as a member of the House of Assembly.

All persons not under 21 years of age (other than aliens as defined in the *Nationality and Citizenship Act* 1948-1966) who have a home in the Territory or have lived in the area of an electorate continuously for at least 12 months are entitled to enrolment and to vote at elections. People are disqualified from enrolment on the usual grounds such as insanity and criminal conviction, as defined by the Ordinance.

Enrolment of qualified electors is compulsory. Provision is made in the Electoral Ordinance for objections and appeals against the enrolment of an elector or the refusal to enrol an elector. Special provision is made to allow a person whose name has been omitted from the roll but who is otherwise eligible for enrolment to vote at an election. There were 1,180,000 electors enrolled for the elections for the second House of Assembly in February 1968.

Voting is not compulsory. The particular system of preferential voting used in the Territory enables each elector to show a consecutive order of preference for all the candidates in his electorate. The system also provides, however, that if an elector has shown a consecutive order of preference among only some of the candidates, then his vote shall be counted so as to give effect to his intentions so far as these are clear. Voting is by secret ballot; illiterate or physically incapacitated electors may ask for help in completing the ballot paper.

The Territory of Papua and New Guinea is divided into sixty-nine open and fifteen regional electorates. Forty-eight of the open electorates are wholly within the Trust Territory of New Guinea and three are partly in that Territory. Every elector is entitled to vote both for the open and for the regional electorate for which he is enrolled.

The Electoral Ordinance provides for the establishment of a Distribution Committee which consists of the Chief Electoral Officer, the Surveyor-General, the Commissioner for Local Government and two other members appointed by the Administrator. The Ordinance provides for a period of 3 months in which the public may object to the boundaries proposed by the Distribution Committee.

Under the Papua and New Guinea Act candidates of any race may stand for election

in regional electorates providing they possess a minimum educational qualification. Each regional electorate comprises more than one open electorate. For both open and regional electorates a candidate, who is a person not born in the Territory, must have resided in the Territory for a period of 5 years, in addition to existing qualifications, before he can nominate as a candidate.

The qualifications of candidates for election, the methods for nominating candidates and a list of the present members of the House of Assembly are given in Chapter 2 of this Part.

Local Government Councils

The *Local Government Ordinance* 1963-1967 defines the qualifications of electors in local government elections and the electoral procedure to be followed. Every person, of either sex, who is not less than 18 years of age, and who is a resident of a council area, and who has been ordinarily resident for more than 6 months out of the 12 months immediately preceding the date of enrolment, shall be enrolled as an elector for that area. A person who is not less than 18 years of age, and who is liable to pay rates or taxes on land or other property in the council's area is entitled, on application, to be enrolled as an elector. A corporation whose main place of business has been in a given council's area for more than 6 months out of the 12 months preceding the date of enrolment, or which is liable to pay rates or taxes on land or other property in a council's area, is also entitled, on application, to be enrolled as an elector, its right to vote being exercised by a person nominated by it.

In local government elections the electoral procedures usually follow closely those for the House of Assembly. Voting is not compulsory, and is by secret ballot using a preferential system of voting and counting.

Officers of the Department of District Administration are appointed as returning officers by the Chief Electoral Officer of the Territory. Elections are supervised by officers of the Electoral Office.

Every person enrolled as an elector for a council may nominate for election as a councillor, except a person who:

- (i) is an officer or employee of the Council;
- (ii) is an undischarged bankrupt or insolvent; or
- (iii) has been convicted of an offence punishable by death or imprisonment for

one year or longer and, as a result of that conviction, is under sentence of death or is undergoing imprisonment.

Where an election is of a councillor to represent a ward, a person is not qualified to nominate for election in respect of that ward unless he is a resident of that ward.

Although voting is not compulsory, voter participation in local government elections has been generally good. At recent elections the indigenous people have shown increased understanding of their responsibilities as electors. Women voters continue to show great interest in local elections: in many areas more women than men vote. Several women have nominated as candidates, but so far only one female councillor in New Guinea holds office despite the preponderance of women voters in some areas.

The *Local Government Bulletin* was published as a quarterly news sheet providing information on what is happening in Councils throughout the Territory and for the reproduction of articles in magazines and journals which would be of interest.

The numbers of eligible electors and the numbers of voters who voted at the most recent elections (in those council wards where elections were held) are shown in Table 13 of Appendix II.

CHAPTER 6

POLITICAL ORGANISATIONS

Earlier political parties which were formed from time to time did not survive because of lack of popular support.

Nevertheless, several factors have contributed to heightened political awareness and interest by the people of the Territory. These include the activities and recommendations of the Select Committee on Constitutional Development and the elections held in 1968 for the reconstituted House of Assembly. The following parties were formed and nominated candidates to contest these elections:

The Papua and New Guinea Union Pati (PANGU).

The Christian Democratic Party.

The Territory Country Party.

The All Peoples Party.

The New Guinea Agricultural Reform Party.

The National Progress Party.

CHAPTER 7

THE JUDICIARY

System of Courts

The following courts exercise jurisdiction within the Territory:

- (i) The Supreme Court of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea;
- (ii) District Courts;
- (iii) Local Courts; and
- (iv) Children's Courts.

Supreme Court

The Supreme Court established under the *Papua and New Guinea Act* 1949-1966 is the highest judicial authority in the Territory.

The *Supreme Court Ordinance* 1949-1958 confers on the Court an unlimited jurisdiction in criminal and civil matters. The principal seat of the Court is at Port Moresby but circuits, which are in continual operation, enable the Court to sit throughout the Territory of Papua and New Guinea. There are sixty appointed sitting places distributed evenly in both Territories.

The Court consists of a Chief Justice and such other judges as are appointed by the Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia. At present there is a Chief Justice and four other Judges.

To be eligible for appointment as a judge a person must be a barrister or solicitor of the High Court of Australia or the Supreme Court of a State or Territory of the Commonwealth of not less than five years standing. A judge may be removed from office by the Governor-General only on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity. Judges retire at sixty-five years of age.

The jurisdiction of the Court may be exercised by a judge or judges sitting in Chambers. The normal British and Australian procedure governing the methods of control and ascertainment of facts is followed by the Court, except that all issues, civil and criminal, are tried without a jury. It is considered that, in the present stage of development of the indigenous people, a judge sitting alone exercising the functions of both judge and jury affords the best assurance of justice.

The High Court of Australia has jurisdiction, subject to prescribed conditions, to hear and determine appeals from judgments, decrees, orders and sentences of the Supreme Court.

District Courts

District Courts are constituted under the *District Courts Ordinance* 1963-1965. They have a civil jurisdiction which covers claims of amounts up to \$2,000. They have a criminal jurisdiction over offences punishable by up to twelve months' imprisonment. In relation to indictable offences, that is, offences punishable by more than twelve months' imprisonment, the district court only has power to conduct a preliminary hearing and, if it finds a case has been made out, to commit the defendant for trial by the Supreme Court.

The Administrator may establish district courts under the ordinance, and courts have been established for each administrative district.

A court may be constituted by a stipendiary magistrate, a resident magistrate or a reserve magistrate. Stipendiary magistrates and resident magistrates are appointed by the Governor-General and hold office on conditions determined by the Minister of State for External Territories.

Stipendiary magistrates are usually qualified barristers or solicitors while resident magistrates are drawn from officers of the Department of District Administration who have had long practical experience. At present there are five stipendiary magistrates and six resident magistrates.

Reserve magistrates may be appointed by the Administrator to enable courts to operate in remote places when the interests of effective and speedy administration of justice warrant this step. A stipendiary or resident magistrate may not be readily available in remote areas.

Appeals from the district court in both civil and criminal cases and on questions either of fact or of law lie to the Supreme Court.

Local Courts

Local courts are constituted under the *Local Courts Ordinance* 1963-1966. Local courts have civil jurisdiction over matters involving up to \$200, including matters regulated by native custom, and criminal jurisdiction over minor offences for which the penalties are not greater than a fine of \$100 or six months' imprisonment.

Where jurisdiction is vested in both a local court and some other court the matter may only be determined in the local court where the court certifies that it is expedient that the matter should be so heard and determined. Where another court also has jurisdiction the

defendant in either a civil or criminal matter may elect to have the matter heard in the other court if he so wishes.

These courts are conducted by local court magistrates who are appointed by the Administrator. In addition, provision is made for the appointment of assistant magistrates who may mediate between parties, sit with the court on hearings and perform other functions ancillary to the administration of justice in this jurisdiction.

Thirty-one indigenous persons have been appointed local court magistrates of whom twenty-one perform full time court duties. One hundred and forty indigenous persons have been appointed to the office of assistant magistrate.

An appeal lies from the local court to the Supreme Court.

Children's Courts

Children's courts, established under the *Child Welfare Ordinance* 1961-1966, have jurisdiction in respect of all offences by children (other than homicide, rape or other offences punishable by death or imprisonment for life) and all applications and complaints under the ordinance. They have power to declare offenders to be incorrigible or uncontrollable children and to commit them to special institutions established under the ordinance. For the purposes of the ordinance a person under the age of 16 years is a child.

In any area where there is no specially constituted children's court a district court may deal with a charge against a child as if it were a duly constituted children's court.

The Administrator appoints persons to be magistrates of children's courts. One member of the children's court in each area must be a woman.

Penalties

The penalties which may be imposed by the courts are stated in the ordinances and regulations under which the charges are laid. The penalties so specified are the same for all sections of the population, but in imposing a penalty in any particular case the courts take into account the background of the offender and the circumstances in which the offence was committed. It has been recognised, nevertheless, that, having regard to the structure of their society, it would not be appropriate in many cases to subject the indigenous people to the full rigour of the criminal law, and a special code which provides a lower level of penalties has been in operation since 1924.

Capital punishment by hanging is the penalty for wilful murder, treason, and certain kinds of piracy, but, in the case of a person convicted of wilful murder, the court may now substitute imprisonment for life or a lesser term if it considers there are extenuating circumstances such that it would not be just to inflict the punishment of death. This is decided in the light of the facts of, and the circumstances of and surrounding each case. If the court is of the opinion that the offender should be recommended for the Royal Mercy, it may abstain from pronouncing the death sentence and instead merely order judgment of death to be entered on record. Powers of clemency are vested in the Governor-General and the Administrator. In practice no execution may be carried out until all the circumstances of the case have been considered by the Administering Authority. No death sentence was pronounced or recorded during the period under review. No death sentence has been carried out since 1957.

The only offences for which corporal punishment may be imposed in the case of adults are those indictable offences for which such punishment is specifically authorised by the Criminal Code, viz., sexual offences against females, certain crimes of particular violence, and prison offences. The power to impose corporal punishment for these offences belongs to the Supreme Court; it is rarely exercised and has not been exercised at all in recent years. Corporal punishment may not be imposed on a female.

Children's courts are not empowered to impose corporal punishment, but where offenders are under the age of 14 years, the court may, without proceeding to a formal conviction and punishment, dismiss a charge upon being satisfied that suitable chastisement has been inflicted on the child by its guardian.

Deportation may not be imposed as a penalty, but under the *Migration Ordinance* 1963-1967, the Administrator-in-Council may, subject to certain conditions, order the deportation of a person not born in the Territory who has been convicted of a criminal offence punishable by imprisonment for one year or longer or who is not a fit and proper person to be allowed to remain in the Territory.

Under the *Removal of Prisoners (Territories) Act* 1923-1962 of the Commonwealth of Australia, non-indigenous prisoners may be removed from the Territory to serve their sentences in a prison in Australia. In no circumstances may an indigenous inhabitant

who is a prisoner be sent outside the Territory to serve his sentence. Juvenile offenders, who are a relatively small class and are mostly convicted of petty theft or housebreaking, are given separate opportunities for corrective instruction and general improvement.

Penalties in the criminal law of the Territory are quoted as maxima and any lesser penalty may be imposed by the court. Thus in place of a life sentence a court may impose one of a term of years, and instead of a sentence for a term of years it may impose a fine.

Conditional Release

A person convicted of any offence not punishable with death, instead of being sentenced to any punishment to which he is liable, may be released upon his own recognisance, with or without sureties in such amount as the court directs, that he shall be of good behaviour for a time fixed by the court, or come up for sentence when called upon.

Other Courts and Tribunals

In addition to the four types of courts listed above, several other courts and quasi-judicial bodies have been created for special purposes.

The Administrator has power to establish for each goldfield or mineral field a wardens' court with jurisdiction over civil cases concerning mining or mining lands held under the *Mining Ordinance* 1928-1966 and offences against mining laws. These courts are conducted by a warden appointed under the *Mining Ordinance*.

A Land Titles Commission has been set up under the *Land Titles Commission Ordinance* 1962-1967. The commission consists of a Chief Commissioner, who is required to be legally qualified, and a number of senior commissioners and commissioners who are required to have a knowledge of native customs in relation to land. The function of the commission is to determine and protect the land rights of the people of the Territory. Its work largely involves the adjudication of disputes, the determination of boundaries and the registration of customary rights to land.

Under the *Coroners Ordinance* 1953-1963 the Administrator may appoint persons to be coroners. A coroner has jurisdiction to enquire into the circumstances of the death of a person who dies in unusual circumstances and into the cause and origin of fires. In general all magistrates of district courts exercise the function of a coroner.

No action has been taken to recognise the jurisdiction of extra-legal indigenous tribunals. Any tribunal other than one established by law is illegal, and the policy is to encourage the people to turn to the proper judicial authority which is provided by statute.

Training of Court Officials

Two courses for the training of magistrates and court officials are conducted by the Administrative College. One of these courses aims at training men of mature age and standing in their local area in the principles of law which are applied in the local court. The other course trains younger men of a higher educational standard with a view to ultimately securing their appointment to higher magisterial positions. A number of graduates of these courses have been appointed local court magistrates and they conduct courts at centres throughout the Territory.

Official Language

English is the official language of the courts. Where indigenous inhabitants are involved, however, evidence, etc., may be given in a local language, in which case it is translated into English for the court. Court interpreters are employed as necessary to assist the presiding judge or magistrate. While no statutory qualifications are prescribed, in practice considerable experience, a good educational background and competence in the relevant languages are sought in interpreters.

Legal Profession

The Admission Rules under the *Legal Practitioners Ordinance* 1954-1961, provide that a Barrister or Solicitor of the High Court of Australia or the Supreme Court of any State or Territory may be admitted to practice in the Territory. Other persons desiring to be admitted must first register as students-at-law and satisfy certain academic requirements and professional qualifications.

Fees

Court fees are on a moderate scale and in general are related to the amount at issue in the particular case. No fees are chargeable and no legal or professional costs are granted in local courts.

Legal Aid

Under the *Poor Persons' Legal Assistance Ordinance* 1951, any person without adequate means to provide legal assistance for himself may, with the concurrence of the judge, be granted such assistance if on trial for an indictable offence.

Through the office of the Public Solicitor, every indigenous person appearing before the Supreme Court on a criminal charge is defended by a qualified legal practitioner and many appeals and civil actions are also conducted for the indigenous people by this office.

Equality of Treatment Before the Law

One of the basic principles of English law is equal treatment of all in the courts, irrespective of race or nationality, and this principle is observed throughout the Territory. The indigenous inhabitants have the right of free recourse to the courts and are guided in such matters by officers of the Department of District Administration and by the Public Solicitor, whom they may approach on any matter.

CHAPTER 8

LEGAL SYSTEM

General

The main source of the law of the Territory is the *Papua and New Guinea Act* 1949-1966 of the Commonwealth of Australia. Article 4 of the Trusteeship Agreement for the Territory confers on the Administering Authority the same powers of legislation in and over the Territory as if it were an integral part of Australia, and entitles the Administering Authority to apply to the Territory, subject to such modification as it deems desirable, such laws of the Commonwealth of Australia as it deems appropriate to the needs and circumstances of the Territory. The Papua and New Guinea Act authorises the House of Assembly, subject to the Act, to make ordinances for the peace, order and good government of the Territory.

Under the Papua and New Guinea Act, which adopted the Trusteeship Agreement for the Territory, all laws in force in the Territory immediately before the date of commencement of the Act, i.e. 1 July 1949, were continued in force, subject, however, to their subsequent amendment or repeal by ordinances made in

pursuance of the Papua and New Guinea Act. The laws so continued in force comprised:

- (i) ordinances made under the *New Guinea Act* 1920-1935; and
- (ii) ordinances made under the *Papua-New Guinea Provisional Administration Act* 1945-1946.

One of these ordinances, the *Laws Repeal and Adopting Ordinance* 1921-1952, adopted the following laws of the Territory to the extent that they are applicable to the circumstances of the Territory and not inconsistent with any other law of the Territory:

- (i) certain Acts of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia;
- (ii) certain Acts and Statutes of the State of Queensland;
- (iii) such of the Acts, Statutes and laws of England as were in force in the State of Queensland on 9 May 1921;
- (iv) certain ordinances of the Territory of Papua; and
- (v) the principles and rules of common law and equity that were in force in England on 9 May 1921.

In addition to laws which derive from the above sources, certain other laws apply in the Territory:

- (i) certain Imperial Legislation; and
- (ii) Commonwealth Acts which are expressed to extend to the Territory.

In general, the legal system—whether civil, criminal or administrative—follows both the principles and practice of the legal systems of England and of the Australian States.

The Council of Law Reporting, formed in September 1962, has brought out the third part of its series of the Papua and New Guinea Law Reports.

Native Law and Custom

The *Laws Repeal and Adopting Ordinance* 1921-1952 provides that the tribal institutions, customs and usages of the indigenous inhabitants of the Territory shall not be affected by that Ordinance, and shall, subject to the provisions of the ordinances of the Territory from time to time in force, be permitted to continue in existence insofar as the same are not repugnant to the general principles of humanity.

The *Native Customs (Recognition) Ordinance* 1963 provides that native custom shall be recognised and enforced by, and may be pleaded in, all courts, except insofar as, in a

particular case or context, it is repugnant to the general principles of humanity, is inconsistent with an enactment in force in the Territory, is against public interest, or is not in the best interests of a child.

Under the *Local Courts Ordinance* 1963-1966 a local court has jurisdiction to hear matters arising out of and regulated by native custom.

Under the *Local Government Council Ordinance* 1963-1967, a local government Council may:

- (i) and on the request of a court shall, appoint a committee consisting of persons who have knowledge of native custom to advise and report on native custom in relation to any matter in the council area; and
- (ii) from time to time make recommendations to the Administrator concerning the enforcement, variation or abolition of any native custom in the council area.

An act of a local government council (including a rule) cannot be held invalid or beyond the powers of the council merely because it regulates the exercise of a native custom, other than one relating to ownership or possession of native land or the devolution of property.

CHAPTER 9

CONCLUSIONS

The Administering Authority amended the Papua and New Guinea Act in 1968 to give elected members an increased share in the government of the Territory, by providing for

- (i) the appointment of seven Ministerial Members;
- (ii) up to ten Assistant Ministerial Members; and
- (iii) the replacement of the Administrator's Council by the Administrator's Executive Council.

The political education campaign proceeded during the year both before and after the elections which were held in February-March 1968. The Administering Authority is continuing its plans to determine the most appropriate means of developing the political education of the people of the Territory.

There were seven new councils proclaimed during the year and six former councils were amalgamated to form three new councils. In effect, this increased the total number of councils from eighty-six at the end of the 1966-67

period to ninety at 30 June 1968. All the new councils and seven existing councils were established as multi-racial. This resulted in there being sixty-seven multi-racial councils at 30 June 1968 compared with fifty-five at 30 June 1967. There are approximately 1,360,000 people represented in local government councils at the end of the period.

The Administration control of the Territory was further extended during the year when 150 square miles of the West Sepik District were withdrawn from restriction.

There are now 480 square miles in the Western Highlands District and 190 square miles in the West Sepik District in the restricted category.

PART VI. ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

Section 1. Finance of the Territory

CHAPTER 1

PUBLIC FINANCE

As mentioned in Part III of this Report, the Trust Territory of New Guinea and the Territory of Papua are governed in an administrative union as the Territory of Papua and New Guinea. Legislation relating to public finance applies equally to both Territories. The basic legislation governing the budget of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea is the *Papua and New Guinea Act* 1949-1966 of the Commonwealth of Australia. The Act provides that:

- (i) the revenue of the Territory shall be available for defraying the expenditure of the Territory;
- (ii) the receipt, expenditure and control of revenues and moneys of the Territory shall be regulated as provided by ordinance;
- (iii) no revenue or moneys of the Territory shall be issued or expended except under appropriation made by law and except by warrant under the hand of the Administrator;
- (iv) the accounts of the Territory shall be subject to inspection and audit by the Auditor-General of the Administering Authority; and
- (v) there shall be expended in each year, upon the administration, welfare and development of the Territory of New Guinea, an amount which is not less than the total amount of public revenue raised in that year in respect of the Territory of New Guinea.

Supporting legislation is provided in the *Treasury Ordinance* 1951-1965 which governs procedures for the receipt, expenditure and control of revenue and moneys of the Terri-

tory. Moneys are expended only under authority of an appropriation ordinance passed by the House of Assembly.

In conformity with statutory requirements the Treasurer annually prepares estimates of revenue and expenditure before the commencement of the financial year to which they relate. The estimates are presented by the Treasurer to the Administrator, who sends a copy to the Minister of State for External Territories for consideration and determination by the Commonwealth Government of the amount of the grant that will be made available to the Territory of Papua and New Guinea. When the estimates of revenue are thus fixed the details of expenditure are then presented to the House of Assembly in the form of an appropriation bill. This bill is debated by the House of Assembly and, if approved, is passed as an appropriation ordinance.

The revenues of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea are supplemented by a direct, interest-free and non-repayable grant from the Commonwealth of Australia. The grant for 1967-68 was \$77,594,252 and of this amount \$54,453,853 was allocated to the Territory of New Guinea.

The revenues and expenditures of each Territory are recorded separately and costs common to both are apportioned to each on an appropriate basis.

The revenues raised within the Trust Territory of New Guinea are derived chiefly from import tariffs and direct taxation, and in 1967-68, excluding loan raisings, amounted to \$26,381,816. A comparison is made in Appendix IV of the various heads of revenue and expenditure for the Territory of New Guinea for the last five years. Expenditure for each year by the Administration on the government,

welfare and development of the Territory has substantially exceeded the public revenue raised within the Territory.

Revenues and expenditure from and on behalf of indigenous inhabitants are not recorded separately. The balance, however, is heavily weighted on the side of expenditure incurred for the benefit of indigenous inhabitants, as will be seen from the details furnished

in Appendix IV and the references made in this Report to the social, medical, educational, agricultural and other services provided throughout the Territory.

The Estimates of Receipts and Expenditure of the Commonwealth of Australia specifically record the items of financial assistance to the Territory of Papua and New Guinea for the last three years as is shown in the table below.

Item	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
	\$	\$	\$
Grant towards expenses, including native welfare and development ..	61,999,743	69,783,569	77,594,252
Australian School of Pacific Administration	195,202	235,068	241,425
New Guinea and Papua Superannuation Funds	240,223	237,568	265,488
Decimal Currency—machine conversion and adjustment	7,769	207,473	9,386
Permanent demarcation of border	20,000	102,000	37,400
Overseas Service Bureau—grant	12,826	23,300	38,304
Total	62,475,763	70,588,978	78,186,255

In addition, the Commonwealth Government spends considerable sums each year on essential works and services in Papua and New Guinea at no cost to the Administration. Commonwealth departments, the Australian Broadcasting Commission and the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation spent in 1967-68 approximately \$31.6m, of which \$16.6m was on capital works.

The Territory of Papua and New Guinea has no administrative, fiscal or customs union with any neighbouring territory and no preference on imported goods is given in the Customs Tariff of the Territory.

The loan programme for the Territory of Papua and New Guinea was achieved by the use of two types of loan-raising media; private treaty loans and premium securities. The 1967-68 loan programme of \$8.4m was over-subscribed. Total loan raisings amounted to \$8,421,562.

The ninth series of premium securities which was offered to the public on 1 March 1967 to provide funds for public works and services, closed on 18 November 1967 and at 30 June 1968, securities to the value of \$262,260 were on issue.

The tenth series of premium securities was opened for public subscription on 27 November 1967; and at 30 June 1968 an amount of \$381,290 had been subscribed. The interest and capital appreciation rates for this series are the same as those of the previous series.

Private treaty loans had raised a further \$7,874,490 for works and services by the end of the year.

The indigenous population subscribed approximately \$630,000 during the year to the Territory loan.

At 30 June 1968 the public debt of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea amounted to \$33,091,898.

Local Authorities

The budgetary system and procedures of local government councils are described in Chapter 3 of Part V of this Report.

CHAPTER 2
TAXATION

General

The types of taxation imposed in the Territory are customs and excise duties, income tax, personal local government council taxes, stamp and succession duties and registration fees. Personal tax was not collected in 1967-68 and it is not proposed to pursue the collection of this tax in future years.

No hut, land or cattle taxes are imposed. All taxes must be paid in money.

Customs Duties

Customs revenue accounts for a considerable part of local revenue. Customs matters are

regulated under the *Customs Ordinance* 1951-1959, and duties on imports are prescribed by the *Customs Tariff* 1959-1966.

Import revenues for the 3 years from 1 July 1965 to 30 June 1968 were:

	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
	\$	\$	\$
Amount of import duties ..	5,419,759	6,477,899	7,270,771

Details of classified imports and exports, with values, are given in Appendix VII Tables 1 to 5.

Excise Duties

Excise is regulated under the *Excise (Beer) Ordinance* 1952-1960 and the *Excise Ordinance* 1956-1966. Excise duties are prescribed by the *Excise Tariff* 1956-1967.

The current rates of excise duty are 85 cents a gallon on beer and 55 cents per pound on twist tobacco and \$2.50 a pound on cigarettes.

Income Tax

Legislation. The imposition, assessment and collection of a tax upon incomes are regulated by the *Income Tax Ordinance* 1959-1967; the *Income Tax (Rates) Ordinance* 1966; and the *Income Tax Regulations* 1959, as amended.

Scope of Income Tax. In general, income assessable for income tax purposes, includes all income derived directly or indirectly from sources in the Territory and, in the case of resident taxpayers, unless expressly exempt, from sources outside the Territory.

For the purposes of the tax, the word income is used in its ordinary sense and also includes certain other receipts declared by the *Income Tax Ordinance* to be assessable income. Receipts such as gifts (other than gratuities given by the employer to an employee in the course of his employment), legacies, profits from the sale of property (unless acquired for the purposes of profit making), lottery wins and most capital gains are not regarded as income and are not assessable.

The Ordinance sets out certain kinds of income which are exempt from tax, e.g. the income of religious institutions and income derived from gold-mining.

Although a partnership is required to furnish a return of income, it is not generally liable

to pay tax on that income. The assessable income of a partner includes his individual interest in the net income of the partnership. His share of a partnership loss is an allowable deduction.

In 1966, the *Income Tax Ordinance* was amended to provide an alternate basis for the imposition of income tax.

This amendment was introduced in response to the wishes of the House of Assembly to widen the incidence of the tax and consequently benefit the Territory in its revenue raising programme by obtaining a direct contribution to the central revenues from the lower income groups who previously were not liable for the payment of income tax.

As a consequence of this amendment income tax may be imposed on either the *taxable income* or what is now known as the *chargeable income*.

Taxable Income. Taxable income is the amount remaining after deducting from the assessable income all deductions allowable under the Ordinance and it is to taxable income that the rates of tax are applied to calculate the tax liability.

The allowable deductions fall into three main categories:

- (i) Expenses incurred in gaining or producing assessable income or necessarily incurred in carrying on a business for that purpose, except to the extent that such expenditure is an outgoing of capital or is of a capital, private or domestic nature, or is incurred in gaining exempt income;
- (ii) Special deductions such as bad debts, expenses of borrowing, trading losses incurred over the previous seven years and gifts to certain institutions. Primary producers may claim a deduction for capital expenditure which will bring land into production or improve the productive qualities of land already in use. Certain other deductions are allowable for those engaged in the timber and mining industries; and
- (iii) Concessional deductions, i.e., family and personal allowances granted to resident taxpayers, including:

(a) deductions of the amounts indicated for the following dependants:

	\$
Spouse	460
Daughter-housekeeper ..	460
Child of less than 16 years of age	260
Student child	260
Invalid relative	260
Parent	460

(b) Certain domestic and private expenditure, such as medical expenses, life insurance premiums, etc. Leave fares are deductible in the case of self-employed persons; and

(c) Personal allowance of \$572.

Chargeable Income. Chargeable income is the amount remaining after deducting from the assessable income all deductions allowable under the Ordinance other than deductions under sections sixty-nine, ninety-four, one hundred and the concessional deductions.

The amending Ordinance provides that:

(i) tax shall not be imposed on a chargeable income which does not exceed \$416.

(ii) tax on chargeable income will not be payable in addition to tax on taxable income. Where there would otherwise be a liability for both, the tax is payable on whichever would return the greater amount of tax.

(iii) where a taxpayer must pay income tax and also local government tax, the local government tax paid, up to a maximum of \$10, is allowed as a rebate against the income tax payable for the same year. If the local government tax paid exceeded \$10, the excess may be claimed as a deduction in calculating the taxable income or the chargeable income, as the case may be, for that particular year.

Returns and Assessments. Individuals with assessable income in excess of \$208 and all partnerships, companies and trustees are required to lodge returns of income. However, Australian residents (including companies) whose income from Territory sources is confined to dividends, interest and/or pensions, are not required to lodge Territory returns of income on the understanding that such income will be included in their Australian returns.

The amount of income tax payable on the taxable income of an individual taxpayer is calculated at graduated rates laid down in the Income Tax (Rates) Ordinance appropriate to the financial year. The rates applicable to income derived during the year ended 30 June 1968 are set out in Table 1 of Appendix V.

The rate for the year of tax 1967-68 was 22.5 cents for each \$1 of the taxable income. In previous years the rate was 20 cents in the case of public companies and for private companies 12.5 cents for each \$1 of the taxable income up to \$10,000 and 17.5 cents for each \$1 of taxable income in excess of \$10,000. This rate differential has now been removed.

Companies, with the exception of non-profit companies, are assessed for tax if the taxable

income is \$1 or more. Non-profit companies are not liable to tax unless the taxable income exceeds \$208.

Rebates allowed under the various sections of the Income Tax Ordinance and any credits are deductible from the tax as calculated on the taxable or chargeable income. Credits arise in cases where tax has been paid in the country of its origin on assessable income derived from sources outside the Territory.

Objections and Appeals. Machinery is provided in the Income Tax Ordinance for the lodging of objections to assessments. A taxpayer dissatisfied with the decision on an objection may request reference of the decision to the Review Tribunal or, alternatively, may request that the objection be treated as an appeal to be forwarded to the Supreme Court.

Payment of Tax. A salary or wage earner has tax instalments deducted from his pay by his employer who remits this money to the Taxation Office. In respect of business investment, and other non-salary and non-wage income, the counterpart of tax instalment deductions is provisional tax, payable in advance and applicable to companies and individuals. Such tax instalment deductions and provisional tax in advance are the essential elements of the pay-as-you-earn system of income taxation in the Territory. In each case the amount of tax instalment deductions or provisional tax paid in respect of a particular year is credited against the amount of tax subsequently assessed for that year. The taxpayer is required to pay to the Taxation Office any balance owing, or receives a refund of any excess.

Local Government Council Tax

Under the *Local Government Ordinance* 1963-1965 a council may levy within its area rates and taxes which are payable to the council treasury account. Grounds for exemption from or reduction of tax are set out in Chapter 3 of Part V and information concerning taxes levied by councils during 1967-68 is given in Appendix II, Table 10.

Stamp Duties

Under the *Stamp Duties Ordinance* 1952-1966 certain instruments are liable for duty. They include bills of exchange, promissory notes, conveyances or transfers on sales of real property, leases, receipts, bills of lading, deeds of settlement or gift, memoranda and articles of association of companies, transfers of marketable securities, powers of attorney and certain policies of insurance.

Duties are assessed at a fixed or *ad valorem* rate depending on the type of instrument, and payable by stamps affixed or impressed upon the documents involved.

Provision is made in the Ordinance for fines to be imposed for evasion of stamp duty and for penalties in the form of increased duty for late submission of documents.

Section 2. Money and Banking

All banking operations in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea are regulated by the Commonwealth Acts relating to banking, namely, the *Banking Act* 1959-1966, the *Reserve Bank Act* 1959-1966 and the *Commonwealth Banks Act* 1959-1966, which replaced the *Commonwealth Bank Act* 1945-1953. Under the Reserve Bank Act the central bank elements of the Commonwealth Bank, together with the Note Issue Department and Rural Credits Department, were reconstituted as the Reserve Bank of Australia. A branch of the Reserve Bank has been established at Port Moresby. The Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia acts as distributing agent for Australian coin through its offices at Lae and Rabaul.

The currency system of the Territory is that operating throughout the Commonwealth of Australia. Australian notes and coins are legal tender in the Territory.

The indigenous people, except for those in the early stages of contact, have largely accepted the use of currency. The Reserve Bank of Australia carries out research in the Territory, and provides facilities for the purpose of educating the indigenous people in the concepts of saving and investment, and the general requirements of a money economy.

Legal tender in the Territory is governed by the provisions of the *Currency Ordinance* 1965, and with respect to Australian notes, by virtue of the application of the Reserve Bank Act. No new issue of Territorial coinage has been made since the re-establishment of civil administration after World War II.

Australian decimal currency was adopted within the Territory of Papua and New Guinea at the same time as it was introduced in Australia, which was on 14 February 1966. A Papua and New Guinea Currency Conversion Commission was established under the *Decimal Currency (Conversion) Ordinance* 1965 to promote the efficient introduction of decimal currency. The changeover, which has almost

been completed, is proceeding smoothly and the new currency has been completely accepted by the indigenous population.

Foreign exchange, which is controlled by the regulations of the Commonwealth of Australia, is supplied through the central banking system of the Commonwealth to the branches of banks operating in the Territory. There are no restrictions on payments between the Territory and the Commonwealth. As the Territory uses Australian currency, foreign exchange rates and restrictions on exchange transactions with other countries are the same as those applicable to similar transactions between Australia and those countries. During the period under review there have been no major fluctuations in exchange rates between Australia and other countries.

There are four trading banks operating in the Territory: The Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia, the Bank of New South Wales, the Australia and New Zealand Bank Limited and the National Bank of Australasia Limited. At 30 June 1968 twenty branches were maintained by these banks at Bulolo, Goroka, Kavieng, Lae, Madang, Rabaul, Wewak and Mount Hagen. In addition, bank agencies were operating at Kokopo, Wau, Banz and Lae, and sub-branches were maintained at Kundiawa and Kieta.

Savings bank facilities are provided by the Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia, the Bank of New South Wales Savings Bank Limited, the Australia and New Zealand Savings Bank Limited and the National Bank Savings Bank Limited. At 30 June 1968 twenty branches were maintained at Bulolo, Goroka, Kavieng, Lae, Madang, Rabaul, Wewak and Mount Hagen. There were sub-branches at Kundiawa and Kieta and 323 agencies were operating at smaller centres. School agencies are conducted at many centres.

Rates of interest for bank deposits and advances are the same as those in Australia.

The public debt of the Territory is the amount raised by subscriptions to private treaty loans and Territory Premium Securities. In 1967-68 \$8,421,562 was raised in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea by these means. Rates of interest applying in the Territory at 30 June 1968 are detailed in Appendix VI.

No information is available relating to current accounts maintained by indigenous people. In June 1968 the number of operative savings bank accounts of indigenous depositors, however, was 206,860, the balances of which totalled \$8,841,951. There were also 72,298 school savings bank accounts of which the

balances totalled \$285,804; some of these belonged to indigenous children.

Details of the amounts invested by the indigenous people on fixed deposit and in government securities and loans are not available.

The levels of deposits and advances of cheque-paying banks in 1967-68 and deposits of savings banks at 30 June 1968 in the Territory of New Guinea are shown in the following table:

BANK DEPOSITS

Particulars	Average June 1968	Average 1967-68
	\$'000	\$'000
Commonwealth and State Governments—		
(i) Fixed .. ..	..	..
(ii) Current .. ..	..	..
(a) Bearing interest ..	..	..
(b) Not bearing interest	1,412	977
Other than Commonwealth and State Governments—		
(i) Fixed	8,015	7,934
(ii) Current—		
(a) Bearing interest ..	868	809
(b) Not bearing interest	11,494	11,491
Total	21,789	21,127
Savings bank balances at 30 June 1968	22,141,177	

BANK ADVANCES

Particulars	Average June 1968	Average 1966-67
	\$'000	\$'000
Cheque-paying banks—		
Loans, advances and bills discounted	13,570	10,841

Information is not available for the Territory of New Guinea regarding the number of loans made and the classification of loans according to the purpose for which they were made.

The Territory has no separate reserves of gold and foreign exchange, but relies on the reserves of the Commonwealth of Australia.

The *Treasury Ordinance* 1951-1965 provides that the Administration may guarantee repayment of a loan made by a bank to any person for a purpose approved by the Minister of State for External Territories. Loans for the

development of central cocoa fermentaries operated by local government councils in the Gazelle Peninsula have been guaranteed under this Ordinance. During 1964-65 the councils amalgamated and a fresh guarantee of \$181,890 was arranged. At 30 June 1968 the balance owing was nil.

Section 3. Economy of the Territory

CHAPTER 1

GENERAL

General Situation

The basis of the Territory's economy is still primary production with agriculture the most important part. In 1967-68 agricultural products made up approximately 85 per cent of the total value of exports of Territory produce (excluding re-exports). A timber industry is being developed. Gold production continued to decline in importance. Manufacturing industries are of growing significance, and their establishment is fostered. There are a number of incentives, such as special taxation concessions (notably the *Industrial Development (Incentives to Pioneer Industries) Ordinance* 1965).

Although the economy is still largely dependent on copra and copra products, it is becoming more diversified. More cocoa and coffee are being exported; tea and oil-palm industries are being established; manufacturing industries, as well as service industries such as building and construction, commerce and transport, are also developing rapidly. Intensive mineral exploration and investigation has established the presence of large low grade deposits of copper and gold bearing areas. The feasibility of large scale commercial development is under consideration.

The main activity of the indigenous population is still subsistence agriculture, but increasing numbers of New Guineans are growing cash crops for export or for local sale. Indigenous growers produced 27,561 tons or 28 per cent of the copra, 4,904 tons or 26 per cent of the cocoa, and 10,290 tons or 68 per cent of the coffee exported during the year. Increasing numbers of the indigenous people are now raising livestock and participating in timber production, mining, commerce, transport, manufacturing and administration. The Administration provides guidance in business management and in setting up business enterprises.

Most New Guineans are almost wholly self-sufficient in food and other household requirements but, due to the Administration's efforts to improve the health and the standard of living of the indigenous people, there is an increasing demand for a wide range of goods and services.

A large increase in the annual grant from the Australian government in the post-war period has enabled substantial provision to be made for the long term development needs of the Territory. Much money has been spent on capital equipment and materials for public works, power stations, water supplies, roads, aerodromes, wharves, transport services and other facilities essential for economic expansion; and on the detailed investigation of the Territory's physical resources.

In 1967-68 local revenue and public loans raised within the Territory provided 43 per cent of the total revenue required to meet expenditure by the Territorial Administration. The amount obtained from the loan fund during the year was \$8,397,214. This money is spent on public works and services in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea; \$5,588,346 was spent this year in New Guinea.

The amounts allocated to New Guinea from the Australian grants over the last three years were:

1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
\$38,179,213	\$49,979,402	\$54,453,853

In addition, the Australian government through Commonwealth departments and instrumentalities not directly responsible to the Territory Administration, spent during 1967-68 \$31.6 million on essential works and services in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

As well as making a direct contribution to future development by the provision of permanent assets, the Administering Authority's expenditure on general administration, social services and education helps to raise consumption levels and thus assists the growth of local commercial enterprises.

Price Trends

For the Territory, as for other tropical countries, fluctuations in world prices for agricultural commodities are a particular problem. Nevertheless, during the past year, the volume of the Territory's agricultural production continued to increase.

The price situation in relation to the principal crops was as follows:

(i) world prices of copra, which is sold in the open market, rose from an average c.i.f.

(cost, insurance, freight) price of \$181.56 in July 1967 to \$255.76 in May 1968 falling sharply to \$225.84 in June 1968. The initial price paid to producers by the Copra Marketing Board for fair merchantable standard (f.m.s.) grade rose from \$123 per ton, in July 1967 to \$153 per ton as from March 1968. This price included a bounty payment of \$3 per ton. The total proceeds from copra sales after meeting handling charges, which are held at a relatively low level, are distributed to the producers when the accounts for sales are complete. The 1967 final payment was \$29.69 per ton. (ii) the cocoa price at 30 June 1968 was \$475.00 per ton in store at Rabaul compared with \$435.00 per ton at 30 June 1967. (iii) prices for arabica coffee, which differ according to quality and liquor, fluctuated only slightly—between approximately 37 to 34 cents per pound—and the trend for the lower priced robusta coffee followed a similar pattern.

(iv) Rubber. From a price of 16.48 cents per pound f.o.b. Singapore for No. 1 Ribbed Smoked Sheet (R.S.S.) in July 1967 there was a gradual downward trend to 12.87 cents in February 1968. Since then prices have been rising slowly to 17.03 cents per pound in June 1968.

(v) Virginia Bunch and White Spanish peanut prices remained stable over the period and at 30 June 1968 top price per pound f.o.b. was 15 cents White Spanish and 17 cents for Virginia Bunch. All varieties of peanut kernels sold as oil-milling culls brought a price of between 5 and 6 cents a pound f.o.b. Lae.

National Income and Balance of Payments Estimates

Studies have been undertaken over a number of years to determine a satisfactory basis for the preparation of the social accounts for the Territory. During 1963 estimates of national income for the Territory of Papua and New Guinea for 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63 were prepared by the then Commonwealth Department of Territories in collaboration with the Australian National University. Recently the figures for the years 1960-61 to 1962-63 were revised and estimates made for the years 1963-64 to 1965-66. Accounts for 1966-67 are still in the course of preparation. The figures, particularly those for the later years, must still be regarded as preliminary

and subject to revision in the light of additional statistical information expected to be obtained from further surveys.

The only significant difference in the Territory estimates from the model suggested in the United Nations System of National Accounts (*Studies in Methods*, Statistical Office of the United Nations, New York, 1960), is that in addition to including income produced in the geographical area by residents and non-residents (gross domestic product), the gross Territory product also includes all income of residents derived from outside the Territory.

The present estimates cover both the monetary and subsistence production and consumption. The larger part of the indigenous population of Papua and New Guinea is engaged in subsistence agriculture although increasing numbers of indigenous persons are undertaking wage labour in both the public and private sectors of the economy.

There are difficulties in imputing values to the extensive subsistence production. Although the distinction between subsistence production and market production is clear, any attempt to identify a particular section of the population solely with subsistence would be unreal. Many of the indigenous people are producers and consumers of both the subsistence and monetary sectors of the economy. A considerable portion of the wage labour force and their dependants also produce and consume goods outside the market system. Estimates of this non-marketed production have been included in the monetary sector. An attempt has also been made to evaluate non-monetary gross private and community investment replacement and maintenance.

Subsistence housing does not enter into the market system, although some items of construction, could enter into market transactions and would be accounted for in the assignment of market supplies in the monetary sector.

The labour component in subsistence production is substantial. Very little of it is undertaken for monetary payment and notions of the value of undertakings and obligations vary from area to area even when values are stated in monetary terms.

The balance of payments estimates were prepared by a working party consisting of representatives of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, the Administration of Papua and New Guinea, the Reserve Bank of Australia and the Commonwealth Departments of the Treasury and External Territories.

Due mainly to the lack of statistical surveys covering a large number of items, much of

the information necessary for the preparation of reliable balance of payments estimates is not available. The figures provided, therefore, should not be assumed to have the high degree of reliability usually attributable to official estimates. Nevertheless, they are included as providing a reasonable indication of the balance of payments of the Territory for use until such time as more accurate estimates can be developed.

Tables 1 and 2 in Appendix XXVI give estimates of the total market supplies and total market expenditure in Papua and New Guinea for the years ending 30 June 1961 to 1966. Provisional estimates of the balance of payments of Papua and New Guinea are given in Table 3 of Appendix XXVI.

Data for each of the Territories of Papua and New Guinea separately are not available.

Non-Governmental Organisations

The main non-governmental organisations of an economic nature are the Chambers of Commerce at Rabaul, Madang and Lae; co-operative societies; the Highland Farmers and Settlers' Association; the New Guinea Graziers Association; the Morobe District Planters and Farmers' Association; and the Planters' Association of New Guinea; and the Madang, Lae and Rabaul Workers' Associations.

CHAPTER 2

POLICY AND PLANNING

General

Economic policy is aimed at developing the resources of the Territory to provide a rising standard of living for the whole population and to create a viable economy. For the achievement of this objective all sections of the community, especially the indigenous people, are encouraged to play their part.

The advancement of indigenous agriculture to improve food supplies, bring about a more efficient use of village land and increase the production of cash crops, is given a high priority by the Administering Authority. In most areas a basic administrative framework has been established and there are many indigenous people who have developed various skills and who are living at a higher standard than was customary in the past. The improvement of living standards has brought with it new needs and aspirations. The satisfaction of

these, together with the provision of adequate employment opportunities and the creation of an economic foundation for the Territory's developmental works and social services, will require an increasing economic effort on the part of the people. Progress will also depend on the success achieved in promoting interest and participation in more advanced forms of economic enterprise.

Because of the nature and distribution of the Territory's resources it is clear that, in the short term at least, agriculture must continue to provide the basic income required for the economic advancement of most of the indigenous population. The Administration therefore attaches considerable importance to its agricultural extension programme (described in Chapter 3 (b) of Section 4 of this Part) and to other measures, including research and experiment, designed to assist in the establishment of new indigenous agricultural enterprises, the development of existing enterprises and the improvement in efficiency of indigenous agriculture generally. Technical aspects of this work are primarily the concern of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, while other major aspects devolve upon the Department of District Administration. The aims of the Administration in this direction can only be achieved fully by co-operation between officers of many departments of the territorial Public Service—in particular the two abovementioned Departments together with the Departments of Education; Public Health; Lands, Surveys and Mines; Forests and Trade and Industry.

The Economic Adviser to the Administration is responsible for co-ordinating the Territory's economic development programmes and for reviewing development planning. A progress report on the preparation of a comprehensive development programme was tabled in the House of Assembly in June 1967.

In March 1967 an appointment was made to the position of Co-ordinator of Transport. His functions are to plan and co-ordinate transport services and projects, carry out specific transport studies and surveys, prepare long term integrated transport development programmes and provide advisory services to private enterprise as well as government agencies.

An important aspect of economic policy is that relating to the administration of land, which is described in detail in Chapter 3 (a) of Section 4 of this Part. Provisions to protect

the rights of the people of New Guinea are included in all the land laws of the Territory. The basic safeguard is that only the Administration may acquire native-owned land and then only if in its judgment the land is surplus to the present and prospective needs of the people, and the owners wish to sell. Having acquired the land the Administration may dispose of it to settlers, indigenous or non-indigenous. As the only form of tenure given is leasehold, the Administration retains some control and, periodically, in accordance with the terms of the lease granted, reviews the future use of the land.

As well as protecting their existing interests in land the Administration is trying to ensure that enterprising indigenous groups and individuals will have access to all the land they need under a system of tenure suitable to planned use.

Land settlement schemes have been started in several areas by the Administration, and many indigenous agriculturalists have become leaseholders of land previously acquired by the Administration. Their number is increasing rapidly.

Local government councils participate in some of these schemes, e.g. in the Madang District, and the Gazelle Peninsula.

At the same time, as mentioned in Chapter 3 (a) of Section 4 of this Part, legislation has been passed which enables the conversion of customary systems of land tenure to a system which gives the individual a clear legal title to this land. This facilitates the better use of available land by the indigenous people and the more orderly handling of land transactions.

One of the greatest problems met with in the economic advancement of the Territory is that of capital formation. In the traditional subsistence economy production is largely geared to current needs and the economic situation is one of stagnation rather than growth. As the people move towards a more advanced economy there is an increasing need for capital—to finance basic investigations of resources; to develop further the public utilities, including power and water; to provide roads, bridges, airfields, wharves and buildings; to purchase plant, machinery and equipment; to provide houses, schools and hospitals; to provide transport and communications.

A potential source of capital, both public and private, is beginning to develop in the money incomes received by the indigenous people

from various forms of economic activity. To promote an extension of this kind of savings the Reserve Bank of Australia, by arrangement with the Administering Authority, has established savings and loan societies. In addition, many New Guineans have subscribed to the various public loans raised each year.

For some time to come, however, the yield of local public revenue, even if supplemented by a growing volume of loan funds raised in the Territory, will be far below the level required to finance development in the public sector of the economy, let alone provide for annual administrative needs, and it will be necessary for the Territory to continue to rely heavily on the annual grants of the Administering Authority.

The annual grant for 1967-68 was \$54,453,853, an increase of \$4,474,451 over the amount granted in 1966-67 for the Trust Territory.

As the economy has become more complex a need for capital to finance the enterprise of the producer has also emerged. The first New Guinean producers who entered into cash production, either for the local market or for export, already had their land, the wage-free labour of themselves and their families, and their own food and houses. Under guidance and with the distribution of seeds and plants by the Administration they could establish new crops without any demand on outside capital. Their first cash income was not needed for subsistence but could be used to purchase vehicles and implements. In areas recently brought under control this is still largely the situation, but as the economy advances and the indigenous settler and his family move into cash production of a more advanced kind, a need develops for initial finance for a house, subsistence and wages and the provision of implements and vehicles from the start so that steps to full production may be hastened. Between these two types of situation the need for capital has been met in a number of areas by community activity such as co-operative ventures, economic projects organised by local government councils, and loan societies formed under the *Savings and Loan Societies Ordinance* 1961-1967, as well as by loans from special Administration funds administered by the Native Loans Board.

The various forms of credit assistance provided or backed by the Administration are outlined below. Additional credit facilities are provided by the commercial banks, but use of these has been limited among the New Guinean

people by the fact that most of their land is held under native customary tenure and cannot be pledged as security, by protective restrictions on their contractual capacity, and by their own unfamiliarity with the use of credit. Reform of the land tenure system, referred to above, should remove some of these obstacles.

The investment of outside capital in the Territory is encouraged subject to suitable safeguards to protect the interests of the New Guinean people and to ensure that their full participation in the economic life and wealth of their country will not be prejudiced. Such a policy serves not only to hasten the development of the Territory's resources and the expansion of secondary and tertiary industries, but also to provide additional avenues for training the people in managerial and technical skills. Where it has been considered useful and practicable, incentives to attract capital to the Territory have been provided. These include a relatively low scale of taxation in the Territory compared with taxation in Australia; tariff protection and tariff concessions; and the provision of technical and other services by the Administration to investigate and provide information or advice on industrial possibilities, sites and services, and on such matters as prevailing freight rates and the size and distribution of markets throughout the Territory.

The *Industrial Development (Incentives to Pioneer Industries) Ordinance* 1965 was brought into operation on 1 April 1965, to encourage the establishment of industries in the Territory.

It is the responsibility of the Department of Trade and Industry to promote active participation by the local people in the field of secondary industry by the provision of counselling in all aspects of business management. The efforts of the Administration to encourage primary production are also assisted by special entry arrangements to the Australian market. Specialists from various departments of the Australian Government are made available to investigate problems, to carry out scientific surveys, and to conduct such basic research as that carried out by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation in the survey of natural resources and in recent research directed towards the most effective utilisation of local building materials.

In addition, at the request of the Australian Government, a Mission from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development conducted an economic survey of the Territory in 1963. The basic objective of the Mission,

as agreed by the Government and the Bank, was to undertake a general review of the economic potential of the Territory and to make recommendations to assist the Australian Government in planning a development programme designed to expand and stimulate the economy and thereby raise the standard of living of the people. The report of the Mission was made available late in 1964.

Commenting on the report, the Minister of State for External Territories, the Honourable C. E. Barnes, M.P., expressed the Australian Government's gratitude to the Mission for its valuable analysis of the prospects for economic growth in the Territory and said that the Mission's proposals had been accepted by the Government as valuable guides for policy and action. The Mission recommended a five-year programme and made numerous proposals for the development of primary industries, manufacturing industries, tourism, mining, power supplies, transport and communications. The Mission also stressed the value of educational expansion at the secondary, technical and higher levels to qualify increasing numbers of the indigenous people for effective participation in the economic advancement of the Territory. While noting that the indigenous people must play an increasingly important role in development, the Mission expressed the view that economic viability could not be reached for at least several decades, and emphasised that continuing and increased outside aid, primarily from Australia, in the form of skilled manpower and funds, would be necessary to improve and hasten the prospects of the indigenous people becoming less dependent on external aid.

A considerable amount of research and experimental work is carried on by the Administration itself in relation not only to agricultural production, but also to pests and diseases, stock-breeding, fisheries, forests and mining.

Subsidies, either of a direct nature or by the carrying of economic operating losses, have been provided for air transport and telegraphic communications, while facilities of a high standard have been established for civil aviation.

The importation of livestock for breeding has been encouraged by the granting of freight subsidies. A freight subsidy has also been granted for the importation of approved Malayan rubber planting material. Customs exemptions have been extended to the import-

ation of agricultural machinery, some mechanical equipment, industrial metals and industrial and agricultural chemicals.

Training and advice are provided for the indigenous people in their own economic activities and in the new forms to which they are being introduced. These and other matters relating to the Administration's policies in the economic field are described in detail in Section 4 of this Part.

The application of specifically economic measures is not, of course, the only aspect of Administration policy bearing on the economic development of the Territory and its resources. In the long run such measures would have little effect if unsupported by progressive social policies, especially in the fields of labour, health and education, particulars of which are given elsewhere in this Report.

Administrative Organisation for Economic Development

Most departments of the Administration carry out functions relating to economic growth and development. Those most directly involved are the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, the Department of Forests, the Department of Lands, Surveys and Mines, the Department of Labour and the Department of Trade and Industry (all of which work closely with the Department of District Administration).

Other instrumentalities with responsibilities in the field of economic development include the Land Development Board, details of which are given in Chapter 3 (a) of Section 4 of this Part, the Papua and New Guinea Copra Marketing Board, the Papua and New Guinea Copra Industry Stabilisation Board and the Coffee Marketing Board.

The composition and functions of the three latter bodies are described in Chapter 1 of Section 4 of this Part.

As mentioned in Chapter 3 of Part V, local government councils prepare, finance and administer local economic development programmes, while co-operative societies and rural progress societies also play an important part in the economic progress of the indigenous people. Details of co-operative and rural progress activities are given in Chapter 1 of Section 4 of this Part. The Departments of Trade and Industry, District Administration and Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries actively foster these forms of organisation and advise and assist the people with their economic plans.

Programmes of Economic Development

On the basis of the research and experimental work which is being carried on and surveys which have been made to determine the extent of resources and appropriate patterns of development, economic plans and programmes of various kinds have been drawn up and are being implemented.

In the field of agriculture in particular, action plans are in operation to encourage the production of a number of commodities, while programmes for the development of indigenous agriculture in the various administrative districts have also been laid down. Progress under these plans is described in Chapter 3 (b) of Section 4 of this Part.

Reference to plans for development in other fields of economic activity will be found in Chapters 4 to 10 of the same Section.

Credit Assistance for Economic Development

The indigenous people of New Guinea continued to show great interest in the development of agricultural pursuits and the operation of other commercial enterprises.

The commencement of operations by the Papua and New Guinea Development Bank, on 6 July 1967, saw the cessation of activity by the Native Loans Board in respect of the processing of loan applications under the *Native Loans Fund Ordinance* 1955-1966.

Five loans were approved by the Board aggregating \$4,372:

Purpose	Number	Amount
		\$
Land development ..	2	2,032
Purchase of plantation ..	1	1,400
Copra dryer ..	1	340
Engine for launch ..	1	600

The two loans for land development were for coconut plantings at Cape Hoskins and Talasea on New Britain Island.

The *Treasury Ordinance* 1951-1965 provides that the Administration may guarantee the repayment of a loan made by a bank to any person for a purpose approved by the Minister of State for External Territories. Loans for the development of central cocoa fermentaries operated by local government councils in the Gazelle Peninsula have been

guaranteed under this Ordinance. During 1964-65 the councils amalgamated and a new guarantee of \$181,890 was arranged. This was repaid during the year.

Up to 30 June 1968 the Papua and New Guinea Development Bank approved 500 loans for a total of \$3,750,796. Of these 422 for \$678,304 were to indigenes, 12 for \$1,865,951 to mixed race and 66 for \$1,207,041 for non-indigenes. A separation between New Guinea and Papua approvals is not available.

The *Ex-servicemen's Credit Ordinance* 1958-1963 established a credit scheme for ex-servicemen settlers in Papua and New Guinea.

The closing date for lodgment of applications for the initial loans under this Ordinance for both indigenous and Australian ex-servicemen was 5 November 1962. An amendment to the ordinance in 1963 provided for the granting of an additional loan or loans to an eligible person who has already received a loan under the provisions of the Ordinance. This additional assistance was made available in areas being developed by borrowers, because of exceptional drought conditions and insect plagues.

At 30 June 1968 there were 116 current approved loans to ex-servicemen settlers in New Guinea for a total of \$3,574,007, of which \$80,600 was to indigenous ex-servicemen. The following table shows the distribution of loans:

APPROVED CURRENT LOANS

	No.	Total
		\$
Indigenous	38	80,600
Non-indigenous	78	3,493,407
Total	116	3,574,007

Funds advanced to ex-servicemen amounted to \$3,349,567.

Since the beginning of the scheme 12 expatriate and 4 indigenous ex-servicemen have repaid their loans in full.

Trade Promotion

The Division of Trade Promotion in the Department of Trade and Industry is responsible for continuing investigations into markets for existing and potential Territory products.

The Division was active during the year on a trade promotion programme to publicise Territorial products. Exhibits were entered at:

- The International Trade Fair, Sydney, October 1967,
- Australian Trade Display, Los Angeles, November 1967,
- Queensland Industries Fair, Brisbane, May 1968,
- Australian Trade Display, London, May, 1968.

A new film which emphasises investment opportunities in the territories, was made in conjunction with the Australian Department of External Territories and the Commonwealth Film Unit. This has been shown at London, Hamburg, Stockholm, Tokyo, Osaka and in Australia.

A new booklet, entitled 'Papua and New Guinea Exports', was distributed at trade exhibits. Other booklets on tea, coffee and cocoa have been prepared and distributed.

Co-operatives

The *Co-operative Societies Ordinance* 1965 which came into operation on 31 March 1967 is the legislation governing the operation of co-operative societies in the Territory. The societies are in the process of re-registering under this ordinance.

Early in 1968, the former Registry of Co-operatives was removed from the Division of Business Training and Management and established as a separate Division of Co-Operative Extension. This new division retains the same responsibilities for administering the ordinance and advising and assisting co-operative societies as that formerly carried out by the Registry of Co-operatives. For administrative purposes the Territory is divided into three regions, New Guinea Islands, with an Assistant Registrar at Rabaul, New Guinea Mainland, with an Assistant Registrar at Goroka, and Papua with an Assistant Registrar at Port Moresby.

At 31 March 1968 there were seven Associations of Co-operative Societies. The Associations perform for member societies various secretarial and accounting functions which they cannot economically perform for themselves, and concentrate purchasing power and capital for the purchase of large assets. The allocation of functions to associations is based on local conditions and in accordance

with the principle that associations are service organisations and that societies should not become branches of associations.

Since 1956, the Federation of Native Associations in Papua has operated as a tertiary form of organisation standing in relation to its seven member associations in much the same way as the associations stand with the Societies. On 28 June 1968, a meeting of delegates from all major co-operative organisations agreed to implement the re-organisation proposal to establish a National Federation known as the Papua and New Guinea Federation of Co-operative Unions to which societies from all parts of Papua and New Guinea may belong. This proposal was drawn up by officers of the Division of Co-operative Extension at the request of the Federation of Native Associations and the latter was closely examined by Australian management consultants who have submitted a comprehensive report. Action is currently in hand to seek formal ratification of the proposals by member organisations. It is planned that following formation, the Papua and New Guinea Federation of Co-operative Unions will establish a subsidiary which will be the central buying body of the co-operative movement.

The Co-operative Security Society which now has a membership of 19 societies and associations continued to expand its activities and is increasing its acceptance of risk in the insurance of co-operative buildings, stocks, vessels and other assets.

Society Activity in New Guinea

The co-operative movement of New Ireland purchased a 70 ft island trading vessel which cost \$140,000 and which is now servicing societies in the Manus, New Ireland and Bougainville Districts.

In the Morobe District societies have formed a co-operative union which has built a large bulk store in Lae. The union also supplies Highlands societies with consumer goods and stores their export produce.

A co-operative society has been formed in the Western Highlands to market produce, operate a small timber mill and operate trade stores.

The name of the Kundiawa Coffee Society was changed to the Chimbu Coffee Co-operative upon re-registration under the terms of the new ordinance. This society is one of the

Territory's leading producers of coffee. Coffee produced by indigenous planters in the Chimbu District is processed in the society's modern factory. For the year ended 31 March 1968 the Society sold 1,595 tons of coffee.

Supervision and Consolidation

Officers of the Division of Co-operative Extension of the Department of Trade and Industry are stationed in all districts except the West Sepik District of New Guinea to advise and assist co-operative societies and to train local people in co-operative principles and practice. Throughout the year attention was given to consolidation, improvement of capital structure, and to increasing the self-reliance of members. Continued assistance, however will be needed from the Administration in order to overcome such problems as the illegal extension of credit, uneconomic dealings and lack of understanding of world market fluctuations.

Co-operative Education

This is a continuing process taking place at three levels:

(a) at the 'grass roots' level the co-operation of primary producers to provide elementary processing, transportation, marketing facilities and retail distribution outlets;

(b) an intermediate level in which the local people wish to engage in more complex activities such as coastal shipping operations, insurance, housing and wholesaling and to improve their bargaining position with respect to external marketing; and

(c) the level of commercial operations commonly found in advanced or developed countries.

Officers of the Division of Co-operative Extension of the Department of Trade and Industry provide field training and education through practical demonstration using modern extension techniques, working with members, office-bearers, managers and employees of co-operatives.

The Training Section of the Division of Business Training and Management of the Department of Trade and Industry provides teaching staff and materials for the Co-operative Education Centre in Port Moresby and for regional and district training courses for employees of co-operatives. A widespread educational campaign was carried out during the year to assist in meeting the more sophisticated organisational requirements of the *Co-operative Societies Ordinance* 1965.

The Co-operative Education Centre in Port Moresby has accommodation and classrooms for forty full-time students. It is administered by a Board of Trustees consisting of two officers of the Administration and two indigenous representatives of co-operative organisations. Maintenance costs and upkeep of the Centre are the responsibility of the Trustees. Running costs are met in part out of a boarding charge paid by co-operatives which nominate students, in part by donations from co-operative societies, and in part by the Administration.

The Administration also uses the Centre for its 'in-service' training of Co-operatives Officers and Business Advisory Officers.

Although basic training is still necessary at all three levels, an increasing number of co-operators are taking part in advanced courses in business management, accounting analysis and commercial law.

Eight courses for co-operators were provided during the year. Further details relating to training are provided below in connection with the description of the activities of the Training Section of the Division of Business Training and Management.

Further particulars of Societies and Associations are to be found in Appendix XIV.

Business Training and Advisory Services

The Department of Trade and Industry, through its Division of Business Training and Management, provides special services designed to speed up and broaden indigenous participation in business. The Division has two sections, one specialising in formal business training and the other providing advisory services with on-the-job training.

Business Advisory Service. The Service has headquarters in Port Moresby. Staffing has been expanded and there are Business Advisory Offices at Lae, Rabaul, Goroka, Mount Hagen and Kavieng. The services provided at these offices are directed mainly to Papuan, New Guinean and multi-racial enterprises, assisting them to establish, develop and improve their businesses as sole traders, partnerships and in corporate forms.

Indigenous businessmen are assisted and advised in all fields; with arrangements to obtain finance, managerial matters, feasibility investigations, bookkeeping and accountancy, taxation and all other aspects of business.

The service collaborates closely with the divisional training section in the preparation

and distribution of advisory papers and booklets on business and associated matters and also with the conduct of short training courses, seminars, discussion groups etc. for businessmen.

Eleven indigenous officers of the service are receiving practical on-the-job training and special 'in-service' formal courses are provided. Local officers are expected to study to become qualified accountants and to undertake tertiary studies in commerce and economics.

The following table gives an indication of the range and volume of assistance provided by the services during the year under review:

BUSINESS ADVISORY SERVICE

	July–December 1967		January–June 1968	
	Cases	Inter- views and Deal- ings	Cases	Inter- views
Retailing and trade stores ..	148	256	110	162
Road transport and vehicles	91	126	123	175
Sea transport and vessels, canoes	27	45	19	30
Loans, investment banking and finance ..	108	182	165	220
Accounting and taxation ..	232	311	343	556
Management general ..	35	44	43	63
Agricultural primary indus- tries	38	54	96	118
Fishing	12	13	14	27
Accommodation and housing, guest houses etc. ..	8	10	16	17
Insurance and assurance ..	11	11	7	9
Forestry, timber, firewood ..	9	18	13	23
Building, tenders and contract- ing	27	38	74	105
Mining	2	3	3	6
Small scale production and cottage industries ..	36	110	72	151
Small scale service industries	18	23	26	54
Business training	11	17	10	16
General business	39	51	47	62

There is a rapidly growing demand for the assistance of the service which reflects a sharp increase in indigenous experimentation and searching for knowledge in practical commerce and industry.

Training Section

Special training and courses outside of the normal educational system are provided primarily for indigenous people participating in business.

In collaboration with the Business Advisory Service, courses are arranged at district level for individual businessmen and the staff of group and corporate businesses. These courses are still experimental and conducted at a very low level. They are aimed at upgrading basic management and introducing elementary book-

keeping to senior adults who have had hardly any schooling but are operating small businesses.

The Section provides the staff and materials for the Co-operative Educational Centre and for regional and district courses throughout the Territory.

An annual course of from seven to nine months covering a wide range of commerce and accounting is provided for Administration employees entering in the Business Advisory Service and the Division of Co-operative Extension as trainees.

Special courses were provided for agricultural officers and co-operatives officers to develop standard accounting procedures and upgrade advisory procedures.

COURSES CONDUCTED

Duration	Course	No. of Parti- cipants
1. 30 weeks	Administration Trainee Co- operatives and Business Advisory Officers ..	18
2. 2 weeks	Advanced analysis and Budgeting for Senior Co- operatives Officers and Assistants	13
3. 8 weeks	Co-operative Storeman's Course, Port Moresby ..	22
4. 8 weeks	Co-operative Storeman's Course, Bougainville ..	22
5. 6 weeks	Association Storeman's Course	18
6. 16 weeks	Association Clerk's Course ..	18
7. 6 weeks	Association Secretary's Course	18
8. 2 weeks	Agricultural Officers on Co- operative Procedures, Goroka	15
9. 2 weeks	Private Businessmen's Course on Elementary Management and Book- keeping, Magarida ..	14
10. 2 weeks	Private Businessmen's Course on Elementary Management and Book- keeping, Finschhafen ..	24

CHAPTER 3
INVESTMENTS

As mentioned in Chapter 2 the investment of outside capital in the Territory is encouraged, subject to suitable safeguards to protect the interests of the indigenous population.

The procedures governing the formation and registration of domestic and foreign companies are described in Chapter 1 of Section 4 of this Part.

During 1967-68, 185 companies having a total nominal capital of \$22,370,100 were incorporated as local companies and twenty-seven companies with a total nominal capital of \$1,880,000 were de-registered. Twelve companies increased their nominal capital by a total of \$2,855,100 and the net increases in nominal capital during the year in the commercial, industrial and agricultural categories were \$13,515,000 (11 per cent) \$5,070,000 (18.4 per cent) and \$1,500,000 (2.4 per cent) respectively. At 30 June 1968, 1,532 local companies were operating with an aggregate nominal capital of \$300,104,892.

Seventy-one foreign companies (i.e. companies incorporated outside the Territory and carrying on business in the Territory) were registered and three were de-registered making the number of foreign companies operating in the Territory at 30 June 1968, 308. Many of these companies operate through agents, usually a local company or firm, and the exact amount of capital actually invested in the Territory is not known. Particulars of local and foreign companies and their nominal capital are given in Appendix VII, tables 6 to 9. Statistics of personal and company taxation for the Territory of Papua and New Guinea are included in Appendix V.

The Commonwealth of Australia has subscribed capital to two local companies, Commonwealth-New Guinea Timbers Limited and New Guinea Resources Prospecting Company Limited, which have a nominal capital of \$4,000,000 and \$600,000 respectively. Statutory returns show that that total paid up capital of Commonwealth-New Guinea Timbers Limited is \$3,000,000 and the Commonwealth and its nominees have subscribed \$1,500,002; the total paid up capital of New Guinea Resources Prospecting Company Limited is \$600,000 and of this the Commonwealth and its nominees have subscribed \$305,998.

The Administration of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea has agreed to subscribe 50 per cent of the capital of a local company, New Britain Palm Oil Development Limited, which has a nominal capital of \$2,500,000. The Administration's first subscription was made in 1967. The Administration has an option over 20 per cent of the equity capital of Bougainville Copper Company Proprietary Limited (a subsidiary of Conzinc Riotinto of Australia Limited) which the Administering Authority will ensure is taken up if it is satisfied that the venture is sound and offers reasonable prospects for profitable operation.

The *Business Names Ordinance* 1963 of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea requires every person or group of persons carrying on business in the Territory under a name other than the true names of all the members of the business to register the business name in accordance with the Ordinance. One thousand two hundred and seven names were registered under this Ordinance at 30 June 1968.

CHAPTER 4

ECONOMIC EQUALITY

Nationals of members of the United Nations, other than the Administering Authority, and of non-members of the United Nations enjoy equal treatment in economic matters with nationals of the Administering Authority.

CHAPTER 5

PRIVATE INDEBTEDNESS

There is no problem of private indebtedness among members of any section of the population. Among the indigenous population there is a certain amount of indebtedness in kind and in services towards kinsfolk, but this is within the framework of the social structure and forms an essential part of their custom in relation, for example, to such matters as marriage. Usury is not practised in the Territory.

Section 4. Economic Resources, Activities and Services

CHAPTER 1

GENERAL

Policy and Legislation

The general situation regarding economic resources, activities and services and the Administration's policy for economic development are described in Chapters 1 and 2 of Section 3 of this Part.

Executive responsibility for implementing government policy rests with the Departments of Trade and Industry, Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, Forests, and Lands, Surveys and Mines, which work in close co-operation with the Department of District Administration.

Legislation relating to the protection of the Territory's resources includes the Lands, Mining, Water Resources, Forestry, Fisheries, Fire

Prevention and Animal and Plant Quarantine Ordinances, and developmental and marketing enactments such as the *Co-operative Societies Ordinance* 1965, the *Native Loans Fund Ordinance* 1955-1966, the *Papua and New Guinea Copra Marketing Board Ordinance* 1952-1957, the *Petroleum (Prospecting and Mining) Ordinance* 1951-1965, the *Cacao Ordinance* 1951-1952, the *Cocoa Industry Ordinance* 1958-1966, the *Coffee Industry Ordinance* 1960 and the *Papua and New Guinea Coffee Marketing Board Ordinance* 1963-1966.

In addition to providing for the control of pests and diseases some ordinances and regulations prescribe for the inspection and grading of products according to recognised standards.

In general indigenous laws and customs do not conflict with the provisions made to conserve resources. Care is taken to see that non-indigenous development is not injurious to indigenous interests.

No special privileges are granted to any non-indigenous groups in any branch of the economy.

Normal banking and commercial credit facilities, which are described in another section of the Report, are available to all sections of the community.

Production, Distribution and Marketing

Cash crops are mainly sold overseas, and to assist economic advancement in the Territory, Australia generally provides favourable marketing conditions for the Territory's products. Agricultural products may be sold freely in the Territory according to the owner's judgement. Generally there is competition between traders operating in the Territory for the handling of products for marketing overseas. Exports of copra are controlled and there is some control on the export destinations of coffee.

Many indigenous inhabitants engage in business activities on their own account. Information on the participation of co-operative societies and local government councils in production and commercial activities is given later in this chapter and in Chapter 3 of Part V.

Numbers of indigenous people are engaged in mining for alluvial gold in the Morobe, Eastern Highlands, Western Highlands and East and West Sepik Districts. Some work full-time at the occupation but most work the alluvial deposits as an adjunct to traditional

subsistence farming operations. Where banking facilities are not available the Administration receives gold parcels and makes payment to the miners. Indigenous mining operations are encouraged by the Administration through technical advice and help.

The main exports of the Territory are, at present, coconut products, coffee, cocoa, forest products, rubber, fishery products, gold, crocodile skins, peanuts, pyrethrum extract and passion fruit juice.

The Territory is accorded preferential tariff treatment by Australia and all Territory produce is exempt from primage duty. Territory produce normally pays the lowest rates of duty applicable under the Australian tariff and many commodities are either completely exempt or subject to special rates; such concessions are almost exclusively for Territory produce.

Items admitted from New Guinea into Australia duty free include copra, cocoa beans, raw coffee, rubber, shell, pepper, passion fruit juice, peanuts and most forest products.

During 1961 an arrangement was negotiated allowing preferential treatment for Territory coffee imports into Australia. Since October 1966 the arrangement has included the remission of duty on raw coffee imported into Australia from sources other than Papua and New Guinea for each importer who during a specified period obtains 30 per cent or more of his requirements of raw coffee from the Territory. All raw coffee imported into Australia from Papua and New Guinea continues to be admitted duty free.

Following a request by coffee growers for a coffee marketing board and having regard to the requirements of the International Coffee Agreement and the incentive arrangements for marketing Territory coffee in Australia, the Papua and New Guinea Coffee Marketing Board Ordinance was brought into effect in 1964. The Ordinance provides for the establishment of a Coffee Marketing Board with power to regulate the marketing of coffee in the Territory. The Board consists of six members appointed by the Minister of State for External Territories, five of whom are selected from panels of names submitted by organisations representative of the coffee growers of the Territory and the sixth is required to be an officer of the Public Service. The present Board consists of two indigenous members, three non-indigenous members and the Director of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries.

The marketing of rubber from the Territory of Papua and New Guinea is facilitated by

the remission of duty on overseas rubber when the satisfactory sale of Territory rubber offering on the Australian market is assured.

The marketing of copra is under the control of the Copra Marketing Board, a body corporate set up under the *Papua and New Guinea Copra Marketing Board Ordinance* 1952-1957. The Board, appointed by the Minister of State for External Territories, consists of a chairman, two representatives of the copra producers of the Territory of New Guinea, one representative of the copra producers of the Territory of Papua, one other member and the Director of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries. There is one indigenous member on the present Board.

Under powers conferred by the Ordinance the Board purchases and sells copra on behalf of the producers. It is the sole purchaser of copra and is empowered to determine the price for any copra which it purchases. Copra is sold on the open market.

Copra is purchased by the Board under a system of grade and ownership markings, which is designed to eliminate confusion regarding ownership brands and applies to all producers and traders. A considerable percentage of copra produced by indigenous planters is channelled to the Board through co-operative societies, but where an indigenous producer desires he may operate his own account with the Board.

The Board takes delivery of copra from ships' slings where water transport is used or at a warehouse of the Board where road transport is used.

The price of copra paid to producers is arrived at on a modified 'pool' principle. A tentative f.o.b. price is determined from the overseas and local sale contracts made by the Board and deductions are made to cover the estimated costs of handling, administration, 'instore' shrinkage, etc. The final prices are determined in the light of actual trading results, the entire net proceeds being distributed *pro rata* among the producers who delivered copra.

An indigenous producer can receive an immediate cash payment on delivery of copra to the Board, but the accounts of all other producers are settled twice monthly.

Stabilisation

The copra industry is supported by a fund which totalled \$9,060,357 at 30 June 1968 and is earning interest at the rate of about \$460,000 per annum. The Copra Fund, which is established under the *Customs (Copra*

Industry Stabilisation) Ordinance 1959-1960, was commenced from a levy on copra production introduced in 1946. The levy was discontinued in 1959. A Board of five members, two representatives of the copra producers of New Guinea, one representative of the copra producers of Papua and two other members, administers the fund. The fund is now sufficient to cushion any severe fall in prices and the Board, taking into account the overall position, declared a bounty for producers for the 1967-68 financial year. A bounty of \$3 per ton was paid to producers, involving total payments of approximately \$350,000 during 1967-68.

Monopolies

The postal and telegraph service has been established as a monopoly reserved to the Administration, the telecommunication services being operated in conjunction with the Overseas Telecommunications Commission of Australia.

Private Corporations and Organisations

Procedures for the formation and registration of companies are prescribed in the *Companies Ordinance* 1963-1968 of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea and the regulations made thereunder.

A company may be incorporated in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea upon production to the Registrar of Companies of a memorandum and articles of association. These must set out the name, objects and rules of the company, and be signed by at least five persons, or in the case of a proprietary company, two persons who agree to become members of the company. A list of persons who have consented to be directors of the company must also be produced. Upon registration of the memorandum and articles the Registrar issues a certificate of incorporation and the members of the company are then a body corporate under the registered name of the company with perpetual succession and a common seal. A registration fee is payable at prescribed rates. All companies registered in the Territory under the repealed legislation or under any corresponding previous law of the Territory shall be deemed to have been registered under the new Ordinance.

Any company incorporated outside the Territory of Papua and New Guinea and carrying on business in the Territory is required to register as a foreign company.

Registration is effected upon production of the following documents and particulars to the Registrar of Companies:

- (i) a certified copy of the certificate of incorporation of the company;
- (ii) a certified copy of the memorandum and articles of association or similar document defining the constitution of the company;
- (iii) a list of the directors of the company;
- (iv) a memorandum of the powers of any local board of directors;
- (v) a memorandum of appointment of an agent resident within the Territory;
- (vi) notice of the situation of the registered office of the company within the Territory; and
- (vii) a statutory declaration by the agent verifying certain details concerning the company.

Upon registration the Registrar issues a certificate of registration embodying particulars of the company's name, incorporation, registration, registered agent and registered office in the Territory. A registration fee is payable at prescribed rates.

Companies incorporated in the Territory or registered as foreign companies during the period 1 July 1967 to 30 June 1968 are listed in Table 9 of Appendix VII.

CHAPTER 2

COMMERCE AND TRADE

General

The commercial life of the Territory is based mainly on the production and sale of primary products and the importation of manufactured goods, including foodstuffs. However, secondary industries are being established and developed.

The indigenous people are almost wholly self-sufficient in food and domestic requirements, but, as a result of the Administering Authority's efforts to improve standards of nutrition, health and village hygiene and the general standard of living, new demands are constantly arising. These are met by various means, including indigenous co-operatives where cash crops and trading have been introduced. Provision for the education of officers and employees of the co-operative societies is made at the Co-operative Educational Centre, Port Moresby. Particulars of co-operative activities are given in Chapter 1 of this Section

and in Appendix XIV. Markets exist throughout the Territory. The indigenous inhabitants are able to participate in trade to a greater degree as the range of products extends and transport facilities are improved. The Papua and New Guinea Development Bank provides development finance when it would not otherwise be available on reasonable terms and conditions. The Development Bank has to have regard primarily to the prospects of the borrowers operations being successful rather than to the amount of security the borrower can offer as security for a loan.

Most commercial and trading activities in the Territory are conducted by European enterprise. Indigenous co-operatives and individuals, however, are taking an increasing part in processing and marketing of primary produce, wholesaling and retailing of goods, and other activities such as transport.

An executive cadet training scheme operated by a major company, offers young New Guineans employment as executive cadets in training. These youths are sponsored by the company as full-time students on advanced courses and trained as future executives.

The Business Advisory Service of the Department of Trade and Industry advises and assists indigenous persons already engaged in business, or wishing to start individual ventures, partnerships or joint stock companies.

Apart from investments in co-operative societies the indigenous people are participating in the money economy through such enterprises as the Tolai Cocoa Scheme, Namusu Limited, Wasu Limited and Palnamadaka Co. Limited, with opportunities for participation in the operations, management and profits of the ventures. Smaller investments are made in coconut, coffee and cocoa plantings throughout the Territory. In the general service industries, indigenous contractors have invested in tools, equipment and motor vehicles.

Goods are distributed through wholesale and retail traders at the main ports and centres and through small stores and by mail in the more scattered settlements. There is also some direct trade between private individuals in the Territory and business houses in Australia and New Zealand.

There is no restriction on the distribution of foodstuffs, piece goods or essential commodities in the Territory.

Provision exists under the *Prices Regulation Ordinance* 1949 for the regulation of prices. Maximum prices have been declared only for certain foodstuffs and petroleum products, tobacco and cigarettes, sawn timber and taxi

fares. As there is no shortage of essential commodities and their distribution is adequately catered for by normal commercial channels, no special measures for their allocation are needed.

External Trade

The development of export crops is encouraged where there are considered to be market prospects, and endeavours are made to ensure adequate access to world markets for Territory produce.

Private enterprise continues to seek out better and new opportunities to sell most Territory commodities to best advantage on external markets. Official action has included negotiating favourable conditions of access to Australian and overseas markets, keeping the special circumstances of the Territory under notice in international trade forums and actively promoting Territory products at international trade fairs and displays. These activities are carried out in co-operation with growers and traders. Where international commodity agreements exist or are proposed, as for coffee and cocoa, efforts have been made and are continuing to protect the needs and interests of the Territory.

The International Coffee Agreement, which began to operate in October 1963, has been extended to Papua and New Guinea. The main objects of the Agreement are to achieve a reasonable balance between supply and demand in the international coffee market, to keep prices at equitable levels, to increase consumption and thereby to strengthen the general economies of coffee-producing countries. This Agreement was re-negotiated during the year for another five-year term from October 1968. The Administration has co-operated fully in the administrative implementation in the Territory of the control system of the Agreement including certificates of origin and coffee export stamps.

Apart from freight subsidies to encourage the importation of good quality cattle and thoroughbred station horses there are no direct or indirect subsidies designed to stimulate imports or exports of any particular category.

The Administration publishes quarterly and annually an overseas trade bulletin which shows the details of exports and imports by quantity, value and country, classified in accordance with the Standard International Trade Classification. Imports and exports to and from the Trust Territory are recorded separately.

The following figures show the trend in the value of trade over recent years:

Year		Total Trade	Imports	Exports
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1963-64	..	76,833	43,119	33,714
1964-65	..	94,207	54,113	40,095
1965-66	..	108,456	67,566	40,889
1966-67	..	120,271	76,068	44,203
1967-68	..	141,906	83,001	58,905

Customs Duties

No customs union exists with the metropolitan country and no preferences on imported goods are given in the Customs Tariff of the Territory.

Customs duties are imposed on imports in accordance with the *Customs Ordinance* 1951-1959 and the *Customs Tariff* 1959-1966.

A Tariff Advisory Committee furnishes recommendations on applications for variation of the import tariff and such other matters relating to the duties of customs as are referred to it.

Import Restrictions

All import licensing in the Territory was abolished as from 1 September 1959.

Export Licences

The *Exports (Control of Proceeds) Ordinance* 1952-1961 prohibits the exportation of any goods to places other than the Commonwealth of Australia or its Territories unless a licence is in force and its terms and conditions (if any) are complied with. The Ordinance is designed to ensure the receipt into the banking system of all proceeds of overseas transactions. No fees are imposed for the issue of licences.

CHAPTER 3

LAND AND AGRICULTURE

(a) LAND TENURE

Land Legislation

The principal land legislation comprises the *Land Ordinance* 1962-1967, the *Land Titles Commission Ordinance* 1962-1967, the *Land (Tenure Conversion) Ordinance* 1963-1967, *Lands Registration (Communally Owned*

Land) Ordinance 1962, and the *New Guinea Land Titles Restoration Ordinance* 1951-1968.

The Land Ordinance provides for the acquisition of land including native owned land and for the subsequent allocation of leasehold titles for the purposes of development. The Land Titles Commission Ordinance provides for the determination of ownership of native land, the Lands Registration (Communally Owned Land) Ordinance provides for the registration of communal rights to land as directed by the Land Titles Commission, and the Land (Tenure Conversion) Ordinance enables customary ownership to be converted to individual registered title.

The New Guinea Land Titles Restoration Ordinance provides for the restoration of titles lost during the war of 1939-1945.

The Land Ordinance limits dealings in native land and subjects all dealings in land other than native land to the prior approval in writing of the Administrator. Indigenous owners have no power to sell, lease or dispose of native land, except to other Papuans and New Guineans in accordance with native custom, or to the Administration; they have, however, the same capacity as non-indigenous people to deal in land leased from the Administration.

The Ordinance makes provision for Administration land to be declared native land. It also empowers the Administrator to take steps to determine the ownership of land in respect of which the title is not clear. The title of such land is decided by the Land Titles Commission. There have been 15,804 hectares possessed by the Administration under this provision. None was declared in the year under review.

The Administrator may acquire land by agreement or compulsory process. Special provisions are included to ensure that owners of native land are informed of any notice given under the ordinance which affects their land. Compensation is paid to the owners of land which has been acquired, including the owners of native land. If agreement is not reached on the amount of compensation the matter may be settled either by arbitration, by the Supreme Court or by the Land Titles Commission.

The Land Titles Commission Ordinance establishes an independent judicial tribunal to determine and protect rights to land, particularly native land. It provides for the declaration of adjudication areas and for the appointment of a demarcation committee to determine customary rights to land within such

an area. The committees consist of at least three members of whom a majority is to be indigene.

The associated ordinances are the *Survey Ordinance* 1962-1966 which provides for the licensing of surveyors and the conduct of authorised surveys; the *Real Property (Registration of Leases) Ordinance* 1962 which is designed to increase certainty in land tenure by allowing registrable Administration leases to be issued 'subject to survey' thus expediting the issue of registered leases; and the *Water Resources Ordinance* 1962-1967 which is designed to control the use of water, assist the exploitation of water power and prevent erosion and soil degeneration in catchment areas.

An amendment of the Survey Ordinance to provide for conversion of measurements into the metric system came into force on 1 January 1967.

Classification of Land

Lands in the Territory are classified as follows:

- (i) Native land;
- (ii) freehold land;
- (iii) Administration land (including land leased to indigenous and non-indigenous inhabitants).

Native Land

Native land is land owned or possessed by an indigenous person or community by virtue of rights of a proprietary or possessory kind which belong to that individual or community and arise from and are regulated by native custom.

The Administration has always been aware of the importance of land to the indigenes and has recognised and protected their customary rights to land in the laws of the Territory.

All unalienated land is regarded as native-owned until it has been demonstrated by prescribed procedures that it is unoccupied and unclaimed. This is designed to protect the interests of the indigenous inhabitants until the position regarding ownership of land is clarified by the Land Titles Commission. Any land for which ownership cannot be proved to the satisfaction of the Commission, will be possessed by the Administration.

Land Inheritance. There is great variation throughout the Territory in the nature of customary ownership of land. In most areas the principal interest remains in the landholding group, and individuals within the group have

limited rights of use, either for life or for a shorter period. Thus the normal system by which rights of ownership in land use are acquired is by birth into a landholding group. The transfer of rights by sale was unusual in the past but is now an established and increasing custom.

By adoption a child (or an adult) may acquire an interest in land, thus providing another exception to the principle that land rights may only be acquired by birth. An individual is usually accepted as standing to adopted parents in the full relationship of a child actually born to them and thus acquires all the rights which a community's customary land laws would allot to such a child. Adoption often involves the consent and approval of the kinship groups of one or both of the adopting parents. In the case of an individual adopted from outside the kinship group his rights to land are likely to depend on whether or not the group has agreed to the adoption.

In the past some communities were driven off their land by warfare, but, though warfare was widespread throughout the Territory, acquisition of land by conquest does not appear to have been general. The usual pattern of warfare involved raids with the subsequent return of the conquering group to its own lands. The highlands districts provide an exception to this pattern and in many parts of those areas acquisition of land by conquest was common.

Although customary rights over land are generally acquired by birth, the details of inheritance systems vary greatly from place to place and can be understood only after examination of variations in kinship organisations and differences in the emphasis placed on descent lines. A large number of the Territory's communities are organised into groups based on one or the other of the two forms of unilateral descent. In communities in which patrilineal descent is emphasised, land rights are inherited through the father; in those where matrilineal descent is emphasised inheritance is through the mother. Where both men and women are recognised as landowners, inheritance is through either a father or mother, or both.

Rights in land owned in common by members of kinship or descent groups are acquired by the individual at birth and their acquisition is not dependent on the death of an owner.

Generally the system of succession to land rights does not vary according to individual wishes. It would not, for example, normally

be possible for an individual to leave his land rights to a person outside his kinship group without adoption and the kinship group's acceptance of the person as one of its members. Also, within the group, an individual does not usually have the power to decide how his property rights are to be divided among customary heirs.

In some areas a desire for change is developing. For example, in communities in which inheritance is based on matrilineal descent, an increasing number of men want their own children to succeed to their land rights. Again it is natural for progressive individuals who have planted perennials or made other improvements to their land to hope to be able to pass rights to such improvements to their own children as individuals rather than as members of a group.

Land Ownership. House sites in villages and hamlets are allotted to individual heads of families except that where such community buildings as 'men's houses' exist, the latter are the joint property of extended families, lineages or clans. In the case of individual family houses allotment of sites usually involves the grouping together of the homes of members of a descent group.

Land used for gardening is in some places individually owned, but in others is the common property of descent groups, such as lineage or clans, within the community. Where descent groups own the land, particular garden plots for each family may be allotted seasonally by agreement of all members of the owning group, and no individual or family would have a specific claim to any particular portion of the group-owned land.

Where group ownership of garden land exists there are gradations, based on seniority, in the influence of various members of the group and consequently variations among them in the control of land. At times it may be possible to discern one person who clearly has the greatest amount of control in the group-owned areas, but he is more in the nature of the chief spokesman in land matters and behind him are a number of other people who must also be considered as the owners.

In some communities individually-owned and group-owned garden land can be found side by side. For example, bush land newly cleared for a garden for the first time may be considered the property of those organising the clearing, while the older garden areas are recognised as the joint property of members of the kinship group.

Hunting and collecting lands outside the garden areas are usually common property not of a kinship group but of local groups such as villages. Similarly, fishing and other rights over reefs and water are owned in common by those who have, by birth, the right to reside in a particular village.

At times, it is necessary to distinguish between ownership of land and ownership of what is on land. It frequently happens that permission is given to people to plant useful trees and palms on land other than their own and native custom recognises such trees and palms as belonging to the planters and their heirs.

Land Use. Land use must often be distinguished from ownership. Members of many communities often allow others temporary or seasonal use of their land, though they are very firm indeed when the matter of actual ownership arises. It may happen under a community's garden system that most of the members cultivate each season land which is owned by others. In some communities, it is the practice for all gardens to be made within a common fence on land owned by a few individuals or kinship groups, but used for a season by a large number of families. In subsequent years gardens will be made on the land of other individuals or other descent groups.

Methods of land use employed by the native people are described in part (b)—Agricultural Products—of this Chapter under the heading *Indigenous Cultivation Methods and Techniques*.

Land Tenure Reform. The Administering Authority is aware that customary land tenure is not satisfactory for economic progress as it frequently lacks the flexibility needed to encourage land development. A system which gives clear and transferable title to the land is likely to provide greater incentives for progress. The present laws have been designed to give the greatest possible opportunities for land development by the indigenous people consistent with respect for their wishes. The title given enables the owner to mortgage his land although the rights of the mortgagee are restricted.

The following principles have been adopted as the basis of policy:

(i) The ultimate and long-term objective is to introduce throughout the Territory a single system of landholding regulated by the Territorial Government by statute, administered by the Department of Lands,

Surveys and Mines of the Territorial Government, and providing for secure individual registered titles.

(ii) Only the Territorial Government (i.e. the Administrator working through the Department of Lands, Surveys and Mines and the Registrar of Titles) may issue and register land titles.

(iii) Land subject to native custom remains subject to native custom only until it is taken out of custom either by acquisition by the Administration or by the process provided for by the *Land (Tenure Conversion) Ordinance* 1963-1967 of conversion of title to an individual registered title.

(iv) Upon acquisition compensation is provided.

(v) Land held under native custom may not be acquired outside native custom except by the Administration.

(vi) For the time being land may not be acquired by the Administration unless the indigenous owners are willing to sell, and, in the opinion of the Administration, the land is not required by them; and conversion of title may take place only if all of those who have an interest in the land under native custom consent to the conversion.

(vii) The services of Land Titles Commissioners are to be used as a first priority on investigation into the ownership under native custom of land proposed for acquisition by the Administration; on settlement of disputes about the ownership of land held under native custom; and on investigations into the rights held under native custom in land proposed to be converted to individual registered title. To the extent that the time of the Commissioners is not fully occupied with this work, they should continue investigations into the holding of land under native custom; the results of such investigations are to be recorded for use in connection with future acquisitions or conversions of titles.

The *Land (Tenure Conversion) Ordinance* 1963-1967 provides for the conversion of the tenure of native land according to native custom into individual tenure in fee simple registered under the *Land Registration Ordinance* 1924-1962.

Registration of Native-owned Land. Provision for the investigation and recording of rights and interests in native land is contained in the *Land Titles Commission Ordinance* 1962-1968 and in the *Lands Registration (Communally Owned Land) Ordinance* 1962. The

former Ordinance establishes a Land Titles Commission which is required to hear claims and disputes or to carry out investigations on its own initiative relating to rights and interests in native land, and to survey the boundaries and determine the ownership of native land. Findings must be forwarded to the Registrar of Titles for registration.

Priority is being given to investigations in those areas where the main agricultural development has taken place, e.g. in New Britain, Morobe, Madang, Bougainville and New Ireland and in the densely populated areas of the highlands.

Acquisition of Native Land. The most important safeguards to the land rights of the indigenous people are that no land held under native customary tenure can be acquired from the native owners except by the Administration. Provision exists for compulsory acquisition only for defined public purposes. The Administration may not otherwise acquire or assume title to native land without the freely obtained consent of the owner. The Land Ordinance also requires the Administration to be satisfied after reasonable inquiry, that the land is not required or likely to be required, either immediately or in the foreseeable future, by those on whom the land may devolve by native custom.

The acquisition of land from native owners is supervised by the Department of Lands, Surveys and Mines which consults with the Departments of District Administration, Health, Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, and Forests in regard to the present and prospective needs of the indigenous people and the best economic use for any land acquired.

Before assessing the area of land required by a community to meet its present and future needs the Administration makes an investigation to determine ownership according to native custom, the area of arable land owned by the community and population trends. Consideration is also given to the subsistence pattern, whether it is entirely agricultural or includes collecting, hunting or fishing; and to what extent the pattern has been modified by the introduction of new foods, cash-cropping and improved agricultural techniques; to the ecology of the area; and to the probable future economic advancement of the people including their capacity to undertake greater responsibility in land management and utilisation.

All land to be purchased is valued by a qualified valuer, and his assessment forms the

basis for the price offered by the Administration. The price for rural land is based on agricultural or pastoral potential, accessibility and terrain. The price for urban land varies according to demand and locality.

Freehold Land

Only leasehold tenures are granted over Administration land; no provision exists to permit a grant of the freehold of such land. Administration land can, however, be declared native land in the possession of a particular owner who may apply under the *Land (Tenure Conversion) Ordinance 1963-1967* for its registration in his name as the owner of an estate in fee simple. Of the freehold land in the Territory, almost all of which was alienated during the period preceding Australian administration, approximately 209,051 hectares are held by non-indigenous inhabitants. It seems probable that in some areas a further amount of alienation had taken place before 1942, but records available do not disclose ownership and determination of ownership must therefore await the findings of the Land Titles Commission.

Administration Land

This comprises:

- (i) land to which the Administration succeeded in title following the acceptance of mandatory powers by the Commonwealth Government after World War I; and
- (ii) land purchased by the Administration;
- (iii) land acquired by the Administration for public purposes.

Administration land is, in effect, a reserve of public lands held in trust and will eventually come under the control of whatever political entity ultimately emerges in the Territory.

The Administrator is empowered by the *Land Ordinance 1962-1967* to grant leases and licences of various types. Applications for leases are first considered by the Land Board established under the Ordinance which makes a recommendation to the Administrator on whom it considers should be the successful applicant. The Land Board consists of a chairman and two other members together with such other members as the Administrator may consider it necessary to appoint to act in relation to land in particular localities. Indigenous members are appointed to assist in this way.

The principal types of lease which may be granted are:

- (i) agricultural leases for any period not exceeding 99 years and subject to conditions relating to cultivation;
- (ii) pastoral leases for any period not exceeding 99 years and subject to stocking conditions;
- (iii) leases of allotments for business and residential purposes for any period not exceeding 99 years; these leases incorporate improvement conditions requiring the erection and maintenance of buildings;
- (iv) special purposes leases, where the Administrator considers that a grant of a lease under any other category would not be appropriate, for any period not exceeding 99 years;
- (v) mission leases to enable the erection of buildings required for specified mission purposes, or for gardens or pastures ancillary to those purposes, for any period not exceeding 99 years; rent is not payable on a mission lease; or
- (vi) town sub-division leases for purposes consistent with the general plan for the development of the township and provided undue expense to the Administration will not be involved in the provision of electricity, water and other services, for any term not exceeding five years.

Licences to enter Administration land may also be issued for various purposes. Licences remain in force for a period not exceeding one year and are subject to such conditions as may be prescribed.

The Land Development Board, details of which are given below, examines land available for agricultural and pastoral development and prepares a land-use plan dividing the land into areas of a size suited to the best use of the land. Agricultural and pastoral leases are granted in accordance with the plan.

Land totalling 335,711 hectares is held under leasehold tenure by lessees outside the Administration, of which 178,568 hectares are mostly for agricultural and pastoral purposes. Of this total 8,615 hectares were leased during the year. In addition 591 allocations totalling 1,199 hectares were made to various Administration authorities; these figures include reservations for Administration schools and other purposes.

Details of the numbers and areas of the various types of lease in force are given in Table 2 of Appendix VIII.

Acquisition of Land for Public Purposes. The Land Ordinance enables the Administration to acquire or resume land for any of a number of specified public purposes, including a purpose connected with agricultural experiment and demonstration, communications, conservation of resources, defence, generation of electricity, industrial development, navigation by land, water or air, public health and public safety.

This provision applies to land held in fee simple, land held under lease, licence, or permit from the Administration, and to native land. Before acquiring land by compulsory process the Administrator is required to have served on each of the owners of the land, or such of them as can after diligent inquiry be ascertained, a notice inviting the owner to treat with the Administrator for the sale to the Administration of the owner's interest in the land. After a period of two months, the Administrator may, by notice in the *Gazette*, declare that the land is acquired by compulsory process for a public purpose specified in the notice, and on the date of such acquisition the interest of any person in the land is converted to a right to compensation. Compensation by arbitration is provided for, and upon application by the Administration, or any other person interested, the Supreme Court may adjust rights and order the basis upon which compensation is to be determined.

An area of 30 ares 55 square metres was acquired for defence purposes by this process during the year.

Acquisition of Land by Negotiation. Native land purchased by the Administration during the past five years totalled:

Year			Hectares
1963-1964	..	..	26,683
1964-1965	..	..	6,287
1965-1966	..	..	19,197
1966-1967	..	..	65,062
1967-1968	..	..	55,094

The 1967-1968 total includes further large purchases in the East and West New Britain Districts for agricultural sub-division and release to indigenous and other settlers.

Reservation of Land for Public Purposes. The Land Ordinance provides that the Administrator may from time to time grant in trust, or by proclamation reserve from sale or lease, either temporarily or permanently, any Administration land which in his opinion is or may be required for public purposes specified in the Ordinance or for any other purpose which may be approved by the Administrator.

Reservations made during the year include a town allotment in Madang for a Welfare Centre, 1.25 hectares at Lae for a swimming pool, 0.6 hectares at Lorengau for a market area, 64.345 hectares for a Fauna Sanctuary at Mt Hagen, approximately one hectare at Kavieng for a Botanical Garden, Civic Hall and Library, and 81.038 hectares for a Receiving Station at Youwosoru near Wewak.

Transfer of Non-native Land to Indigenous Inhabitants. Any indigenous person or group of indigenous people may apply for land in accordance with the requirements of the Land Ordinance. Any such applications will be considered by the Land Board on their merits.

Special settlement areas with low building covenants exist in Wewak, Lae, Madang, Kavieng, Lorengau, Goroka, Wau and Mount Hagen.

During the year a total of 5,213 hectares of Administration land was leased to individual indigenous inhabitants or corporate bodies controlled by indigenous people, as shown in Appendix VIII, Table 4.

Under the provisions of the Land Ordinance owners (including indigenous owners) of other than native land, whether freehold or leasehold, are able to sell or otherwise dispose of their interests in the land. This permits them to obtain finance against the security of their land e.g. under the Native Loans Fund Ordinance or the Ex-Servicemen's Credit Ordinance or from a bank. This should facilitate the extension of cash-cropping.

The Development Bank established under the provisions of the *Papua and New Guinea Development Bank Ordinance 1965* which came into operation on 23 June 1966, will take over the functions of the Native Loans Board and the Ex-Servicemen's Credit Board.

Land Development Board

The functions of the Land Development Board, which is a non-statutory body, are to advise the Administrator on all matters connected with land settlement and sub-divisional surveys; to draw up an annual programme, with priorities for reconnaissance and sub-divisional surveys; and to determine a land-use plan for Administration land or land in process of being acquired by the Administration. Surveys and priorities are based on Administration policy regarding the extension of certain crops, and particular emphasis is placed on making land available to the indigenous people under individual tenure.

Five hundred agricultural blocks were made available for leasing to individual indigenes during the year in accordance with this policy.

The members of the Board are the Assistant Administrator (Economic Affairs) as Chairman, the Director of Lands, Surveys and Mines, the Director of District Administration, the Director of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, the Director of Forests, the Director of Public Works and the Executive Officer (Policy and Planning), Department of the Administrator.

The acquisition of land from the indigenous people is not within the province of the Board, and since its discussions are at present largely of a technical nature no indigenous member has yet been appointed.

Registration of Titles

A system of registered titles and interests in land is provided for under the *Land Ordinance 1962-1966*. The *New Guinea Land Titles Restoration Ordinance 1951-1968* enables the compilation of new registers and official records relating to land, mining and forestry, in place of those lost or destroyed during the war of 1939-1945.

Title restoration work proceeded and during the year 256 final orders and 23 provisional orders were made.

(b) AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Principal Types and Methods of Agriculture

As well as being responsible for a large proportion of the Territory's export income, agricultural production provides the vast majority of the indigenous inhabitants with their subsistence requirements and the basic income needed for their economic advancement under the changing economic conditions in the Territory.

The main forms of agriculture practised in the Territory are:

- (i) production for subsistence, under a system of bush and grassland fallowing, of root crops as a staple, and supplementary minor crops such as maize, beans and various types of fruit and vegetables;
- (ii) the production of dual-purpose crops (e.g. peanuts and rice) for both food and sale, allied with the cash sale of the surplus of subsistence crops such as banana, sweet potato, taro and yam; and
- (iii) the plantation production of such perennial crops as coconuts, cacao, coffee and rubber for export.

Although in the past the production of plantation-type crops has been in the hands of non-indigenous producers, there has been a very rapid growth of indigenous participation in these industries in recent years. As a result of agricultural extension programmes indigenous cultivators now control about 75 per cent of the acreage planted to coffee, and now have more than half the production potential in the commercial coconut industry. Many of the plantings are still immature, and it will be some years before they actually begin to produce. Additional details of participation by indigenous producers in these industries are shown in the statistics provided at Appendix VIII.

Indigenous Cultivation Methods and Techniques

Although indigenous farmers are developing new skills and are increasingly undertaking the specialised production of particular crops as a means of raising their living standards, subsistence production is regarded as an economic sheet-anchor which will ease any difficulties which may be encountered in particular industries during the period of transition.

There are many ways in which productive efficiency might be increased, but, lest any of these should in the long term contribute to the destruction of agricultural resources, caution must be exercised in introducing changes. The Administration therefore continually surveys agricultural conditions among farmers and aims its extension programmes at an evolutionary development of indigenous agriculture based on the valuable and conservational aspects of the existing system. For example, the present basic system of bush or grass fallowing is inefficient in that it requires a major clearing effort each time a crop is planted, but is conservational in that the rapid re-growth which takes place in gardens tends to preserve the soil from physical and chemical degradation. Extension programmes aim at showing farmers that by practising a rotation on each clearing, instead of growing only one crop before permitting the land to revert to bush or grass fallow, they can considerably reduce the labour involved in food production. It has been found that soil fertility is by no means the only factor governing traditional agricultural practice and that other difficulties such as rapid increase in pests and diseases, combine to make successive cropping with a single staple impracticable. The lack of food suitable for storage makes the indigenous

people dependent on day-to-day harvesting of the perishable staples and subject to the effects of seasonal variations. Farmers are therefore encouraged to expand the production of such storage crops as rice and peanuts which are suited to traditional subsistence methods. The use of ground covers of quick-growing leguminous trees, which provide only a minor clearing problem, as a substitute for volunteer growth is also encouraged. It is not yet known exactly to what extent a complete resting period for soils can be deferred.

The production of staple foodstuffs is usually closely linked with the social structure and magico-religious beliefs and practices of the communities concerned. Tastes, prejudices, fear of contamination of themselves and of their agricultural land, and the fear of relying on unfamiliar crops are all difficulties in the way of any attempt to diversify and improve the efficiency of indigenous agriculture. Training programmes in new methods and in the value of new and varied foods, however, help to hasten their adoption.

A different kind of problem arises with the expansion of perennial crop planting for cash production. Perennial crops are of minor importance in the traditional subsistence economy, and, as land tenure systems tend to correspond with the land use methods for the production of the annual staples, the location of groves of perennials has little relation to land ownership. Because of inheritance difficulties, problems of communal ownership, and the tendency for holdings to become fragmented, customary systems of land tenure do not lend themselves to the development of cash cropping with perennials, particularly where formal spacing and techniques other than grove plantings are adopted. As indicated in the earlier part of this chapter, action has therefore been taken to introduce a system of land holding providing for secure individual titles. This change may take some time to effect as indigenous communities are extremely wary of any suggestion of replacing traditional tenure. Meanwhile, however, new systems of planting can be introduced side by side with subsistence production, provided there is no widespread development of permissive occupancy planting outside the land boundaries of effective social units.

In areas where traditional activities, particularly burning for hunting in lower rainfall regions, have caused serious deterioration of soil and vegetation, agricultural extension programmes include measures for land reclamation and conservation. A major programme of

this type, which includes the control of burning, encouragement to refrain from cultivating hilltop and watershed areas, and the reforestation of degraded grassland country with suitable tree seedlings, has been in progress in the Eastern Highlands District for several years. The programme has the support of the farming population, who have planted out under supervision many thousands of tree seedlings of *Araucaria* and *Casuarina* species, and has resulted in the natural regeneration of vegetation throughout degraded and eroded areas; in some of these there are now fairly dense stands of young secondary forests. It has become obvious that *Casuarina* species are the most suitable for land improvement work over a wide range of soil types and climatic conditions in the highland areas and the planting of *Casuarina* spp. on old garden land and degraded grasslands has become an accepted practice.

Status of Indigenous Agriculture

In recent years active and expanding extension programmes have had a noticeable influence on indigenous agriculture. Since about 1956 there has been an increasing diversification of subsistence and cash cropping, statistics provided by Appendix VIII demonstrate the increasing role of the indigenous grower in the production of the principal commercial crops of the Territory.

There continues to be a marked expansion of the area and production of individual farms, and a greater understanding of the relationship between the increased production and increased income. Previously, even when new crops were introduced or larger blocks of a particular crop were achieved by co-operative effort, the area worked by individual farmers did not increase. The increase in the size of blocks cultivated by individual farmers is particularly evident in the cacao plantations of the New Britain Districts and in the coffee plantations of the Eastern Highlands and Western Highlands Districts while a similar expansion has been associated with the mechanised production of annual crops in the Markham Valley area of the Morobe District.

Of special significance has been the development of individual farms completely outside the tribal agricultural system in several Districts, where farmers have taken up blocks on Administration land and have been granted formal leasehold tenure.

Statistics of production of cash crops are collected by the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries annually.

Evaluation and Development of Territory Agriculture

The main objectives of the agricultural development programme for the Territory are:

- (i) to improve indigenous agricultural methods and so increase the total volume of production and the nutritional intake of the people;
- (ii) to increase the production of such commodities as rice, meat, dairy products and fresh fruit and vegetables, which are all imported in varying quantities at the present time; and
- (iii) to increase the production of certain agricultural crops for export.

During the year ended 30 June 1968 there was an increase in the production of food-stuffs with a better distribution of surplus production to adjacent areas when consumption needs warranted. There have been no significant changes in production trends of the various principle cash crops in the Territory. The proportion of principle crops produced by indigenous growers continued to increase.

The Highland crops, passionfruit and pyrethrum, are exclusively grown by indigenous producers. The passionfruit produced is sold to processors at Mount Hagen, Chimbu, and Goroka, while the factory and extraction plant at Mount Hagen, established in November 1965, processes all pyrethrum produced.

Rice promotion takes the form of providing growers with new and improved varieties, advanced techniques, and services wherever production takes place.

The main centres of activity are the Sepik and Madang Districts, with an increased interest being shown by growers in the Markham Valley, Morobe District and the Mekeo area, Central District.

Oil Palm

Commercial planting of the Territory's first oil palm commenced in the Hoskins area of New Britain in 1967. Development of the industry is to be centred on nucleus estates and factories, controlled by firms already experienced in palm oil production. Estate production will provide an assured crop for profitable factory operations but factories will also have enough capacity to process the additional crop grown by smallholders settled on adjacent land.

Establishment of the first estate and factory, in which the Administration will have a substantial equity is now well advanced. The associated settlement project has formed the

basis of an approach to the International Development Association for international finance. Responsibility for disbursement of farm credit will rest with the Development Bank of Papua and New Guinea which will also make a substantial financial contribution.

Land for smallholdings has been surveyed on the Kapore, Tamba and Sarakolok-Lakiemata blocks. On Kapore and Tamba prefelling has been completed and the settlers have been allocated blocks on which planting of seedlings will begin in late 1968. Based on a subdivisional unit of 15 acres, Kapore and Tamba can provide land for 310 farms. A further 270 farms will be provided by the Sarakolok-Lakiemata block on which development began in mid 1968.

An average settler is expected to plant eight acres of palms in three years. Production from the 4,000 acres of settlement palms is expected to be the equivalent of that from the 3,000 acre estate planting.

Statistics relating to indigenous and non-indigenous agricultural production are given in Appendix VIII, at Table 5.

Agricultural Research

The Division of Plant Industry of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries is responsible for all agricultural research and investigation. The specialist technical sections except those engaged in livestock research are attached to this division, which is decentralised, most of its staff being employed on experiment stations throughout the Territory. The main research and Administrative activities are as follows:

- (i) the promulgation and administration of legislation concerned with plant quarantine and the control of pests, diseases and noxious weeds;
- (ii) introduction and testing of new crop plants, pasture plants, and new varieties of established economic species;
- (iii) crop improvement and agronomic experiments with all crops grown in the Territory;
- (iv) production of high grade seed and planting material;
- (v) investigation of farming systems;
- (vi) research on crop processing methods;
- (vii) design and operation of model crop processing facilities and testing of new processing machinery;
- (viii) soil and land use surveys;
- (ix) research and services in plant pathology;

(x) research and services in economic entomology; and

(xi) chemical and biochemical services and research.

There are eight agricultural experiment stations which carry out investigations in plant improvement and also serve as demonstration centres for all phases of crop husbandry: the Lowlands Agricultural Experiment Station at Keravat, near Rabaul; the Plant Industry Centre at Bubia, near Lae; the Experimental Tea Plantation at Garaina in the Morobe District; the Highlands Agricultural Experiment Station at Aiyura in the Eastern Highlands District; the High Altitude Experiment Station at Tambul, Western Highlands District, the Agricultural Experiment Station at Bereina, Papua, the Rubber Centre, Bisianumu, near Port Moresby, and plots at Yambi on the Sepik plains.

The three main stations at Keravat, Bubia and Aiyura carry out experimental work with the main agricultural crops appropriate to their altitude. The station at Bereina is concerned mainly with rice and pastures; Bubia is concerned with pastures and crops of the Markham Valley, and work at Garaina is confined to tea. At Yambi a study of the problems of developing the extensive but infertile Sepik plains is being undertaken.

Information on the work carried out by the specialist sections and on the stations during the year under review is given in the following sections.

Plant Pathology and Microbiology

The headquarters of the Plant Pathology section is at Port Moresby where three pathologists are working on diseased material from all parts of the Territory. Another pathologist joined the staff in April but the pathologist normally stationed at the second laboratory at Keravat in New Britain proceeded on long leave in February.

During the year the Port Moresby laboratory received 502 accessions from the general public, agricultural officers and from collections made during field surveys and investigations. Isolation and identification of organisms from the various accessions were carried out at Port Moresby and portions of some of the collections were sent to the Commonwealth Mycological Institute, Kew, England, and to the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, for lodging and confirmation of identification. Specimens, slides, cultures and photographs were sent to other specialists overseas.

Studies continued on the cacao dieback problem, the main concentration being on histological aspects.

Readings on cacao dieback continued to be taken on the trial in the Gazelle Peninsula, and rainfall records continued as well, as part of the study to determine whether any relation in dieback incidence occurs with fluctuations in rainfall.

Indicator plots were also established at the Lowlands Agricultural Research Station at Keravat, in order to determine the incidence of infections at various sites at that locality, in comparison with those being recorded in the trial in the east Gazelle. Reading on all the blocks are being taken fortnightly.

Five indicator blocks were also established at different sites in the Popondetta District of Papua, in order to determine the incidence of the disease throughout the year, and to detect correlations with rainfall if such occurs.

Trials of compounds with possible systemic action against dieback in cacao were continued on both young and old trees, in the field, at ranges of concentrations to suit the separate chemicals. Some of the experiments included seeds soaked in some of the compounds. Most experiments were preceded by preliminary tests to determine phytotoxicity levels.

During the year patrols continued throughout the areas where coffee had been eradicated in connection with the attempt to eliminate coffee rust, caused by *Hemileia vastatrix*, the outbreak of which occurred in 1965. During the patrols any volunteer coffee seedlings or coffee re-growths which were located were destroyed. None, however, was found with rust.

A slight extension of the area in which blister smut of maize, caused by *Ustilago maydis*, occurs was noted. The measures recommended for the control of the disease have kept incidence at any site fairly low.

At the Port Moresby laboratory investigations continued into a condition in tea seedlings, a leaf spot of coffee and miscellaneous conditions in cacao. Further cultural and microscopic studies were made on the organisms isolated from root rots of trees in the Territory.

The service conducted by the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries consisting of the supply of cultures of *Rhizobium* free of charge to all growers continued. The main requirements were again for cultures of *Rhizobium* for *Leucaena leucocephala* and *Centrosema pubescens* but strains for other tropical

legumes were also supplied. Inoculum trials of various legumes with uninoculated controls were again sown in selected parts of the Territory in order to determine the effectiveness of *Rhizobium* strains in the field.

Agricultural Chemistry

The Chemistry Section at present operates from two laboratories at Port Moresby and laboratories at Keravat and Lae. At the headquarters laboratory at Port Moresby all analyses of foliar material pertaining to nutrition studies and field trials are performed. As the section has the only facilities in the Territory for wide scale chemical investigations, the chemists at the headquarters laboratory fulfil the role of government chemists by undertaking analyses on a wide range of samples received from other Administration instrumentalities, industry and private sources.

The other laboratory at Port Moresby performs analyses on soil samples submitted from all parts of the Territory by soil survey officers and agricultural officers in the field. Soil samples are also received from other Administration organisations, industry and private plantation interests. Where possible analytical results from soil analyses are used in conjunction with foliar analyses to diagnose crop nutrition problems.

The Keravat laboratory is organised to undertake nutrition studies on lowland cash crops. It is established in a locality where there is much plantation activity. Recent work has been concerned with diagnostic techniques for nutrition investigations, especially cacao. This has been directed at the use of indicator plants for identifying deficiency problems; utilising macro- and micro-plot techniques.

The laboratory at Lae has been established to carry out analyses in connection with plant protein extraction and the development of a Natural Products Industry.

Nine hundred and sixty-six soil samples were analysed, collected from all districts in Papua and New Guinea except the Manus and West Sepik Districts of New Guinea.

Samples of foliar and other plant material received in connection with plant nutritional investigations on the main crops totalled 2,301.

Of this total 497 samples were coffee leaves, 98 were tea leaves, 459 were cacao leaves, 660 included coconut fronds and waters, 28 were rubber leaves, and 325 were leaves from sweet potato variety trials.

As oil palm seedlings in pilot trials developed, the opportunity was taken to study their nutritional status in different environments. Seventy-four frond samples were collected, and submitted to comprehensive examination, which included analysis of major and minor element constituents.

Plant analysis is also used to diagnose nutritional problems in other crops, and 161 samples of a wide range of miscellaneous plants including pasture species, legumes, cereals, spices, tobacco, and pyrethrum were examined. Five hundred and sixty-three other samples for general chemical analysis were received and examined during the year; these included waters, fertilisers, rubber latex, pasture samples, spices, rice, pyrethrum, and insecticides.

Economic Entomology

The Entomology Section is staffed by five technical officers stationed at Keravat, in the Trust Territory, Popondetta in Papua and at the headquarters of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries at Port Moresby. At Keravat and Popondetta, field trials are conducted for the control of the more important insect pests. A general insect register and an insect pest register are maintained at Port Moresby and a reference collection is being built up. Materials for taxonomic study and identifications are forwarded to more than forty overseas specialists.

A complete checklist of the Territory's insect pests is being prepared for publication. Part of this work was carried out in 1964 in European and American museums.

The coconut, which is the most widely cultivated commercial crop in the Territory, has several major pests. Dynastid beetles are probably the most serious primary pests of this crop. The Asiatic rhinoceros beetle, *Oryctes rhinoceros* L., which is believed to have been accidentally introduced to the Bismarck Archipelago during the last war has not yet invaded the mainland of New Guinea and Bougainville. On the mainland, *Scapanes australis* Boisd. is the most important indigenous dynastid pest. In the Bismarck Archipelago and on Bougainville, it is replaced by the closely related species, *Scapanes grossepunctatus* Sternb. Chemical control against both introduced and indigenous dynastids is carried out by individual treatment of the palms with insecticides, mainly BHC dust. The Administration's programme for the biological control of *Oryctes rhinoceros* has been continued by the introduction of beneficial insects.

This work is conducted in close co-operation with the South Pacific Commission.

The large assassin bug, *Platymerus laevicollis*, an African species, is being reared in large numbers at Keravat and eggs and nymphs of this insect were liberated in various areas of the Territory for the control of *Oryctes rhinoceros* and other dynastids.

The palm weevil *Rhynchophorus ferrugineus papuanus* Kirsch, attacks palms which were damaged primarily by dynastids and wounded in various other ways. A two per cent solution of dieldrin in creosote sprayed on entrance holes and wounds gives good control.

Of the two major hispid pests of coconut, *Brontispa longissima* Gestro causes damage to young palms in many districts throughout the Territory. Control is achieved with a 0.15 per cent dieldrin spray repeated every six weeks. The coconut leaf-mining beetle, *Promecotheca papuana* Csiki, although recorded elsewhere in the Territory, causes severe damage only in some parts of New Britain.

'Sexava' grasshoppers (Tettigoniidae) can defoliate palms of all ages. They are most serious in the Admiralty and the Bismarck Islands, but also cause damage in some mainland areas. Eggs parasitised by *Leefmansia bicolor* Waterst. or other small hymenoptera are introduced to localities suffering severe outbreaks, as insecticidal control is not usually feasible.

Pantorhytes weevils, notably *P. szentivanyi* Mshl. in the Northern District and *P. plutus* Oberth. on New Britain, are still considered the most important pests affecting cacao. A detailed study of the life history, behaviour and control of *P. szentivanyi* is in progress at Popondetta, and chemical control experiments against *P. plutus* have continued at Keravat.

Pod-sucking insects cause substantial losses, despite being easily controllable by spraying with lindane or dieldrin, or dusting with lindane. The mirids *Helopeltis clavifer* Wlk. and *Pseudodoniella typica* (Ch. & Carv.) are serious in the Northern and New Britain Districts respectively, while *Amblypelta* spp. (Coreidae) cause damage in the Northern District and on Bougainville.

Populations of defoliating caterpillars, principally the noctuids *Achaea janata* L. and *Tiracola plagiata* (Wlk.) and the geometrids *Ectropis* spp., were generally low on cacao during 1967-68.

Studies on the life history and control of the bark-feeding xyloryctid *Panseptia teleturga* Meyr. were continued at Keravat. Caterpillars

of this species have severely damaged cacao in parts of the Gazelle Peninsula since the early 1960s.

Investigations on the suspected connection between primary insect pests and some types of die-back of laterals in cacao trees are being continued.

Coffea canephora has still no major pests. *Meroleptus cinctor* Mshl., the coffee girdler weevil of the Eastern highlands, for some years a major pest of *Coffea arabica*, is now well under control, but looper caterpillars (*Ectropis* sp.) and *Tiracola plagiata* have seriously damaged *Coffea arabica* under leucaena in the Wau-Mumeng area of the Morobe District. Biological and cultural control methods are being investigated.

Insect surveys are undertaken periodically in tea growing areas of the Western Highlands and oil palm development areas near Cape Hoskins, New Britain. No serious pest problems have yet arisen on either crop, although the scarlet mite, *Brevipalpus californicus* (Banks), has caused some concern on the former.

The campaign for the eradication of the introduced giant termite *Mastotermes darwiniensis* Frogg. in the Lae area, has continued.

Soil Survey

The broad reconnaissance surveys of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation were continued with the study of 2,590,000 hectares in the Fly River area of Papua.

The systematic survey of the New Britain north coast was continued and 622,000 hectares were investigated between the Pandi-Baliva and Kapiwa-Dagi river systems. Agronomic trials were recommended in both areas where the soils were very coarse and contained deep bands of scoriaceous gravel and in areas where thick compacted ash layers occurred near the surface. Flooding observations were recorded on 9,000 hectares west of the Dagi river.

The research work on reclaimed deep peat soils in the Western Highlands at Olgaboli was continued with agronomic trials covering tea, coffee and truck crops. Drainage designs were implemented on several areas adjacent to the main Wahgi swamps.

Land usage designs were compiled for the whole of the Wahgi Valley area (1,200,000 hectares) and the highlands area south of Kainantu (460,000 hectares). In the

former instance, improved technological techniques and available land was such that a major industry could be developed, while in the latter, limited land and lower potential restricted any major development other than grazing.

Agronomy

Coconuts. The aims of the coconut improvement programme have been reviewed fully in previous reports. The main investigations under way are fertiliser and strain testing trials.

Trials in New Ireland continue to show good response to potassium.

Trials with young seedlings in the Gazelle Peninsula, New Britain, and in Papua have shown good responses to nitrogen and sulphur. New trials were begun with young palms in the Markham Valley in the Morobe District.

Seedlings are growing well in the variety trials being repeated at a site in Papua where dynastid beetles are less numerous than at the earlier trial site in New Guinea. The trial includes a range of Territory cultivars with strains from the New Hebrides, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Ceylon and Singapore.

Cacao. A trial at Keravat showed great improvement of growth of young seedlings, which were cleanweeded and fertilised.

Continuing heavy incidence of dieback, has led to a revision of the breeding programme.

Hybrids, shown in earlier trials to be high yielding, are being tested for resistance to dieback. Several trials were established at Keravat, to compare dieback resistance of clones and progenies. Other trials in progress are studying methods of protecting young seedlings from infection.

Results of cultural trials have led to revised recommendations on spacing and shading, and work continues on fertiliser trials which indicate good returns from nitrogenous fertilisers under some conditions.

Research is in progress at Keravat on processing techniques for production of 'flavour' cocoa.

Coffee. The work with *Coffea arabica* is centred on the Highlands Agricultural Experiment Station, Aiyura.

Trials cover varietal testing and progeny testing within varieties, as well as such cultural factors as fertilising, pruning, spacing, shading and ground cover. Good responses have been obtained from fertilising especially with potas-

sium, and it is probable that fertilising will be essential on many highland soils as bushes grow older.

Yield trends in variety, shading, spacing and pruning trials are becoming clear and a progress report was published in the *Papua New Guinea Agricultural Journal*, Volume 18, No. 2.

At Keravat, trials with *Coffea canephora* include progeny testing and studies of spacing and pruning techniques.

Rice. Varieties from the International Rice Research Institute, Manila, gave excellent yields in initial trials at Epo Agricultural Station in Papua, and at Bubia in New Guinea. Further field trials were planted at these stations and other sites in the Markham Valley, Madang, and the Sepik District.

A pure line seed production scheme at Bereina provides seed for distribution throughout the Territory.

Pastures. The introduction of suitable pasture species and the establishment of collections and testing experiments continued in the dry belt of the Markham Valley, at the Highlands Agricultural Experiment Station, Aiyura, at the High Altitude Experiment Station Tambul, at other sites in the Highlands, and at the Epo Agricultural Station, Bereina, Papua.

Productivity of various species under grazing conditions is being tested. Particular attention is being given to *Leucaena leucocephala* for lowland and medium altitude conditions.

Tobacco. Small-scale commercial tobacco leaf production continued in the highlands and pure seed of suitable varieties is being maintained at Aiyura.

Trials of flue-cured tobacco production were undertaken in the Eastern Highlands District, and the Central and Northern Districts of Papua.

Pyrethrum. Because growth is satisfactory only at altitudes above 6,000 feet, research was transferred to a new station at Tambul at 7,350 feet. A series of cultural trials was commenced and the breeding programme continued.

Tea. Garaina plantation was given over to seed production because of the heavy demand for seed and small seed gardens have also been planted at Aiyura and Mount Hagen. An

agronomist was posted to Mount Hagen, to work on tea, and a programme of selection and vegetative propagation was started.

Food Crops. At Keravat and Aiyura long term rotation trials, in which various legumes (food crops or cover plants) are alternated with sweet potatoes and other root crops, continued. Results at Keravat indicate that none of the rotations is adequate to maintain sweet potato yields, although decline has been less severe in wide than in narrow rotations. At Aiyura decline appears to be less rapid and maintenance of productivity does not present the same problems as in the lowlands. Trials on the use of fertilisers to maintain food crop yields are in progress.

Oil Palm. A series of pilot plots have been established at various sites in Papua and New Guinea for observation on performance in different environments. An agronomist was stationed at Cape Hoskins in New Britain, where he will conduct cultural and nutritional trials in association with the developing industry.

Rubber. The Rubber Centre, Bisianumu, Papua, provided budwood of introduced high yielding clones, and produced clonal seed from a 40 acre polyclonal seed garden. Smaller seed gardens were planted in the Sepik, Northern and New Ireland Districts. At Bisianumu, a tapping frequency trial was in progress, and tapping trials were started to compare yields of introduced clones.

Natural Products. Observations continued on a variety of crops such as vanilla, pepper, cardamom, nutmeg, cinnamon, mints, damoscene, rose, cinchona. The aim is to diversify production, and to find suitable cash crops for people in the less accessible areas in the Territory.

Plant Introduction and Plant Quarantine

The Plant Introduction and the Plant Quarantine Service continues to serve the needs of both Papua and New Guinea. The Plant Introduction and Plant Quarantine Station is at Laloki, near Port Moresby. All incoming quarantinable plant material is grown under observation at Laloki, prior to multiplication and distribution for regional testing at the different agricultural experiment stations.

The range of plant material introduced reflects the varying interests and projects conducted by the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries.

Two rice varieties, bred at the International Rice Research Institute, should prove interesting, as overseas performance indicates that they are superior to previously introduced varieties which have shown great promise. Soybean varieties were introduced from the Solomon Islands, where they have given high yields in lowland areas.

Most other introductions were fruit spice and essential oil or drug plants for study as possible cash crops.

Considerable quantities of rubber seed were again imported from Malaysia for planting in Departmental nurseries. The seedlings raised from this seed are for extension projects among smallholders. Seed was distributed to the New Ireland, Manus, Bougainville, East and West Sepik Districts. Considerable quantities of polyclonal rubber seed produced in Papua also became available for distribution.

The plant quarantine inspection service was maintained at all Territory ports and airports of entry for overseas vessels or aircraft. All aircraft arriving in the Territory, including those from Australia, are disinfested at the airport of entry, before the disembarkation of passengers and crew. In-flight disinsection is not accepted.

Agricultural Extension

To achieve the aims of agricultural extension work, which have been stated in detail in earlier reports, the Division of Extension and Marketing draws up extension programmes based on the particular needs, opportunities and problems of each district. Due regard is paid to the principle that, to be effective, changes must be introduced gradually and must be accepted voluntarily by the people. The programmes, which are constantly reviewed and adjusted to meet changing circumstances, are concerned not only with increasing and diversifying production, but with preserving resources by sound conservational methods. The present levels of social and educational advancement of the indigenous farming community make it difficult to interest them in land use procedures as rational systems, or to create an awareness of a Territory-wide need for the conservation of agricultural resources. For some years, therefore, the Administration must continue to accept complete responsibility for this aspect of development, but meanwhile consultation with the people is bringing about some understanding of the importance of conservational methods and their local application.

The extension activities of the Division may be broadly grouped under the headings of contact, demonstration and training, and take the following forms:

(i) contact with the farming community is made and maintained in various ways—through field days, agricultural patrolling and village visiting, the development of agricultural extension centres and rural organisations of various kinds, the provision of marketing facilities and assistance in the provision of implements and machinery, or through the activities of trained intermediaries: land development schemes aimed at providing improved opportunities for progressive farmers make possible a special type of contact: such extension aids as films, film strips, photographic and poster displays, pamphlets and recorded talks are primarily a means of support for contact procedures, although they also have an important function in training programmes;

(ii) demonstration work involves both field activity in the form of demonstrations on the farmer's own land or crops, and the provision of demonstrations on agricultural extension stations;

(iii) training activities take place at three levels:

(a) higher training aimed at producing a local supply of professional and semi-professional agriculturists for the future;

(b) training of indigenous intermediaries to assist in agricultural extension programmes; and,

(c) training of farmers themselves to increase the numbers of expert farmers in rural communities.

Specialised sections dealing with agricultural training, crop processing and marketing, and mechanisation services for cultivation and processing equipment, have been set up within the Division. The establishment of the Agricultural Training Section includes teaching staff for existing and proposed higher level training institutions and for the supervision of in-service and field training curricula. The Marketing Section which includes a produce inspection service provides assistance and arranges sales at best possible prices for native organisations such as rural progress societies. In addition, it arranges outlets for the disposal of all crops purchased by the Administration from local indigenous farmers. Project managers supervise major processing and marketing projects for indigenous farmers in field areas. A close

relationship between the extension and marketing functions is considered to be especially important at the present stage of farming development.

Intensive agricultural extension work has been conducted on the basis of an approved plan. The achievements of the plan, which covered five years to 1966-1967, were:

(a) to increase the number of proficient extension staff to 181, including indigenous officers, engaged on full-time extension duties;

(b) to build up the force of indigenous agricultural assistants to 838, so that there is one to approximately 2,000 of the rural population.

The other targets set in the five-year plan were in the main achieved, and in some cases exceeded.

The aims of this intensified agricultural extension programme are a higher level of village subsistence; an increased standard of living resulting from the introduction of superior cash crop varieties giving higher yields; better cash crop processing and marketing facilities; and an agricultural population better trained in the methods of agricultural practice best suited to their particular areas.

Agricultural Extension Staff. During 1967-68 staff engaged on extension work included 185 professional and sub-professional officers, including two local officers, 104 technical and clerical overseas officers, 54 indigenous assistant agricultural officers and 786 trained and partly trained indigenous agricultural assistants.

Agricultural Training. Approved training courses are as follows:

(a) A full agricultural diploma course with intermediate certificate entry standard. This course is offered at Vudal Agricultural College near Keravat, New Britain District. The college commenced in 1965 and the first diplomates graduated in December 1967. Of the 12 students who sat for the final year examination, 9 graduated from the College near Keravat, New Britain District, including:

19 New Guineans

17 Papuans

1 from the British Solomon Islands Protectorate

2 Tongans

28 second year students including:

8 New Guineans

15 Papuans

2 from the British Solomon Islands Protectorate

1 Gilbert and Ellice Islander

2 Tongans

and 19 third year students including:

6 New Guineans

8 Papuans

2 from the British Solomon Islands Protectorate

1 Gilbert and Ellice Islander

2 Tongans.

(b) A two-year sub-diploma certificate course including both theoretical and practical instruction in agriculture, botany, plant pests and diseases, agricultural economics, farming, mathematics and English expression. This course is conducted at the Popondetta Agricultural Institute where there are now 79 students. There are 34 students—23 New Guineans and 11 Papuans—in the first year of the course and 46 students—11 New Guineans and 35 Papuans—in the second year. A total of 93 students have graduated from the Institute since it began operation in July 1963;

(c) A farmer training course of 9 to 12 months duration given at agricultural extension stations and, as field training, to small groups at extension centres. Full training facilities have been completed at the Madang Extension Station, the Taliligap Extension Centre (East New Britain District), the Mount Hagen Extension Station (Western Highlands District), the Kavieng Extension Station (New Ireland), the Bainyik Extension Station (East Sepik District), the Sohano Extension Station (Bougainville), and the Finschhafen Extension Centre (Morobe District), while temporary facilities are in use at the extension stations at Manus, and Korofeigu (Eastern Highlands District).

A training school was opened at Aitape in the West Sepik district early in 1961, with the aim of improving the output and quality of copra in the district. The school has accommodation for sixteen trainees and conducts courses of six weeks duration covering the establishment and management of village copra plantations and the erection and operation of hot-air copra dryers. Villagers select leaders of their communities to attend the school which has a staff of four indigenous instructors under the general supervision of the agricultural officer of Aitape.

Agricultural Extension Centres. There are 83 of these small establishments which serve as

local bases at the sub-district or area level for such field extension activities as patrolling, rural organisation and marketing assistance, field training and the distribution of seed and planting material. It is the policy to expand the services available to indigenous farmers by developing additional extension centres in all Districts of the Territory. Extension work was undertaken at all centres where agricultural officers were situated.

Development of Major Programmes of Rural Organisation and Marketing. To cater for the considerable expansion of commercial production by indigenous farmers throughout the Territory, a series of major marketing projects has been organised on an area basis in various districts by the special Marketing Section set up within the Division of Extension and Marketing. The projects are integrated with the work on rural organisation and marketing being carried out in connection with such organisations as rural progress societies, co-operative societies, and local government councils, and allow the development of individual enterprise within their framework. The following projects have been established:

(i) *Finschhafen Project.* This project is based on the operations of the Finschhafen Marketing and Development Society Ltd, which has continued to consolidate its activities in the produce and marketing fields. The Society, whose membership is drawn from all sections of the Finschhafen Sub-district, is organised on co-operative lines and supplies marketing services throughout the sub-district, including sea transport for coffee and copra; it also operates a wholesale and retail distributing service for consumer goods through branch stores. The Society, which formerly sold all coffee to the Administration in parchment form, has progressed to the stage where it now sells milled green bean direct to coffee agents, with Administration extension officers acting purely in an advisory capacity in milling and sale arrangement. Agricultural extension activities at field level are integrated with the work of the society to develop coffee pulping and copra curing techniques. A produce committee is established by Society rule, and by including agricultural extension and co-operative officers in its membership, provides managerial control over all produce marketing.

(ii) *Inland Sepik Project.* This project has been reorganised and the five societies now handle the purchase of paddy rice and

robusta coffee in parchment form from the growers, with the Administration purchasing these crops in bulk from the societies at Bainyik where a central rice mill is located. During 1967-68 production of paddy rice and robusta coffee parchment in the project area was 1,181 tons and 620 tons respectively. This was all purchased by the Administration for processing.

(iii) *Tolai Cocoa Project.* The background to this project has been described in earlier reports. It involves the operation by local government councils in the Gazelle Peninsula area of New Britain of central fermentaries for the processing and marketing of the crop from the very large cacao plantings in the area. The seventeen fermentaries processed 6,575 tons of wet beans to produce 2,630 tons of finished cocoa in 1967-68.

(iv) *Asaro-Bena Project.* Since the inception of this project in 1960-61 continuous assistance has been given to coffee, peanuts, passion fruit and tobacco production. A programme to improve the quality of coffee has been pursued, village communal pulperies being the latest development. The small tobacco crop has provided excellent opportunities for research in smallholder cultural and curing techniques. During the year peanut and passion fruit production was encouraged, but in the case of peanuts there was limited response from growers despite attractive prices.

(v) *Chimbu Project.* This is an extension of the Asaro-Bena activities. Harvests of tobacco have been marketed while a number of village coffee pulperies have been promoted. Considerable interest has been shown in pyrethrum in the Chimbu area, and a significant planting programme has been undertaken by members of the project.

(vi) *Atzera Peanut Project.* This project embraces an area devoted mainly to the growing of White Spanish peanuts in the upper Markham Valley. Guidance in the growing of peanuts is given by agricultural officers in the area who also assist growers in making sales direct to local and overseas buyers. Several tractors, and other machinery such as ploughs and harrows, are available and are used in the preparation of land in the project area. Plantings are increasing and potential production in the areas under development is at present estimated at more than 500 tons of kernels a year. The collection and sale of *Centrosema pubescens* seed has been encouraged and a

reasonable market for this crop has been established and 27 tons were sold during the year.

(vii) *Unggai Coffee Project*. This project is located in the Eastern Highlands District and is associated with the purchase, collection, processing and sale of coffee parchment. Initially sales were made to the Administration, but the coffee is now marketed direct to local and overseas buyers.

Attention continued to be given to other aspects of rural organisation and marketing, reported on in previous annual reports. In future years many of these activities will probably be included in area projects of the type mentioned above. Brief reference is made to the following:

(i) *Rural Progress Societies*. These continue to play an important part in the economic advancement of the people in that they provide organised groupings into financial societies which can cater for the purchase and disposal of cash crops grown in the area.

(ii) *Co-operative Societies*. The main activity of these societies in relation to primary production is copra marketing. More recently societies have been formed to engage in coffee and cocoa processing and marketing. Continued assistance has been provided in the form of training and advice in all areas of the Territory where they operate.

(iii) *Local Government Organisations*. The Division of Extension and Marketing continued to maintain close liaison with local government councils on matters affecting rural economic development. Valuable assistance was again given by councils in organising field days for demonstrations of production techniques for peanuts and coffee.

(iv) *Direct Purchase of Cash Crops*. In areas where marketing facilities are either non-existent or ineffective, direct assistance was given to native farmers through the purchase of their crops by extension offices. During 1967-68 crops to the value of \$677,638 were purchased in this way, including cacao, coffee, rice, pyrethrum, tobacco, potatoes and vegetables. This service provided a particular stimulus to producers in isolated and underdeveloped areas.

Smallholder Settlement Projects. The aim of these projects, a series of which is being established in suitable localities, is to give advanced

farmers an opportunity to develop individual holdings under secure conditions of tenure, and at the same time demonstrate to other farmers in tribal areas the advantages of individual tenure.

Smallholder settlement projects at present in operation include central government Administration projects, under which Administration land is subdivided and leased to indigenous agriculturalists, and land tenure conversion projects, under which tenure of native owned land which has been subdivided and allocated by the group, is converted under the Land Tenure Conversion Ordinance to individual registered titles in fee simple. A third type, local government projects, under which Administration land was leased to a local government control, sub-divided and sub-leased to members of the council, has been discontinued.

Settlers continued to make good progress with the development of their blocks under the guidance of full-time agricultural extension staff.

Operation of Mechanisation Services. Services to rural producers in regard to both cultivation and processing equipment were maintained by mechanical equipment inspectors located at Madang (Madang District), Lae (Morobe District)—from which point two inspectors serve the Morobe and East and West Highlands District—and Rabaul (East New Britain District). Regional services are provided from Rabaul for the islands lying to the north of New Guinea and Port Moresby for the Papuan Region. A mechanic and workshop staff are stationed at Bainyik Agricultural Station in the East Sepik District, and Bereina in the Central District. A rice processing mill has been installed at Bainyik and Bereina. Two thousand tons of rice were processed during 1967-68. Indigenous apprentices have been assigned to each inspector and are being trained to repair and maintain processing and cultivation equipment. Several short courses in tractor operation were given for mechanics, apprentices and machinery operators during the year.

Produce Inspection Service. Copra and cacao for export is inspected at Lae, Madang, Lorengau, Kavieng, Rabaul, Port Moresby, Samarai, and inspections are also made in the Bougainville District as necessary.

Government Plantations. There are no commercial plantations operated by the Administration in the Territories.

Central Processing Facilities. The operation of the processing facilities mentioned in previous

annual reports was continued; these included a coffee-hulling centre at Lae, a rice-milling centre at Bainyik and Bereina. Tobacco drying and grading facilities have been established at Goroka.

To cater for the new pyrethrum industry, baling centres are in operation at Mount Hagen, Wabag, Wapenamanda, Laiagam, Goroka, Kerowagi, Kundiawa, Gembogl, Lufa, Chuave, Henganofi, Tambul, Kandep, Mendi, Nepa, Margarima, and Alibu.

Indigenous Participation in Agricultural Administration

Consultation is maintained through such organisations as co-operative and rural progress societies and local government councils, and with political representatives. Indigenous participation in the administration of the agricultural programmes is being increased through the increasing employment of New Guineans as research and extension assistants in the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, while one of the main aims of the higher-level training referred to above is to produce qualified indigenous officers who can be recruited to more senior positions in the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries.

Adequacy of Food Supplies for the Indigenous People

No part of the Territory is subject to famine. The most important aspect of nutritional improvement is to increase the supply of protein in communities where the diet is deficient in it. The Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, assisted by the Department of District Administration, maintains an active programme designed to raise the level and improve the quality of food production in indigenous agriculture.

Special food production problems and the corrective action being taken have been described above in the section on *Indigenous Cultivation Methods and Techniques*.

Control of Indigenous Production

Indigenous farmers are not subject to any kind of discriminatory compulsion or restriction in regard to crop production. The Administrator has power under the Native Administration Regulations to compel the planting and cultivation of crops in an area declared to be liable to famine or scarcity, but in practice recourse to compulsion is not necessary. In the case of rural

industries where overall provisions or regulations aimed at the control of plant and animal disease exist, indigenous inhabitants are required to observe the same measures as other producers, e.g., the registration of cacao trees, animal disease control measures (particularly in relation to pigs), and internal quarantine measures restricting the distribution of seed and planting material. There are no measures of the latter type applicable especially to indigenous producers.

Although no special measures of compulsion exist, indigenous farmers are influenced, as far as possible, not to engage in industries which are unsuited, for environmental or other reasons, to the areas which they occupy. The specific district agricultural development programmes for indigenous farmers, referred to above, are aimed at minimising unsatisfactory developments of this nature.

(c) WATER RESOURCES

The rainfall of the Territory is described under *Climate* in Chapter 1 of Part 1 of this Report. Because of the generally heavy and well-distributed rainfall there have been no major water conservation or irrigation projects. Irrigation is practised on a small scale in a number of farming and agricultural ventures.

Small hydro-electric plants are operated at Mount Hagen, Goroka, Bulolo and Wau. The plant at Goroka supplies power for a passion-fruit pulping factory and also for small-scale coffee processing, as well as providing domestic and commercial power and lighting. The plants at Bulolo and Wau provide electric power for use in milling of timber and the manufacture of plywood. Hydro-electric power is also used on a small scale by a number of missions and landholders. Investigations continued into the feasibility of a large-scale hydro-electric project at a site near Kainantu on the upper Ramu River.

CHAPTER 4

LIVESTOCK

Administrative Organisation

The Division of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries is responsible for carrying out those activities of the Administration which directly affect the animal industry. The Division provides the following services:

- (i) quarantine;

- (ii) supervision over stock movements both within the Territory, and to and from the Territory;
- (iii) clinical and advisory veterinary services for private stock owners;
- (iv) planning and conducting programmes for the control and eradication of diseases and pests;
- (v) animal husbandry advisory services; and
- (vi) operation of abattoirs.

Stations have been established for breeding livestock for distribution, demonstrating proven methods of station management and animal husbandry, and for experimental work in pasture improvement and animal production and performance.

The following fourteen centres and stations in the Trust Territory were in operation throughout the year under review:

Animal Industry Centre, Goroka; Animal Industry Centre, Kurakakaul, Rabaul; Animal Industry Centre, Lae (a quarantine and introduction centre, regional store and base for Division activities in the Region and District); Animal Industry Centre, Madang, (a quarantine centre); Animal Quarantine Station, Kila Kila, Port Moresby (the site of the Central Veterinary Laboratory); Eastern Highlands Livestock Station, Bena Bena, Korofeigu; New Guinea Lowlands Livestock Station, Erap, Morobe District; Papuan Highlands Livestock Station, Bisianumu; Papuan Lowlands Livestock Station, Moitaka, Port Moresby; Sepik Plains Livestock Station, Urimo; Western Highlands Livestock Station, Baiyer River; Central Abattoir, Lae; Goroka Abattoir, Kamiliki, Goroka; Mount Hagen Abattoir, Korn Farm, Mount Hagen.

The work of these centres and stations is supported by a laboratory at Port Moresby which is equipped to handle all aspects of bacteriology, parasitology, and pathology for both the Trust Territory and the Territory of Papua.

Principal Types of Stock

The principal types of livestock are pigs, owned mainly by the indigenous inhabitants, and cattle. Donkeys, goats, sheep, horses and poultry, are also kept.

Pigs. In most areas the pig population is quite large, particularly in the highlands. The pig is not a native of the Territory, but probably accompanied early population movements from Asia and the islands to the north; however, it seems more closely related to the European type of pig, *Sus scrofa*, than to the

types of pigs found in Malaysia or other South-East Asian countries. It has been named a separate species, *Sus papuensis*.

Two types of pig husbandry are practised—open range grazing, in which breeding and management in general are but loosely controlled, and housing, in which pigs sometimes share the same dwelling as their owners. As the pig is regarded primarily as an indication of wealth and is used mainly for ceremonial purposes, pigmeat contributes very little to the diet of the people.

Efforts to improve the quality of local pigs include the breeding of pigs at the animal industry centres at Goroka and at Kurakakaul, Rabaul, and at the New Guinea Lowlands Livestock Station, Erap, for distribution to villagers. During the year 735 pigs were distributed from these piggeries, most of them being sold to the indigenous people at an average price of \$25 each. Centres have been established at several places in the Highlands Districts where villagers may bring their sows to be mated with pure-bred boars at a nominal charge. Mobile stalls have been constructed to enable boars to be taken to villages in other areas.

A special pig crossbreeding project has commenced at all piggeries, and stock from the breeding programme is checked in the village environment. Native pigs have been obtained from several areas, and are used in the crossbreeding with imported pigs to determine the type most suited to village husbandry.

No pigs were imported during the year. **Cattle.** Cattle were imported into New Guinea from the last decade of the nineteenth century until the 1939-45 war to work on plantations and to provide fresh meat for plantation personnel. The gradual establishment of the commercial pastoral industry in more recent years has reduced the importance of this subsidiary form of cattle raising.

The quality of cattle in the Territory is good. The number of cattle, however, is low; locally-killed beef provides only part of the Territory's beef requirements, and there is also scope for the expansion of production of milk and dairy products.

The importation of cattle from Australia is encouraged by granting subsidies to reduce the cost of transporting animals of above average quality to the Territory. During the year 1,022 cattle were imported. Of these 363 were imported for private graziers and were mainly Brahman crossbred animals. All were imported under the cattle freight subsidy

scheme. The Administration imported 659 head for the Western Highlands Livestock Station, Baiyer River, and the Sepik Plains Livestock Station, Urimo. The first large sale of Territory bred female stock was held by one private company. Four hundred head were offered and 115 were purchased by the Administration and the remainder by private graziers. The centres and stations take part in the animal breeding and production projects operated by the Division of Animal Industry. These projects are:

(i) *Dairy cattle project.* This is carried out at Animal Industry Centre, Goroka, with Australian Illawarra Shorthorn cattle and at the Animal Industry Centre, Kurakakaul, Rabaul and Papuan Lowlands Livestock Station, Moitaka, with Jersey and Jersey-Sindhi crossbred cattle. Selection is based on production per lactation in first calf heifers.

(ii) *Beef cattle project.* This project is in two sections relative to the breed of tropically adapted cattle that is used as the base of the cross-breeding.

(a) Brahman crossbreeding project. The Brahman stud is carried on the Papuan Highlands Livestock Station, Bisianumu, and is being supplemented by a grading up project on Papuan Lowlands Livestock Station, Moitaka. The major crossbreeding project is at Moitaka and bulls have been sold to almost every District of the Territory from Moitaka. Other Brahman crossbreeding projects are in operation at New Guinea Lowlands Livestock Station, Erap, Western Highlands Livestock Station, Baiyer River, and Sepik Plains Livestock Station, Urimo, based mainly on imported Droughtmaster (Brahman-Shorthorn crossbred) cattle from Australia. Moitaka bulls are being used on all these stations.

(b) *Africander Crossbreeding Project.* This project is carried out on the New Guinea Lowlands Livestock Station, Erap and the Western Highlands Livestock Station, Baiyer River from Africander bulls imported from Australia. Shorthorn and Red Poll females are used as the other part of the cross. The Africander crossbred animal has a special place in village cattle projects because of its docility and high fertility.

Performance testing and selection based on the results plays an important part in improving performance on all the stations. Bulls and

store cattle are made available at public auctions while heifers and young steers are sold to village cattle projects. A total of 603 head were sold during the year. Further information on cattle holdings is given in Appendix IX.

Other Livestock

Horses. Horses are kept at the New Guinea Lowlands Livestock Station, Erap, at the Western Highlands Livestock Station, Baiyer River, at the Papuan Lowlands Livestock Station, Moitaka, and at the Sepik Plains Livestock Station, Urimo.

A few horses are also held at the animal industry centres at Goroka and Rabaul. The Administration, in order to improve the quality of stock horses used in the pastoral industry, imports thoroughbred stallions; and a freight subsidy scheme has been introduced to encourage the private importation of stud and above average breeding horses. Eight horses were imported during the year.

Poultry. During the year 88,665 day-old chickens and 4,550 day-old ducklings, were imported into the Territory, mainly for commercial poultry farmers located near the larger towns. At the animal industry centres at Goroka, Lae, Kila Kila and Kurakakaul, day-old chickens were reared to 10 weeks of age for sale to villagers. There were 3,700 ten week old birds distributed during the year.

A special poultry breeding project was developed at Animal Industry Centre, Lae. The female breeding stock was imported from Australia while much of the male stock has been collected from village areas. Crossbreeding is carried out to develop a bird which performs adequately under village husbandry conditions.

Control of Pests and Diseases

To minimise the risk of pests and diseases spreading, the Administration maintains a strict control over the movement of stock. The vaccination of pigs against anthrax in the Highlands and in the Sepik District continued. The Australian vaccines used have proved to be effective in preventing the disease and in halting outbreaks.

Brucellosis, cattle tick, screw-worm, fly strike, and tuberculosis are the only serious diseases and pests in the Territory which affect cattle. The measures being taken to combat these diseases and pests are succeeding.

During the year 31,994 sera were tested for brucellosis, the incidence of which, during the past four years has been as follows:

Year		Number tested	Reactors	Per cent
1964-1965*	..	17,849	52	0.29
1965-1966*	..	14,151	63	0.47
1966-1967*	..	11,959	65	0.54
1967-1968	..	31,994	303	0.90

* Corrected figures

Cattle on 138 properties were tested in 1967-68, compared with testing on 106 properties in 1966-1967.

Reactors were found in the Madang, Sepik, and Western Highlands Districts. This included a large outbreak on one of the major private grazing properties in the Madang District. Reactors were also found in cattle recently imported, and still being held in the quarantine station. All outbreaks were in herds carrying recently imported stock.

The outbreak of brucellosis on the Western Highlands Livestock station, Baiyer River, prevented a large turnoff of cattle into the village cattle industry of the Highlands District.

Cattle tick has been eradicated from large areas and the eradication campaign is progressing satisfactorily; the campaigns in the Sepik and Morobe Districts have been completed successfully.

During the year eradication continued in the Bogia area of the Madang District, and the Goilala area of the Central District of Papua.

Cattle tick control is necessary in the remainder of the Central District, Papua, where the presence of wild deer, as an intermediate host, prevents the successful eradication of the parasite.

The incidence of screw-worm fly strike has been greatly reduced by the use of insecticides to control the fly.

Most cattle in the major cattle-raising areas have been tested for tuberculosis. No reactors were located in herds tested during the year.

The veterinary laboratory at Port Moresby provides diagnoses on specimens forwarded from all parts of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

Following the appointment of the Veterinary Surgeons' Board in late June the Veterinary Surgeons Ordinance became operative in July 1967.

Marketing

The Administration's central abattoir at Lae provided cattle and pig slaughtering facilities for producers in the Markham and Ramu Valleys, the Bulolo-Wau area, and part of the Eastern Highlands District.

Port Moresby is served by Tiaba abattoir, and a rural slaughter floor was constructed in Goroka to cater for local needs. A second rural slaughter floor was commenced, to serve Mount Hagen.

Five private slaughter floors are licensed under the Slaughtering Ordinance, and throughput is inspected by Divisional Meat Inspectors.

Dairy farming with high standards of hygiene and management is well established in areas near the main towns of the Territory, where there are ready markets for milk and other dairy products. The area of land close to towns which is suitable for dairy farming is limited. With increasing numbers of indigenous consumers becoming aware of the advantages of using animal protein, particularly milk protein, for older children, the further development of the dairy industry would appear to depend solely upon the availability of suitable land in the less settled areas of the Territory, and upon whether the problems of marketing and transporting dairy products from such areas can be solved.

Pasture Improvement

Research has continued in pasture problems. Species introduction plots are established on all animal industry stations and on selected private properties. All animal industry stations have increased the areas of improved pasture planted, and fertiliser trials are being made to determine whether there are soil deficiencies.

Many species have been planted in trial plots to observe their production. The grasses which have shown most promise to date are Guinea grass (*Panicum maximum*), elephant grass (*Pennisetum purpureum*), para grass (*Brachiaria mutica*), and molasses grass (*Melinis minutiflora*). These have been planted in mixed pastures with the vine legumes *Centrosema pubescens*, *Pueraria phaseoloides*, *Calopogonium mucunoides* and *Phaseolus atropurpureus*.

In most areas natural grasslands can be improved through careful management; in selected areas two beasts an acre have been carried for much of the year. Introduced pasture species are becoming increasingly important: most graziers have planted areas of

some of the more important tropical species. About 34,804 hectares have been taken up as pastoral leases and a substantial increase in the cattle population should result from their development.

Extension Activity

Steady progress is being made in the training of local people in stock management, and indigenous stockmen and herders are employed on Administration livestock stations. Farmer trainees at the extension centre at Goroka are given a short course in pig husbandry as part of their training and at the end of their training are given an opportunity to buy animals from the stud herd to take back to their villages where they can manage them in conformity with the practices they have learned.

During the year forty-nine trainees attended the Cattle Husbandry School at Baiyer River. The course of six months' duration is designed to assist the villagers in the better management of their cattle projects.

A Farmer Training Centre has been established at New Guinea Lowlands Livestock Station, Erap, via Lae. It has facilities for training seventy-five farmers a year in cattle husbandry in a lowland environment.

The traditional form of land ownership places some restriction on the development of the livestock industry as it does on other forms of agriculture. However, unlike arable land where individual use rights often apply, open grassland is in the main available to all members of the group or clan. Native cattle projects which operate on a group or village basis have been introduced. Cattle are herded on communally owned grassland adjoining an enclosed area of improved pasture to which they are confined only at night.

CHAPTER 5 FISHERIES

Administrative Organisation

The Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries is responsible for the administration of fishing activities through the Division of Fisheries.

Legislation

The legislation which provides for the protection and use of the fishing resources of the Territory and for the control and regulation of fishing, is contained in the *New Guinea Fisheries Ordinance* 1922-1938, the *Fisheries (Licensing) Ordinance* 1966 of Papua and

New Guinea, the *Fisheries Act* 1952-1959, the *Papuan Pearl, Pearl-Shell, and Beche-de-Mer Ordinance* 1911-1934 and the *Pearl Fisheries Act* 1952-1953 of the Commonwealth of Australia, and in the regulations made under this legislation. Certain discriminatory provisions have been removed from the *Pearl, Pearl Shell, and Beche-de-Mer Ordinance* 1911-1934 of the Territory of Papua, by Ordinance 21 of 1967, repealing the discriminatory clauses.

A new Ordinance, the *Fisheries (Licensing) Ordinance* 1966-1967 came into operation early in November 1966. The purpose of this Ordinance is to control commercial fishing in the Territorial waters. The Ordinance protects indigenous fishing, favours locally based industry, and bases licence fees for overseas vessels on the expected return to operators.

The export of fish and fish products is controlled under the *Customs Ordinance* 1951-1959 and the *Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Ordinance* 1952, and in the Exports (Fish) Regulations 1953, made under these two Ordinances. Fish handling and processing are controlled under the *Pure Food Ordinance* 1952-1957, and Regulations.

Resources

Territorial waters contain a great variety of fish species. Relatively few are of importance as food and only a small number are harmful.

In the estuaries and rivers, eels, catfish, perch-like fish and barramundi are found. River mullet are also found during certain seasons. On the shallow reefs, parrot fish, wrasses and surgeon fish are plentiful. Deep offshore reefs support paradise fish and many kinds of schnapper and sweetlips, including red bass and the emperor or government bream.

Spanish mackerel, pike and tuna are often taken by towing lines. The dogtooth tuna is found almost exclusively in deep entrances to reefs, the open sea sometimes abounds in yellow-fin tuna, and sail-fish, dolphins and sharks are also seen.

Narrow-barred Spanish mackerel (*Scomberomorus commerson*) frequent territorial waters throughout the year, but are concentrated in schools large enough for commercial fishing only from August to November.

There is some commercial trolling for the two species of sea pike or barracuda (*Sphyraena spp*) and for reef fish, mainly coral trout.

The cottage industry at Yule Island in the Central District is making good progress, but the production varies from year to year because of seasonal conditions. Licensing restrictions have been imposed over an area covering more than 100 miles of coast, in order to protect this local industry.

In the rivers of the Gazelle Peninsula and those discharging on the northwest coast of New Britain, whitebait (*Gobiidae* family) often run in large numbers during the period of the new moon and large quantities may be taken when they school near the river mouths.

Crayfish. Crayfish are plentiful in shallow reef waters on the northern coast of New Ireland. They are present throughout most of the year and are generally captured by indigenous fishermen by spearing by hand.

Shell Fisheries. Trochus, green snail, goldlip and other species of shell-fish are found in commercial quantities on most of the reefs. A recent survey showed considerable trading in the less common species of shells, and a great variety of gastropods and lamellibranchs have an export value estimated at nearly \$100,000 per annum; principal trading is in cowries, volutes, and cones, a number of which have local values exceeding one dollar each.

Catch and Marketing

Many of the coastal and island people are actively engaged in organised fishing, and catches surplus to their own needs are normally used to barter with the hinterland people or sold to town markets. Better equipment and techniques are continuing to improve catches and more fish is being produced for cash sale by organised village groups. Several vessels with refrigerated holds transport those species in demand from village fishing groups to the principal towns. The number of commercial projects has varied, and in the past year more than 31 boats have operated in Papua and New Guinea. However, the attractions of North Queensland caused most owners to transfer their operations to the proved grounds in Australian waters. There is one commercial venture in Papua, using local fishermen almost exclusively, and one commercial fishing venture based at Lae using a refrigerated vessel to pick up fish from eight fishing groups. A joint Australian-Japanese venture began operations on the north coast of New Guinea in May 1967, but ceased in June 1967.

Shell fishing is almost entirely in the hands of indigenous fishermen.

The principal marine products exported are trochus shell and green snail shell. Exports, especially of trochus, have declined in recent years because of the fall in prices resulting from the introduction of synthetic resins in the manufacture of articles formerly made from shell. The export of shells as curios, however, has increased considerably.

The beche-de-mer fishing has shown little improvement and the amount prepared for export is small.

The quantity and value of fishery exports are given in Appendix X.

Fisheries Development and Research

At the marine biological station at Kanudi, near Port Moresby, Papua, training in modern fishing techniques using synthetic netting materials, continued under the direction of three European technical officers. Experiments in the design of fish nets and traps suited to local needs are also conducted at the station and the standard of gear being developed for local use continues to rise. In addition to the design and construction of trawl nets, crayfish traps, large mesh nets, beach seines and fish traps, some success has been achieved in the quick and cheap construction of 12-foot fishing tenders using local materials. This work is being expanded as a boat repair service with plans to build larger craft. Senior officers of the Department took part in the South Pacific Commission Technical Meeting on Fisheries in June 1968.

Fresh Water Fisheries: Barramundi. Little further progress has been made in determining the main areas carrying stocks of small barramundi. There are, however, barramundi under 4 lbs in coastal or estuarine waters during the season when the adults are absent from the coast. They provide a limited amount of fishing activity during the south east monsoon season, particularly when other species are in short supply.

Fresh Water Prawns: (Macrobrachium). Experiments have shown that these fresh water prawns may be reared in ponds, using females carrying embryos. They eat a variety of land grasses, but not banana leaves, fowl pellets, or fish offal.

Trout. Since 1953 trout have been introduced to five localities with varying success. In February 1964 however, fingerlings introduced into the Western Highlands District in the Baiyer and Gumanch Rivers have grown well, and are breeding freely. This recent success was achieved by a careful selection of waters,

and probably fortuitous breeding stock. Principal points in stocking are the planting at altitudes over 6,000 ft in clear, partly wooded, mountain streams flowing from the higher ranges, with peaks over 13,000 ft, or mountain complexes over 10,000 ft.

Pond Fisheries. Since their introduction in 1954 *Tilapia mossambica* have thrived in ponds and natural swamps in lowlands areas, and fish of up to two and a half pounds in weight are not uncommon. At higher altitudes, however, the growth rate, though not the breeding rate, decreases and few fish weighing more than half a pound have been recorded. This species has now become well distributed in the Sepik system and is already an important food species in the area.

Two important species of pond-cultured tropical fish, *Trichogaster pectoralis* and *Osphronemus gouramy*, have been introduced under both highland and lowland conditions. The altitude of Dobel (5,500 feet) has proved too great for the fish to breed, but in the lowland areas the growth of the giant gouramy in small fertilised ponds is excellent.

At Amanab (south of Vanimo) breeding was successfully carried out in station ponds and fry are being distributed in the district.

The Cantonese and Singapore varieties of carp which were introduced during 1959-60 are both well established. Both have grown well at Dobel and are ideally suited to pond culture under highland conditions. It is estimated that some 7,000 ponds in the Highlands Region have now been stocked with carp.

Handbook of New Guinea Fishes. A handbook prepared by the Division of Fisheries and Oceanography of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation at Cronulla, Sydney, has been published and distributed by the Administration. In addition to fishes of Papua and New Guinea the book includes information about fish from neighbouring waters.

Training

Courses conducted by the Fisheries Division for fishery assistants take a minimum period of 3 years, and cover a study of fish and shell species and the problems of river, estuary and reef fishing, the construction and repair of different types of fishing gear, seamanship and fishing operations. Part of the training is conducted at sea and part at the Kanudi Marine Biological Station, which has recently been further developed. Additional married quarters

for staff have been built, and accommodation for forty single officers or trainees has been completed.

Those who pass their examination may proceed to more complex training leading to qualifications which will enable them to give instruction in villages on fishing methods and the preparation of fish for market, to take charge of station and field work, to design and operate new gear and to manage fishing vessels up to 60 feet in length.

Depending on the qualifications they obtain, fishery assistants are stationed at various places in the Territory where they can best assist local fishermen, or are attached to technical personnel for survey work.

Twelve New Guineans have qualified as fishery assistants and are now working in various parts of the Territory, and a further fourteen are in training.

Total local fisheries staff, including Papuans and New Guineans, exceeds fifty. Nine fishermen and training personnel were sent to the training course at Koror in the Palau Islands, under the joint direction of the South Pacific Commission and the Food and Agriculture Organisation. Three of the participants were associated with commercial fishing or management, one a vocational school instructor, and five were fishery assistants, employed by the Administration. Of the nine, four were from New Guinea, and five from Papua.

CHAPTER 6

FORESTS

General

Forests cover more than 70 per cent of the total area of the Territory and vary in type from the swamp and lowland forests of the coastal plain to alpine vegetation and moss forests. The lowland forests contain most of the readily accessible millable timber. Although there are large areas of good forests in mid-montane regions between 1,500 feet and 7,000 feet altitude, access to this timber is difficult except in the Bulolo Valley which is connected by a good road to the port of Lae.

Generally the coastal forests are very complex in structure, but there are substantial areas of the foothill forests in Northern New Guinea where a Dipterocarp (*Anisoptera polyandra*) forms a considerable proportion of the stand.

Legislation

Forestry legislation consists of the *Forestry Ordinance* 1936-1962 and Forestry Regulations which provide for the protection and management of forests, timber reserves and forest produce, acquisition of land and timber rights, the issue of timber permits and licences, control of exports, and the collection of fees and royalties. Control of forestry diseases and pests is provided for under quarantine legislation. There were no amendments to the legislation during the year.

Under the provisions of the Forestry Ordinance the Department of Forests controls two types of land:

(a) land purchased by the Administration, which may be sub-divided into:

- (i) territorial forests—dedicated and declared for perpetual management;
- (ii) timber reserves;
- (iii) land purchased for forestry purposes but for various reasons not yet classified or dedicated as a territorial forest or timber reserve; and
- (iv) land purchased for non-forestry purposes such as agriculture, but which is under forest (removal of timber from such land is regulated by means of timber permits and licences); and

(b) land over which timber rights only have been purchased. The purchase of timber rights permits controlled timber removal, the land being declared Administration land for the purposes of the Forestry Ordinance.

The conditions under which land may be acquired by the Administration for forestry and other purposes are described in Chapter 3 (a) of Section 4 of this Part.

Policy

The development and management of forest resources involves:

- (i) protection of forests;
- (ii) reforestation by establishment of new plantations and silvicultural treatment to ensure natural regeneration of harvested forest areas intended to be managed as perpetual forests;
- (iii) experimental afforestation;
- (iv) research to improve existing techniques;
- (v) supervision of sawmilling activities in the Territory;
- (vi) utilisation research;

(vii) provision of services of botanical investigation and identification; and

(viii) investigation to demarcate timber stands of economic importance and compilation of detailed working plans for those forests set aside for the production of timber.

The average population density of the Territory, estimated to be between fourteen and fifteen persons per square mile, is comparatively low and consequently very large areas of forests are still untouched. Efforts are being made to direct expansion of the timber industry into areas most likely to be soon brought under cultivation. This will not only ensure profitable use of the timber on such areas, but will also allow other areas to remain untouched until the location of permanent reserves has been decided. It will allow time also for the development of satisfactory silvicultural techniques for the management of such forests.

Where forest land is more suited to agricultural development than to permanent forestry, only timber rights may be acquired if the agricultural development is to be carried out by indigenous owners. In such cases the granting of timber concessions ensures that the timber is used and not wasted in land clearing operations.

Permits and Licences. Sixty-eight permits covering 342,633 hectares and twenty licences covering 31,156 hectares were current at 30 June 1968.

Attitude of Indigenous Inhabitants. The attitude of the indigenous inhabitants is generally favourable to the granting of timber concessions. They realise that the establishment of substantial milling and logging operations in their respective areas leads to the development of better access facilities and provides opportunities for marketing cash crops and also for employment.

Undisturbed high quality forests generally occur in sparsely populated areas where the effects of shifting cultivation and fires are not marked. After purchase of land rights in such areas the remaining agricultural land is more than adequate for the present and future needs of the indigenous population. In densely populated areas, timber rights only are purchased and the granting of timber permits or licences has caused no displacement of population.

The opening of forest industries does, however, create opportunities of employment

which attract workers from densely to lightly populated areas. Where small timber concessions are granted in densely populated areas (e.g. Eastern and Western Highlands) the indigenous people have opportunities for local employment and a source of income from the resulting commercial enterprise.

Forest Service

The forest policy of the Territory is administered by the Department of Forests with headquarters in Port Moresby. The Trust Territory is divided into two regions, with regional headquarters, each under the control of a senior forestry officer, at Lae and Rabaul. The Division of Botany has its headquarters in Lae.

The Territorial forest service began with the appointment of two trained foresters in 1938; it was re-established after the war and has gradually been built up by recruitment of qualified staff. More than three-quarters of the present staff of the Department of Forests are stationed in the Territory of New Guinea.

The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, through its Division of Forest Products, has continued to give valuable technical advice on forestry matters including identification of wood samples and determination of the properties and end uses of various species.

Forest stations and research centres and nurseries are established at Bulolo, Wau and Lae in the Morobe District, Goroka in the Eastern Highlands District and Keravat in the New Britain District. Administration forestry officers are permanently stationed at Cape Hoskins, Madang, Mount Hagen, Wewak and Vanimo to supervise the exploitation of the timber stands in those areas.

Recruitment and Training

Recruitment. Over the next three years, it is proposed to recruit 107 overseas officers, mainly in the professional and technical field and to add to the salaried staff 253 Papuans and New Guineans, at least thirty of whom will have received formal training to sub-professional level at the Forestry School, Bulolo.

Fourteen overseas and forty-one local officers were added to the salaried staff during the year.

Training. The Papua and New Guinea Forestry School is situated in the Bulolo valley at an altitude of some 2,500 feet above sea level. There are vast natural forests of hoop and klinki pine nearby and the school has

ready access to high (at Edie Creek) and low (near Lae) altitude forests; field studies form an important part of the curriculum and students also visit forests near Port Moresby, the Gazelle Peninsula and Mount Wilhelm. The forest industries in the Bulolo valley and at Lae are among the most highly developed in the Territory and studies are made of plywood, veneer and sawmill practices and problems.

The forestry school is spacious and well equipped. Each student has an individual bedroom. The school has a football ground and tennis and basketball courts. Students supervise sporting and mess activities through an elected committee.

A Diploma course in Forestry was commenced at the Papua and New Guinea Forestry School in February 1967. This course will occupy a three year period, in which time the students will be given practical training in departmental plantations and natural forests throughout Papua and New Guinea. The successful completion of the course leads to promotion to grades of Technical Officer (Forest Ranger). The course covers four major fields:

- (i) forest biology;
- (ii) forest management;
- (iii) forest economics, policy administration; and
- (iv) wood technology and utilisation.

Courses in the following subjects are also available:

- (i) academic subjects to Form IV standard;
- (ii) physics and chemistry (Intermediate level);
- (iii) business principles;
- (iv) St John Ambulance Certificate in First Aid;
- (v) motor vehicle driver's licence; and
- (vi) extension procedure and methods given by the Department of Information and Extension Services.

Technical assistants are recruited for training from secondary school. In December 1967 ten students from Papua and New Guinea, two from the British Solomon Islands Protectorate and two from Fiji graduated from the Forestry School at certificate level. The intake for 1968 consisted of sixteen students from Papua and New Guinea, one from the British Solomon Islands Protectorate, two from West Samoa and two from United States of America Trust Territories.

To date thirty-three students have successfully completed the two year certificate course. This course was discontinued at the end of 1967 and was replaced by the Diploma course.

A training course for nine forestry assistants was held in 1968. The course consists of six months of extensive practical training, at the completion of which the trainees will be posted to various areas throughout the Territory.

Professional officers (foresters) are generally recruited under a cadet training scheme. The course consists of two years of basic science at an Australian University and two years at the Department of Forestry, Australian National University, Canberra.

Cadets undertake field work during the university vacations. Candidates are selected from students who have qualified for admission to a university science course in forestry, have shown an aptitude for forestry work and are medically fit. Ten students are at present in training. Twenty-one cadets have graduated since the scheme came into operation.

There are four apprentice carpenters, one apprentice diesel mechanic and one apprentice fitter and turner receiving training within the department.

Silviculture

The rate of silvicultural operations is determined by the area of land dedicated to permanent Territorial forest and the rate of harvesting of timber on that area. Silvicultural techniques are being developed for application to all areas likely to be brought under permanent management as Territorial forests.

Planned reafforestation of suitable areas supplemented by natural regeneration is being continued. This involved the replacement of mid-montane *Araucaria* forest with pure stands of *Araucaria cunninghamii* (hoop pine) and *Araucaria hunsteinii* (klinki pine) and of mixed lowland rain forest with *Tectona grandis* (teak) and *Eucalyptus deglupta* (kamarere) forest. Experimental work has indicated that the native *Araucaria* species and several exotic pine and eucalyptus species are capable of doing well on high grasslands.

The principal silvicultural activities during the year were at Bulolo and Wau in the Morobe District, and at Keravat in the East New Britain District, on areas from which timber has been harvested for the plywood manufacturing industry and for local sawmilling.

At 30 June 1968 departmental plantings at Goroka totalled 172 hectares of pine and eucalyptus species, at Bulolo/Wau 5,494 hec-

tares of hoop and klinki pine with 58 hectares of miscellaneous species, at Keravat 1,152 hectares mainly of teak, kamarere, balsa and terminalia species with 87 hectares of miscellaneous species in the Wahgi Valley and 24 hectares at Cape Hoskins. This represents an increase of 782 hectares for the year.

Twenty-nine miles of road suitable for vehicular traffic were constructed by the Department of Forests and permit holders in the plantation area of Bulolo/Wau and 1.25 miles in the Keravat plantation area.

Rainfall at Bulolo was 54.27 inches compared with the average of 63.62 inches and at Keravat 140.35 inches compared with the average of 113.91 inches.

Natural Regeneration

The area under natural regeneration at Keravat has increased to 1,378 hectares at various stages of development.

Nurseries

At the Bulolo and Wau nurseries which cater for the *Araucaria* planting programme, 1,600,000 seedlings of hoop pine and klinki pine were raised in addition to 116,000 seedlings of miscellaneous species.

The nursery at Oomsis produced 38,300 teak stumps and 50,200 seedlings of other species. At Kabwum, 13,500 seedlings were raised for distribution under an extension programme. In the Eastern Highlands and Chimbu Districts, 305,800 seedlings were raised, mainly of conifer and eucalyptus species whilst 109,300 were raised in the Western Highlands District. At minor nurseries in the Madang and East Sepik Districts 55,000 seedlings of various species were raised.

Extension

Considerable interest in tree planting has developed at the village level. At nurseries established at strategic points regular field days are held for local government councillors and other interested people. Windbreaks have been established in the tea estates of the Western and Southern Highlands. Seeds and seedlings are supplied free, and during the year some 700,000 seedlings were distributed.

Research

The Forest Products Research Centre conducted by the Department of Forests has achieved, in conjunction with the Division of Forest Products of the Commonwealth

Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, considerable progress in establishing the properties of local timbers.

Laboratory facilities and ancillary buildings to house a low pressure plant, mechanical workshop and timber machining equipment have been completed. The high pressure plant and an experimental laboratory seasoning kiln have been installed. A stress grader to test the strength of timber for structural purposes and an atomic absorption spectro-photometer designed for research of timber preservation and wood extractives is proving an asset for the Forest Research programme in the Territory.

In addition to complete information on the physical and mechanical properties of 80 species at present available, the pulping properties of 15 species, the permeability of 45 species and the electromoisture correction factors of 35 species have been established. The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation dip-diffusion process, introduced by the Department of Forests in 1964 for the preservation of all building timbers used by government instrumentalities, has found ready acceptance throughout the Territory.

The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation process, by increasing the number of usable species, has resulted in a greatly increased economic exploitation of the forest resources. Experimental work in connection with the preservation of round timbers and the establishment of kiln drying schedules have advanced according to programme.

Further work is being carried out to determine the feasibility of increased utilisation of the forest resources in the form of chip export for the manufacture of pulp and paper products.

Utilisation

The history of the utilisation of the Territory's forests has been briefly stated in earlier reports.

Increased utilisation of forest trees, particularly species previously unused, has resulted from the introduction of compulsory preservative treatment of timbers used for government buildings.

Improvements to means of access within the Territory are bringing more forest areas within economic reach, while clearing opera-

tions accompanying expanding agricultural development are increasing the supply of timber for the local market and for export.

As a result, the indigenous population in areas of closer contact and particularly in the Morobe, East and West New Britain and East and West Sepik Districts, are using more sawn timber in their own building programmes, and are taking advantage of the opportunities for employment in the sawmilling and logging activities near their home localities.

The bulk of the plywood produced in the Territory and an increasing quantity of timber in both log and lumber forms are now exported. This increase is associated with an increase in the number of species which overseas importers are prepared to accept.

Royalties are paid into general revenue and are not specifically used for the benefit of the sawmilling industry. Nevertheless, as part of the Administration's policy of balanced development, decisions on road construction have been largely influenced by the need to provide access to forest areas, and expenditure on reafforestation, which is aimed at ensuring a permanent supply of raw materials for the sawmilling industry, has been substantial.

Harvesting and Marketing. Log timber harvested during the year totalled 151,348,253 super feet full volume. The total value of all forest production is estimated to have exceeded \$14,000,000.

Sawmills. Log intake by sawmills during the year exceeded 67,000,000 super feet of which 24,000,000 was coniferous material, mainly from the Bulolo and Wau area. There were fifty mills in the Territory of which thirteen cut more than 10,000 super feet per shift.

Plywood and Veneers. During 1967-1968 35,642,320 ($\frac{3}{16}$ " Basis) square feet of plywood were produced. Total production of veneer at Bulolo and Lae was 172,663,315 square feet ($\frac{1}{16}$ " Basis) of which 158,494,937 square feet was used in the production of plywood at Bulolo.

Exports. The value and quantity of timber products exported from the Territory for the period under review may be found in Appendix XI Table 7.

Surveys and Acquisitions. During the year timber rights over 17 areas and totalling 149,783 hectares were purchased. These included five areas totalling 3,923 hectares in the Morobe District, six areas totalling 129,092 hectares in the East and West New Britain Districts, five areas totalling 16,160 hectares in

the Western Highlands District, one area of 608 hectares in the Eastern Highlands District. Timber rights expired over three areas of 857 hectares.

Survey work carried out included the preliminary investigation of 60,000 hectares, forest assessment covering 186,000 hectares, 5,680 hectares of sample plots, 36 miles of boundary survey, 23 miles of road and 386 miles of strip lines.

Extensive use was made of a helicopter for forest assessment surveys principally in the southern and western highlands.

Proposals received for the development of the Vanimo timber resources were disappointing. Negotiations are continuing to attract a suitable operator to this area.

Phase I of the consultant's report on the feasibility of establishing a timber industry based on the timber resources of an area of 168,000 hectares in the east and west New Britain Districts was accepted. The consultant is now engaged on phase II of this operation.

Forest Botany

Continued development of the botanical reserve at Lae, combined with the introduction of numerous exotic and indigenous plant species has created a Botanical Garden of considerable scientific and cultural importance. The function of the garden is closely integrated with the research programme of the herbarium and relates particularly to the cultivation of indigenous species of botanical significance. Cultural collections of many species of indigenous trees provide data on growth conditions for the species.

Herbarium work progressed smoothly, there being a total accession of some 7,000 sheets to the herbarium of which about 5,500 represent local collections. The herbarium now exceeds 100,000 sheets from all parts of East and West New Guinea. Duplicates of local collections were distributed to herbaria throughout the world. Valuable assistance has been received from these herbaria in plant identification.

CHAPTER 7

MINERAL RESOURCES

General

Gold and silver are the only mineral products of the Territory. Most of the gold is won from the Wau-Bulolo area in the Morobe Dis-

trict by ground sluicing and other alluvial mining methods and, in the case of mangano-calcite lodes near Wau, by open-cut mining.

Alluvial gold is produced by many small groups of native miners from localities widely scattered throughout the Morobe, Eastern Highlands, Western Highlands and the East and West Sepik Districts. Production by indigenous miners amounted to 28 per cent of the total mineral production.

Occurrences of other minerals including copper, iron, lead, zinc, nickel, chrome, sulphur and low-grade coal have been reported and investigated.

During the year under review increasing interest was shown by major mining companies in exploration for minerals, particularly base metals.

At Panguna near Kieta on Bougainville Island, Bougainville Copper Pty Ltd continued extensive exploration of a large low-grade copper deposit. An agreement with the company was ratified by the *Mining (Bougainville Copper Agreement) Ordinance 1967*, which came into force on 30 November 1967. The agreement provides for substantial local equity participation, a three year tax holiday and certain other tax concessions to the company during the early years of the venture, to be followed once the project has been established by a fifty-fifty arrangement for taxing the company's income. The people of the Territory will benefit in a number of ways from the success of this project. The area will be rapidly developed with roads and schools; there will be training and employment opportunities; and a substantial contribution to Territory income and exports.

Major exploration programmes were also undertaken in the East and West New Britain, East and West Sepik, Madang, Eastern and Western Highlands and Chimbu Districts.

Exploration for petroleum was continued in the East and West Sepik and Madang Districts and on parts of New Britain and New Ireland. Off-shore wells were completed in the Gulf of Papua.

Policy and Legislation

The laws in operation governing mining are the *Mining Ordinance 1928-1966* of the Territory of New Guinea, the *Mines and Works Regulation Ordinance 1935-1962*, the *Petroleum (Prospecting and Mining) Ordinance 1951-1965*, the *Mining Development Ordinance 1955-1960*, and the regulations made under these ordinances.



**Preparing soil sample for testing in
a reforestation area at Bulolo.**

**Extension officers, Mr De'ath and
Mr Amini, at work.**



**Parchment Vuin at Bougainville—
making Buka baskets.**

**Draughtsman (local officer) Simon
Asia at work at the Department
of Lands.**



The Mining Ordinances govern prospecting and mining for minerals generally, and provide for the issue of miners' rights, the grant of prospecting rights and specified mining tenements, the registration of agreements and the payment of royalty and other fees. They also provide for the appointment of officers to administer the Ordinances, confer powers on wardens and wardens' courts, and define their duties.

Under the Ordinances all gold and minerals are reserved to the Administration, but an amendment to the mining Ordinances in 1967 provides for the owners of private land to be paid an amount equal to 5 per cent of the royalties paid in respect of mining leases on that land. All other receipts derived from mining and prospecting are paid into the general revenue of the Territory for the benefit of the inhabitants as a whole.

The *Mining Ordinance 1928-1966 of the Territory of New Guinea* came into operation in August 1966. It introduced provisions for large-scale exploration and production operations. It amended the provisions relating to prospecting and mining on private land, which was defined to include native land.

In respect of private land the provisions for payment of compensation for damage were made more explicit, and an occupation fee payable to the landowner was introduced. The fee is at the annual rate of 5 per cent of the unimproved value, or \$1.00 per acre, whichever is the greater amount. In the case of the large prospecting authorities, which may be as large as 10,000 square miles, the occupation fee is payable only in respect of land actually occupied. In the case of mining leases or claims for the purpose of production, the occupation fee is payable in respect of the total area of the title, at the annual rate of 5 per cent of the unimproved value of the land, or \$2.00 per acre, whichever is the greater sum. If the owner of the land cannot be found, the money is to be paid to the Administration in trust on his behalf.

The Mines and Works Regulation Ordinance provides for the operation, development and technical administration of mines in New Guinea. It is concerned with safety and health matters and establishes control over mining methods, operation of machinery, use of electricity and explosives, sanitation, ventilation and drainage.

The Petroleum (Prospecting and Mining) Ordinance deals with the issue of permits and

the granting of licences and leases for the exploration of oil fields. Except with the authority of the Governor-General permits must not cover more than 10,000 square miles, and the area must be reduced progressively to a maximum of 2,500 and 500 square miles at the licence and lease stages respectively.

The Mining Development Ordinance authorises various forms of assistance to the mining industry, including financial advances on a dollar for dollar basis to persons engaged in developmental mining, assistance for the test drilling of favourable mineral deposits, advances for cross-cutting, drainage or road-making, the establishment of crushing plants and the payment of advances on ores to be marketed outside the Territory. Provision is made for the Administration to undertake any of the above operations where it is considered that to do so would be in the interests of the mining industry.

Royalty. Non-indigenous producers are required to pay royalty at the rate of 1½ per cent of the value of the minerals produced, less certain refining and realising charges. Indigenous producers are not required to pay royalty except where the production is derived from land held under mining lease. In the case of small producers, royalty paid is remissible where the total royalty due in a period of six months does not amount to \$30. While there has been no commercial production of petroleum to date, provision exists for the payment of royalty at the rate of 10 per cent of the gross value of production at the well head. Total royalty collected during 1967-68 was \$10,954, of which amount \$1,240 qualified for refund to small producers.

Administration

The Department of Lands, Surveys and Mines administers the mining legislation through a Division of Mines. The Geological Branch of the Department is staffed by officers of the Australian Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology and Geophysics, who work in close co-operation with the Division of Mines.

Wardens of gold and mineral fields are appointed by the Administrator under the Mining Ordinance to issue miners' rights, grant and register claims, hear applications and objections in relation to the granting of mining tenements generally, arbitrate mining disputes and make recommendations to the Administrator on matters reserved for decision by

him. Decisions of a Warden's Court are subject to appeal to the Supreme Court of the Territory.

Inspectors of mines are appointed to exercise controls, as prescribed in the Mines and Works Regulation Ordinance, over the physical operations of mining in matters relating to safety and health, and to perform other duties of a technical nature.

Indigenous inhabitants have all the rights conferred by the Mining Ordinance upon the holder of a miner's right and may take up, use and occupy Administration land for mining purposes as defined by the Ordinance under the same terms and conditions as non-indigenous miners. At the close of the year 338 claims were registered in the names of indigenous miners and a further 354 individual indigenous producers operated unregistered claims.

A subsidy is payable to small producers of gold, both indigenous and non-indigenous, by the Australian Government. The rate of subsidy this year was \$6 a fine ounce, and indigenous miners qualified for payments amounting to \$43,494.

The Division of Mines maintains a technical section responsible for the operation of boring plants owned by the Administration and hired at nominal rates to individuals or mining companies for approved development drilling projects. Three diamond drills and three percussion drills have been in operation during the year. The Division also employs field assistants to assist and encourage alluvial gold mining by indigenous people; staff at 30 June 1968 included one senior field assistant and three field assistants.

Training. The Division of Mines employs and undertakes the training of indigenous workers on Administration drilling plants. The minimum educational qualification required is Standard 5. The training course extends over three years and the trainee is taught all the fundamental points of either rotary or percussion drilling techniques. Successful completion of the three-year training course qualifies the employee as a driller's assistant and his progress through the grades in this position depends entirely upon his ability. A Grade 2 driller's assistant would be capable of taking charge of an operating rig. Eight employees have completed the training course, and two have been promoted to the position of driller. Two mining companies operating at Wau and Bulolo respectively offer opportunities for apprenticeship training in the manual trades.

Production

Figures for the annual production and value of minerals produced for the five-year period ended 30 June 1968, for both Territories of Papua and New Guinea are given in Appendix XII, Table 3.

Gold. Production of gold for the year amounted to 26,360 fine ounces, valued at \$823,749, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 28,566 fine ounces valued at \$892,671.

Large scale gold production dates from the discovery of rich alluvial deposits in the Morobe District in 1920. Production was greatly increased in 1930 by the installation of dredges and by 1940 the gold output of the Territory reached 270,000 fine ounces a year. All the known payable dredging areas have now been worked out.

Production from lode mining is carried out on a comparatively small scale at Wau, Edie Creek and Kainantu. The treatment plants recovered 15,455 fine ounces compared with 15,621 fine ounces in the previous year.

Silver. A total of 17,703 fine ounces of silver was produced in association with the production of gold.

From Kainantu, a small parcel of copper ore with silver and a small amount of gold was sold during the year.

Mining by Indigenous Inhabitants

Efforts are made to improve the knowledge of indigenous miners about the technical, legal and administrative aspects of the mining industry, and to encourage them to search for and exploit the primary sources of gold and other minerals.

Organised mining for alluvial golds is carried out in the East and West Sepik, Eastern Highlands, Morobe and Western Highlands Districts.

Production of gold and associated silver by indigenous miners in the various districts for the year under review was:

District	Quantity	Value
	Fine oz	\$
Morobe	5,640	180,992
Eastern Highlands ..	359	11,297
East and West Sepik ..	402	12,602
Western Highlands ..	848	26,763
Total	7,249	231,654

Administration field assistants patrolling the mining areas supervise indigenous miners and instruct them in the types of alluvial methods best suited to specific claims and in mining law. They also help them mark out and register new claims and procure mining tools.

Where banking facilities are available the indigenous miner is encouraged to operate as an independent client of the bank, lodging his gold at the bank and receiving proceeds through a bank account. Where banking facilities are not available, the Administration undertakes receipt of gold parcels and payments of proceeds to the miners.

The difficulties of maintaining accurate official records of business with indigenous miners have been overcome by the issue of identity documents, including a photograph of the miner.

In the Morobe and Western Highlands Districts seventy-eight indigenous mining parties operated under tribute agreement with the owners of mining claims.

Mining Development

Measures being taken to stimulate mineral production include:

- (i) a progressive regional geological survey of the Territory by officers of the Australian Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology and Geophysics;
- (ii) detailed geological surveys, as necessary, of mines, mineral fields and ore deposits;
- (iii) geochemical and geophysical surveys to assist work under (i) and (ii);
- (iv) an assay laboratory to provide a free assay service to prospectors and to mines under active development;
- (v) provision of assistance for developmental mining by way of loans and exploratory drilling; and
- (vi) extension of the field service to assist mining by indigenous people.

Assistance to mining. Administration drills operated in the Markham Valley and near Wau in the Morobe District and at Tua River and Kainantu in the Eastern Highlands District and completed a total of 468 feet of drilling during the year.

Duration of Mineral Resources

No estimate can be made of the long-term duration of mineral resources.

Geological and Volcanological Services

These services are provided by the Geological and Volcanological Branch of the Department of Lands, Surveys and Mines. The professional staff are seconded from the Australian Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology and Geophysics, which also provides Canberra-based field parties to carry out regional reconnaissance geological mapping in Papua and New Guinea.

The Branch, which serves both Papua and New Guinea, has its headquarters in Port Moresby and a Central Volcanological Observatory at Rabaul. Volcanological Observatories are also maintained at Tabele on Manam Island and at Esa'Ala on Normanby Island. The regional office at Wau was permanently closed on 31 March 1968 and the staff transferred to headquarters. The services provided include regional geological mapping and mineral resources investigation and surveillance of volcanism.

Regional mapping included the completion of fieldwork in the Wau area, and a continuation of work in the Gazelle Peninsula of New Britain. Field parties from the Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology and Geophysics, Canberra, completed the second stage of a reconnaissance survey in the West and East Sepik Districts and began a survey in the Kubor Range. An initial reconnaissance was made in preparation for a survey of New Britain which is planned for 1969-1970.

Mineral investigations included the logging of drill core, the identification of specimens, and the provision of advice to miners and prospectors in both Papua and New Guinea. Close liaison was maintained with companies engaged in mineral and petroleum exploration. Field investigations were carried out in the Eastern Highlands and East Sepik Districts of New Guinea.

The first catalogue of unpublished geologic information held in headquarters was prepared as an aid to those engaged in mineral exploration and research.

Engineering geology investigations were concerned with feasibility studies of hydro-electric schemes, roads and airfield construction projects; with the search for aggregate and raw materials for industrial use; and with ground-water development.

Investigation was continued of the alternative schemes for the development of the Upper Ramu River hydro-electric potential, and the proposals for small schemes on the Nebilyer River, near Mount Hagen, and the Lauis River

on Manus Island, were examined. Several sections of new road projects in the Highlands were examined and recommendations made with regard to obtaining aggregate for some of them. The first phase of the village water supply surveys in the New Britain and Bougainville Districts was completed and recommendations made for improved supplies in over 160 villages.

Many minor investigations, such as those for the foundations of major buildings were completed in both Papua and New Guinea.

The active and dormant volcanoes of Papua and New Guinea were kept under surveillance during the year and a survey of thermal areas throughout the Territory was completed. A survey of long-dormant or extinct volcanoes was begun.

The volcanological warning network at Rabaul was brought into full operation and continuous seismic records from five stations are received in the General Observatory.

Within the New Guinea Islands, Mounts Langila, Ulawun and Bagana, as well as the volcanoes on Manam and Long Islands were active. Careful surveillance minimised the disruption caused by this activity. A major earthquake was felt in the Kokopo area of the Gazelle Peninsula, New Britain, and considerable damage was caused. No loss of life or serious injury occurred.

A Crustal Study Group was carried out in the Gazelle Peninsula and New Ireland to determine, in particular, the nature of the earth's crust in the active volcanic area of Rabaul. The data obtained are still being collated and interpreted. Scientists from Hawaii and Australia co-operated in the project.

Field Officers of the Department of District Administration, missionaries, teachers, pilots of aircraft, and members of the general public continued to supply valuable information on volcanic and seismic activity throughout the Territory.

CHAPTER 8

INDUSTRIES

Manufacturing Industry

Traditionally secondary industry in the Territory has been concerned mainly with the processing of primary products for export. Examples are the manufacture of plywood, coconut oil and copra by-products, passion-fruit juice and pulp, pyrethrins, and desiccated coconut.

More recently there has been a marked growth in industries producing consumer goods previously imported. In these cases the raw materials or semi-processed materials used in manufacture are usually imported. The industries include boat-building, bakeries, breweries and soft-drinks; the manufacture of barbed wire, nails, steel drums, paint, concrete pipes, fibreglass products, building materials, wooden and steel furniture, twist tobacco, cigarettes, batteries, industrial gases and farm machinery; and general engineering, plumbing and electrical services.

Local Handicrafts and Small Industries

A large number of indigenes are engaged in handicraft industries of various kinds. Production is expanding and local and export sales have increased. Goods produced include pottery, wooden masks, decorative utensils, carvings and basketry.

The I.L.O. ceramics expert appointed under the United Nations Development Programme has completed his survey of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea to ascertain the potential for an indigenous ceramics industry. He is now training indigenous potters to produce better quality products suitable for commercial markets. His activities are centred on Madang in New Guinea.

A Highlands Wool Weaving Scheme centered on Goroka in the Territory of New Guinea has established groups of indigenous weavers in a number of villages throughout the Highlands. It is envisaged that similar groups will be established in highland villages of Papua. These weavers produce a range of blankets, kolshirts, rugs and similar items which are sold to tourists and gift shops in the main towns of both Papua and New Guinea.

In the Western Highlands village people have been trained to make tea baskets from rattan. These are being supplied in increasing quantities to tea plantations in the area. Pelo matting is being produced in various districts and is utilised in low-cost housing throughout the Territory.

Tourist Industry

The unique attractions of the Territory and improved facilities are bringing increasing numbers of tourists. Twice as many tourists visited the Territory in 1968 as in 1965.

The availability of hotel accommodation in the main towns is increasing, and the standard of accommodation continues to improve. Further new hotels are planned.

The jet service between Sydney, Port Moresby, Manila and Hong Kong is bringing larger numbers of overseas visitors to the Territory. The convenience of tourists is also enhanced by more frequent air services from Australia and within the Territory, and by the introduction of turboprop aircraft on the Fiji-Solomon service which connects at Honiara with flights to Port Moresby.

The Papua and New Guinea Tourist Board, established in 1966 to promote the tourist industry, publishes pamphlets and posters for distribution to travel agents outside the Territory. With the Board's encouragement, regional tourist associations have been set up in Port Moresby, Rabaul, Lae, Madang and the Eastern Highlands to develop local attractions and to improve facilities for tourists. The Board has joined the Pacific Area Travel Association as a full government member, and the Territory's participation in international tourist activities is expected to increase in the years to come.

Industrial Development

The rate of industrial development continues to move strongly forward with the aid of increasing investments of private capital.

Measures to assist the growth of industry include tariff concessions on most imported plant and raw materials used in manufacturing, tariff protection for locally produced commodities where this is shown to be necessary, special rates of depreciation for income tax purposes and preference for locally-produced goods in government purchases. Under the *Industrial Development (Incentives to Pioneer Industries) Ordinance, 1965-1967* exemption from Territory income tax may be granted to a company engaging in an approved pioneer industry for the first five years of commercial operation. In addition dividends paid from the income of such companies are also exempt from Territory income tax. The Australian Government may also exempt from Australian income tax, dividends from Territory pioneer companies paid to Australian resident shareholders. The concessions available under the ordinance have continued to generate considerable interest from potential investors in industry and during the last year the following

additional industries have been declared pioneer:

manufacture of cement; fibreglass products; manufacture of metal roofing, metal wall cladding and metal floor decking; bags and sacks; electrical machinery; chemical products; glass products; cast-iron stoves; metal-hulled ships; water heaters; flexible packaging products; rotary grass-cutting machines; fibrous plaster sheets and acoustic tiles.

Road, air and sea transport services and power and water supplies have kept abreast of the needs of industry.

Indigenous entrepreneurs receive advice in business management from business advisory services in the main centres to encourage and assist them to engage in manufacturing industries. The Development Bank is empowered to provide credit for indigenous enterprises where such credit is not readily available on reasonable terms and conditions from the ordinary commercial banks.

Fuel and Power Facilities

Electricity Supply. Electricity is supplied in the principal towns of New Guinea by the Papua and New Guinea Electricity Commission, and to the smaller towns and stations by the Administration.

The Papua and New Guinea Electricity Commission was established by the *Papua and New Guinea Electricity Commission Ordinance 1961-1967*. The Commission came into being on 1 July 1963 and took over the assets of the Electrical Undertakings Branch of the Papua and New Guinea Administration.

This Commission is a body corporate with perpetual succession and a common seal; it consists of a Commissioner and four Associate Commissioners appointed by the Minister for External Territories on the recommendations of the Administrator.

The Commission operates a hydro-electric power station at Goroka which has an installed capacity of 400 kW. Other main centres throughout the Territory are supplied with diesel generated power (with the exception of Lae). In August 1967 the new Lae-Baiune 66 kV Transmission Line was completed and the Commission now purchases hydro-electric power from Placer Development Ltd for supply to Lae. The diesel generators at Lae are to remain intact and are currently supplying peak-load electricity as required.

In addition to operating stations in the seven main centres of the Territory, the Commission maintains all the minor power stations on behalf of the Administration.

Two private companies—Placer Development Ltd, which operates a hydro-electric plant for its own requirements and for sale, and New Guinea Goldfields Ltd, which purchases electricity in bulk from Placer Development Ltd—have been authorised by the Commission to supply electricity to Bulolo and the township and local area of Wau.

The Standards Association of Australia Wiring Rules have been adopted by the Commission for use within the Territory. By-Laws covering the licensing of electrical contractors and electricians are in force.

Electricity Charges. The Papua and New Guinea Electricity Commission Ordinances and By-Laws regulate electricity charges and the supply of electricity for lighting and other purposes.

The rates paid by consumers are:

	Goroka	Other major centres
	Cents per unit (kWh)	Cents per unit (kWh)
Domestic use (per month)—		
First 10 units	12.50	12.50
Next 30 units	6.67	6.67
Next 150 units	3.75	5.00
Balance	2.50	3.75
General supply (per month)—		
First 50 units	12.50	12.50
Next 200 units	6.67	6.67
Next 400 units	5.00	5.83
Next 4,000 units	3.33	5.00
Balance	2.50	3.75
Bulk supply (per month)—		
First 10 units (x domestic multiple)	12.50	12.50
Next 30 units (x domestic multiple)	6.67	6.67
Next 150 units (x domestic multiple)	3.75	5.00
Remaining units as follows:		
First 50 units (x G.S. multiple)	12.50	12.50
Next 200 units (x G.S. multiple)	6.67	5.83
Next 400 units (x G.S. multiple)	5.00	5.83
Next 4,000 units (x G.S. multiple)	3.33	5.00
Balance	2.50	3.75

A new tariff schedule will operate from 1 July 1968.

Installed Capacity. At 30 June 1968 the installed capacity of plant in the main centres of New Guinea was as follows:

		As at 30 June 1968	
		Installed capacity	Units generated
		kW	kWh
Diesel stations—			
Rabaul .. ..	..	3,000	11,368,230
Lae .. ..	..	2,700	*17,845,359
Madang .. ..	..	1,720	7,246,600
Wewak .. ..	..	1,365	4,580,909
Goroka .. ..	..	750	943,830
Kavieng .. ..	..	344	817,272
Kokopo .. ..	..	80	178,971
Total .. ..	..	9,959	42,981,171
Hydro stations—			
Goroka .. ..	..	400	2,665,344
Grand total .. ..	..	10,359	**45,646,515

* Lae generation includes an amount of 15,628,202 kWh purchased under the new Lae-Baiune agreement with Placer Development Ltd, of Bulolo.

** Total units generated do not include figures for Placer Development Ltd, or other private producers. Placer production for the year was 28,609,000 kWh. Figures for other small private producers are available from the Bureau of Statistics, Port Moresby.

Administration Owned Stations. Installed capacity of the eighty-two minor power stations owned by the Administration is 1,400 kW including one hydro-station at Mount Hagen.

Kavieng. Work continued throughout the year on the construction of a new diesel power station. The first 150 kW set was commissioned in January, and installation of two further 150 kW sets is under way. This power station will be completed in September 1968 at a cost of \$185,000.

Goroka. A new 250 kW diesel generator was commissioned at Goroka at a cost of \$34,000.

Madang. A similar 250 kW diesel generator to the one installed at Goroka was commissioned at Madang during the year. Total cost of of the installation was \$45,000 which included building extensions.

A 1,340 kW set was ordered in January 1968 for installation at Madang. This set is expected to be in operation by early 1969 and together with building extensions and additional fuel facilities will cost \$230,000.

Rabaul. A 1,200 kW diesel generator was ordered for installation at Rabaul. This set is expected to be in operation by the end of

1968. The total cost of \$225,000 will include building extensions and additional fuel storage facilities.

Lae. The Baiune to Lae 66 kV Transmission Line and associated sub-stations were commissioned in August 1967. This line now connects the Baiune Hydro-Electric Power Stations of Placer Development Ltd to Lae.

Future Development

Upper Ramu Hydro-Electric Scheme. Further investigations, as recommended by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, were carried out into the proposed Upper Ramu Hydro-Electric Scheme. The first stage of the scheme is a 72 MW project planned for supplying power to Lae, Madang, Goroka, Mount Hagen and intervening areas.

The investigations were carried out by the Commonwealth Department of Works with the assistance of the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Authority and the Bureau of Mineral Resources. The Department's report in March 1968 confirmed its previous findings that the scheme is the most economical method of providing power to the surrounding area and should be implemented as early as possible.

Initial steps have been taken to submit a proposal to the Commonwealth Government for approval of the scheme to be commissioned in 1975.

Further information on the generation of electricity and installed capacity is set out in Appendix XIII, Table 3.

CHAPTER 9 TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Postal Services

Postal services in New Guinea were provided under the *Post and Telegraph Ordinance* 1912-1916 (Papua, adopted) in its application to the Territory of New Guinea, and the *Postal (New Guinea) Regulations, 1959* (as amended).

Postal Facilities. The administration provides a full range of mail and postal services except house-to-house deliveries by postmen. Mail is delivered by means of private bags, private boxes and poste restante. Facilities are available for registration and cash-on-delivery parcel services and provision is made for air letters and air parcels.

A complete list of post offices established in the Territory is shown at Appendix XV, Table 1.

Agency post offices which are conducted by field staff of the Department of District Administration on behalf of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs are being converted, wherever possible, to non-official status in order to relieve District Administration officers of postal and telegraphic duties.

Details of postal articles handled and money orders issued and paid are contained in Appendix XV, Tables 2 and 3.

Carriage of Mails. Surface mails are conveyed to and from Australia by ship at approximately weekly intervals. Some ships from eastern ports call at Rabaul and other ports en route to Australia, and provide a surface mail link additional to the regular Australia-New Guinea shipping service.

Airmail services operate to and from Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne seven times weekly, and to and from Townsville and Cairns twice weekly. These services are linked at Port Moresby with internal air services.

In addition there are weekly services for the exchange of airmails between Lae and Honiara (British Solomon Islands Protectorate), and between Lae and Sukarnapura (West Irian). Particulars of these services may be found in Appendix XV, Tables 7 and 8.

Within the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, mails are conveyed principally by aircraft but small ships and road transport are also used. Particulars of internal air and air-mail services are given in Appendix XV, Tables 7 and 8.

The Universal Postal Convention (Vienna, 1964) applies to the Territory.

A parcel mail exchange operates between the Territory and the United States of America.

Postal Charges. Internal surface rates of postage are prescribed from time to time. From 1 November 1965, the rate for letter-class mail was fixed at 5c per 2 ounces. Other rates apply for packets and parcels.

Letter-class articles of convenient weight, shape and size are conveyed by air, free of airmail fee, to the post office served by air-mail nearest the office of destination, or by surface means whichever is the quicker.

Packets not exceeding 1 pound in weight are carried by air if letter-class rate of postage is paid.

Parcels exceeding 1 pound but not over 22 pounds in weight are carried by air for 20c per pound.

All other classes of mail received from overseas and mail posted within Papua and New Guinea for delivery in overseas countries are transported by the first available road or ship service. Where there is no road or ship service articles are conveyed by air.

Charges for private boxes range from \$2 to \$6 a year according to the size of the box. Private bag fees are \$3 per year.

In accordance with the rules of the Universal Postal Union governing international postal services, literature for the blind is exempted from all postal charges.

New Issues of Postage Stamps. In accordance with the Administration's stamp issuing policy, five special postage stamp issues were made during the year to mark important occasions, historical anniversaries, to show Territory wild life and to show the Nation's heritage in traditional art. Details of the issues are: a set of four stamps commemorating the 25th Anniversary of the War in the Pacific; four stamps featuring indigenous parrots; a stamp set of four showing Highlands head-dresses; a flora and fauna conservation set featuring frogs on four stamps; and four stamps devoted to the commemoration of the International Human Rights Year and the House of Assembly elections.

Telephone and Radio Telephone Services

Except for about 120 telephones in Bulolo, all internal telephone and radio telephone services are owned and operated by the Administration. All external telephone and radio telephone circuits are owned and operated by the Overseas Telecommunications Commission (Australia).

Telephone Rates. Rates charged for services are common throughout the Territories of Papua and New Guinea. Rentals for exclusive telephone services are as follows:

(i) *Measured Rate Service.* Subscribers connected to and within a radius of twenty-five miles of an exchange with unit fee automatic metering facilities and having access to the stated number of subscribers at the unit fee:

	<i>Per annum</i>
Business and Residence:	\$
(a) From 1 to 2,000 subscribers	16.00
(b) From 2,001 to 7,500 subscribers	24.00

The unit fee is 5 cents.

(ii) *Flat Rate Service.* Subscribers connected to and within a radius of twenty-five miles of an exchange which is not equipped with unit fee automatic metering facilities and having access to the stated number of subscribers within that particular network:

	<i>Per annum</i>
	\$
Business:	
(a) From 1 to 2,000 subscribers	68.25
(b) From 2,001 to 7,500 subscribers	76.25
Residence:	
(a) from 1 to 2,000 subscribers	36.25
(b) from 2,001 to 7,500 subscribers	44.25

Local calls are free.

At 30 June 1968 arrangements were in hand to increase rental and other miscellaneous telephone charges but excluding trunk line charges, with a view to making the service self supporting. The increase will be in the order of some 20 per cent over present rates.

Trunk line calls are charged on a zone system. The following charges apply:

Intra-zone: 30 cents for three minutes or part thereof.

From one zone network to an adjoining zone network: 60 cents for three minutes or part thereof.

From one zone network to other than an adjoining network: 90 cents for three minutes or part thereof.

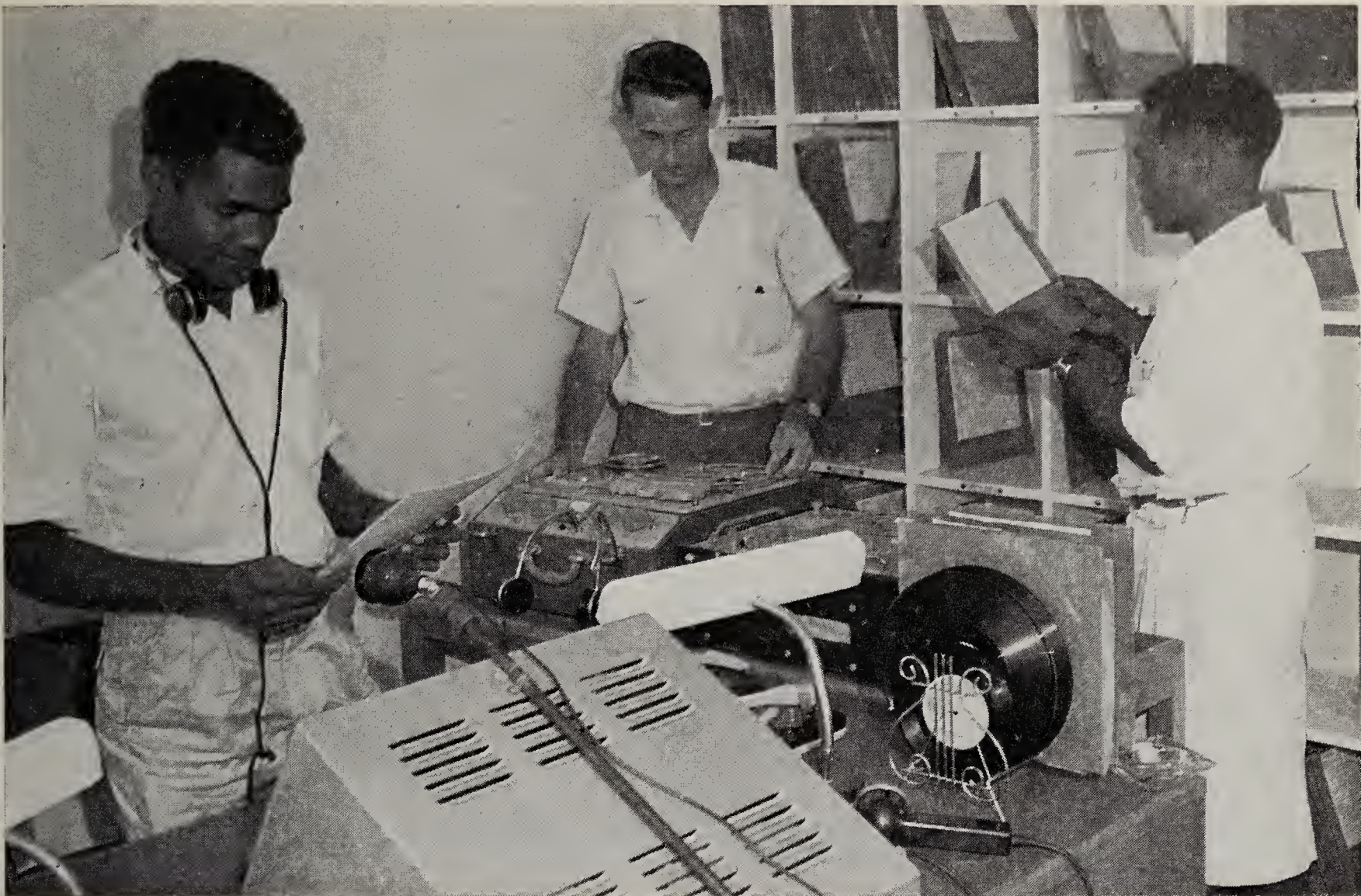
Particular person call fees are also payable.

The trunk line telephone network of New Guinea is linked with that of Papua. The total number of trunk line calls originating within the Territory of New Guinea and handled via the Territory's internal telephone network during the year was 248,425. The comparative figure for the Territory of Papua was 129,678.

Trunk line service is available at Bulolo, Goroka, Kavieng, Lae, Lorengau, Madang, Mount Hagen, Rabaul, Sohano, Wau, Wewak, Toleap, Kainantu and Kundiawa.

Continuous telephone service is available at Goroka, Kavieng, Kokopo, Lae, Madang, Mount Hagen, Rabaul, Wau, Wewak, Bulolo, Boram and Toleap and services on a limited basis are available at Finschhafen, Kundiawa, Lorengau, Sohano, Vanimo, Namatanai and Kainantu.

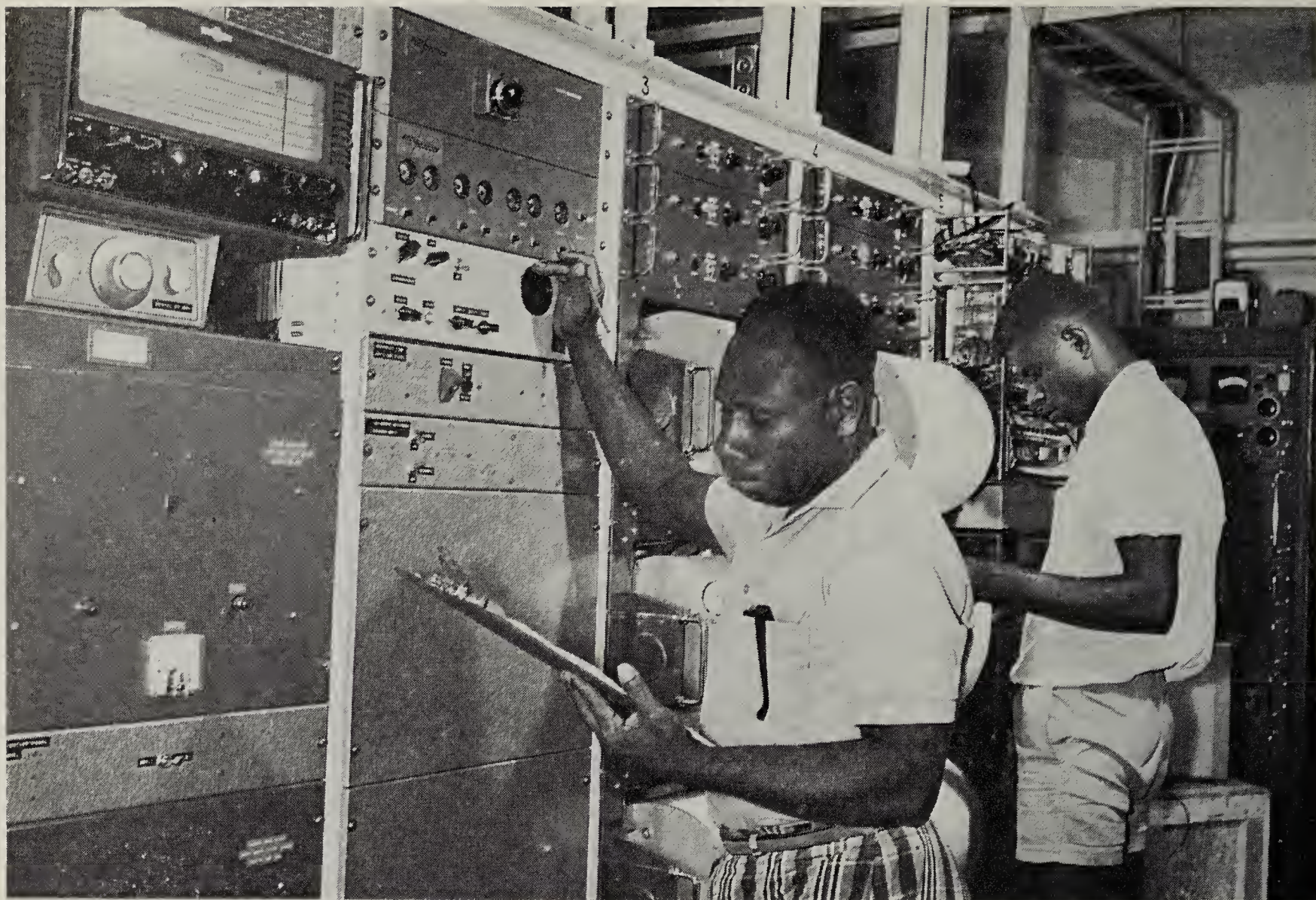
A phonogram service by which telegrams may be telephoned from subscribers telephone



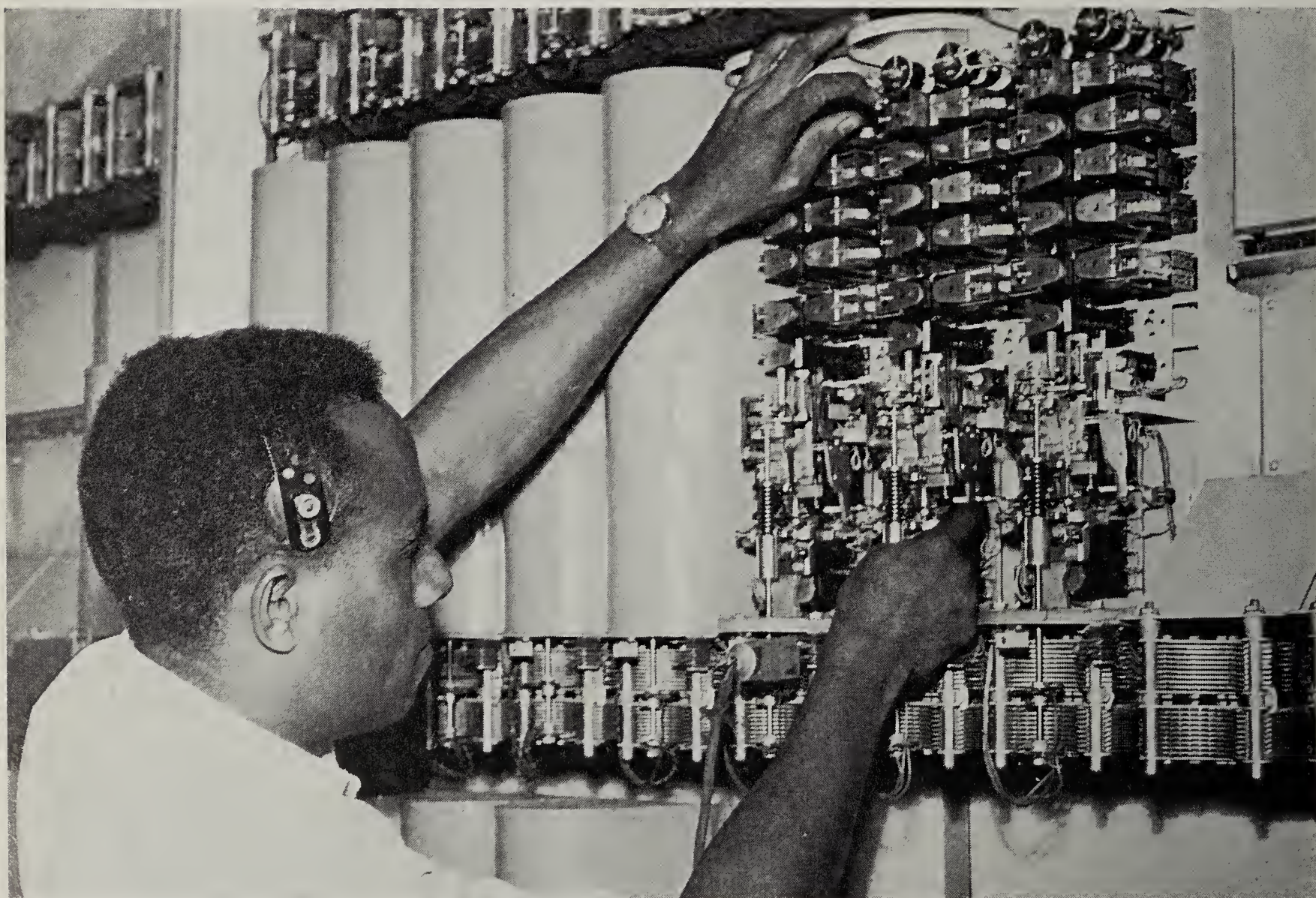
Radio Wewak.

Mr Sinake Gire Gire, Ministerial Member for Posts and Telegraphs, inspecting the radio installations on top of Mt Otto with the supervisor of the project.





Technician, Communications Centre, Port Moresby.



Telephone Exchange—Port Moresby.

service is available at Goroka, Kavieng, Lae, Madang, Mount Hagen, Rabaul, Wewak, Boram and Kokopo.

A new crossbar exchange with a capacity of 800 lines was put into service at Madang during 1967-68.

With the success of the Goroka VHF subscriber service an additional installation was made at Mount Hagen using similar equipment. The number of subscribers on this system at 30 June 1968 were eleven at Goroka and fourteen at Mount Hagen.

A base station was established at Madang but at present only one subscriber is connected. It is anticipated a proposed sales campaign will greatly increase the number of subscribers.

A 200 line magneto telephone exchange is being installed at Kieta and it is anticipated this will be put into service late in 1968.

A 60 line magneto exchange is being installed at Mendi and it is anticipated this will be put into service late in the calendar year 1968 also.

The total number of telephones in use in New Guinea increased from 6,055 to 6,880. The comparative figures for Papua were 6,849 to 8,006.

Telegraph Services

For radio telegraph purposes the Territory of Papua and New Guinea is divided into zones with zone centres at Goroka, Kavieng, Rabaul, Mount Hagen, Madang, Lae, Lorengau, Sohano and Wewak in the Territory of New Guinea and Samarai, Popondetta, Port Moresby, Kerema and Daru in the Territory of Papua.

The Administration owns and operates all internal telegraph services. All external services are owned and operated by the Overseas Telecommunications Commission (Australia). The radio circuits for external telegraph circuits operated by the Commission in the Territory of New Guinea are located at Lae and Rabaul and at Port Moresby in the Territory of Papua.

The manual telegraph circuits operating out at Goroka, Mount Hagen and Madang to Lae were converted to machine telegraphy during 1967-68.

The total number of telegraph messages originating in the Territory of New Guinea for the year was 403,296. The total for Papua was 217,700.

A telex exchange was established in Lae during 1967 and subscribers have access to

Australian and overseas telex services via the Overseas Telecommunications Commission (Australia) from Lae.

It is proposed to provide a telex service between Port Moresby and Lae during 1968-69.

Details of services provided are shown in Appendix XV, Tables 3 and 4.

Planned Development

The Department of Posts and Telegraphs is continuing to plan to meet the expanding needs of the Territory. Continuing action is being taken on the development of a national trunk line network and the expansion of local telephone services. Ultra high frequency (UHF), very high frequency (VHF) and independent side band (ISB) radio telephone circuits are planned to link the main centres in a staged programme.

The highest priority has been allocated to a relay system between Port Moresby, Lae and Madang to give access to Seacom under-sea cable which connects Madang with south East Asia and Australia.

It is proposed to establish VHF subscriber services at Kundiawa, Lae, Port Moresby, Gazelle Peninsula and to install additional units at Mount Hagen and Goroka.

The capacities of Port Moresby, Konedobu, Lae and Rabaul exchanges will be increased during 1968-69 to allow the connection of an additional 400 subscribers at each exchange.

The junction capacity between Port Moresby and Sogeri will be increased.

Machine telegraph circuits will be provided between Samarai and Alotau and Kieta and Rabaul.

Planning is now being undertaken for the introduction of a Tress system for the handling of telegraph traffic.

Radio Broadcasting Services

Medium and short wave programmes are broadcast to Papua from the Australian Broadcasting Commission stations 9PA, VLK3, VLT4 and VLT9 at Port Moresby and to New Guinea by the Commission's station 9RB at Rabaul.

Administration broadcasting stations have been established using a power of 10kW at Wewak (VL9CD) and Rabaul (VL9BR) in the Territory of New Guinea. Other stations, using a power of 250 watts, are operating in New Guinea at Goroka (VL9CG), Kieta (VL9BA) and Mount Hagen (VL9CH). In the Territory of Papua Daru (VL8BD) operates using a

power of 10kW while Samarai (VL8AS) and Kerema (VL8BK) operate using a power of 250 watts. All Administration broadcasting stations operate in the shortwave band.

The licensing of radio receiver sets is not required.

Training

The residential training college conducted by the Department of Posts and Telegraphs at Port Moresby provides in-service training for a variety of careers in the postal and telecommunications services. Trainees (at present indigenous only) are trained to a level which qualifies them for entry to the Second and Third Divisions of the Public Service.

Indigenous staff are trained to international standards in the fields of telecommunications and postal services.

Radio and Telephone Technicians. The minimum educational qualification for admission to the course for Radio and Telephone Technicians is Form III with passes in English, mathematics and science, but Form IV is preferred. The course takes five years, the first two being spent full time at the college with field training occupying a major part of the other years. At 30 June 1968, eighteen trainees from New Guinea were in training. Of these, three are due to graduate at the end of 1968, six at the end of 1971 and nine at the end of 1972.

Communications Trainees. This category includes Telephonists, Radio Telephone Operators and Communications Officers. The minimum entry qualification is Form III with passes in English and mathematics. The length of training varies from six months to two years, the time being spent partly at the college and partly in the field.

At 30 June 1968, twelve New Guineans were training to be Radio Telephone Operators. During the year two New Guineans were appointed as Telephonists.

Postal Trainees. Special training courses were continued for persons wishing to attempt the qualifying examination for appointment as Postal Assistants and Postal Officers. The length of training, including field training, varies from one to three years depending upon individual progress. In addition, on the job training, plus special advanced courses, continues to be given to equip Postal Assistants for advancement and promotion as Postmasters.

During the year ended 30 June 1968 twenty-one New Guineans were appointed as Postal

Officers. One New Guinean was appointed as Postmaster. At the end of the year thirteen New Guineans were undergoing field training throughout the combined Territories.

Linemen. At 30 June 1968 three New Guineans were undergoing a lineman-in-training course. The trainees are of Form III or equivalent standard and are due to complete the course in June 1970.

During 1967-68 six New Guineans qualified as Linemen. At 30 June appointment formalities for these persons had reached an advanced stage.

Specialist Training. During the year three New Guineans were in Australia for specialist training in their respective fields. One continued the two-year course for the first class Commercial Operators Certificate of Proficiency and the other a two-year course as a Traffic Officer.

One New Guinean, who had been in Australia since February 1966, satisfactorily completed the Postal Inspector's course in February 1968.

Suitable staff will continue to be considered for appropriate specialist training in Australia in the future.

Roads

Except for coastal shipping and a few inland waterways, road transport provides the only alternative to air transport. Substantial sums of money for roads and other basic services necessary for economic advancement have been provided this year, and will continue to be provided. Terrain and climate, however, make the construction and maintenance of roads extraordinarily difficult.

The construction and maintenance of major roads and bridges are carried out by the Commonwealth Department of Works and the Territory Department of Public Works, and also under contracts let by these departments to private enterprise and local government councils.

Most roads are of improved earth construction with gravel, etc., in the weaker sections. Bituminous surfacing is used in the main towns while in the coastal regions some roads have been well constructed with crushed coral. In many areas the indigenous people co-operate with the Administration in the construction of roads.

Major projects completed during the year were the Goroka to Kainantu road in the

Highlands network and the Popondetta to Kokoda road Stage 1 in the Northern District. Projects proceeding were the Gusap to Dumpu road, Wewak to Maprik road, Buin to Boku road, Kieta to Toimanapu road, Mount Hagen to Ialabu road and the Popondetta to Kokoda Stage 2.

Important bridges completed were the Kumusi River Bridge (Popondetta to Kokoda road) and the Raihu River Bridge. The Loni River Bridge, Manus District was almost complete and construction continued on the North Coast Road Bridges, Minj, Banz Bridges and the Vanapa River Bridge. In addition there were numerous other bridges completed or proceeding, as part of road contracts.

Expenditure on road and bridge construction and maintenance over the last five years was as follows:

			\$
1963-64	..	..	2,837,070
1964-65	..	..	4,586,302
1965-66	..	..	6,589,297
1966-67	..	..	9,477,626
1967-68	..	..	4,956,279

Particulars of mileage of vehicular roads by district are given in Table 15 of Appendix XV.

Road Transport and Railway Services

With the extension and improvement of the road system, road transport services continue to increase. The principal all-weather roads begin at the main ports, and road transport services now carry a significant volume of inward and outward traffic in adjacent areas.

Improvements to roads in the Highlands and other areas referred to above will allow the transportation of heavier loads over longer distances.

Licences issued during the calendar year for the Territory of Papua and New Guinea were:

		31 December	
Type		1966	1967
Motor vehicle—			
Indigenous	..	7,757	9,944
Non-indigenous	..	17,365	20,541
Motor cycle—			
Indigenous	..	211	1,058
Non-indigenous	..	453	2,205

Details of motor vehicle registrations are set out in Appendix XV Table 17.

There are no railways in the Territory, and there are no plans for their introduction.

Air Transport Services

Civil aviation in the Territory is administered by the Commonwealth Department of Civil Aviation and operated in accordance with the standards and recommended practices of the Chicago Convention and the International Civil Aviation Organisation.

Operating Conditions. Civil aviation in New Guinea faces hazards not normally encountered in everyday flying in other parts of the world. Operations are conducted in exceptional circumstances because of high mountains and heavy clouds, the latter building up to heights of 40,000 to 50,000 feet. Because of the lack of suitable level sites it has been necessary in many instances to construct airstrips without regard to prevailing winds and surface slopes. Such strips are normally made from the natural surface and many are affected by even light rainfall.

These difficult conditions are offset in some measure by the requirement that a pilot must obtain a good first-hand knowledge of the route before acting as pilot-in-command, by the aptitude of Territory pilots in assessing weather conditions, particularly in the Highlands, and by special aids that have been developed on the spot. A comprehensive radio network between aerodromes and air traffic control centres ensures that reports on weather conditions, rainfall and airstrip surface conditions are available to pilots. Some air services operate in competition with surface transport, but in many cases they provide the only means of transport to otherwise inaccessible inland centres. Air services are a most important factor in the maintenance and development of such areas.

To ensure the safe, orderly and expeditious flow of air traffic in the Territory, the Commonwealth Department of Civil Aviation maintains air traffic control centres at Lae and Madang, and airport control units at Wewak, Goroka and Mount Hagen. These establishments provide aeronautical and traffic information and an operational control service to aircraft in flight. Positive control is also exercised over aircraft in the control zones at these locations. Search and rescue facilities comprising inflatable dinghies, where applicable, and storepedoes which contain survival and medical equipment are maintained at Lae, Madang, Wewak, Goroka, Mount Hagen and Rabaul. Aerial search action is co-ordinated by air traffic control, and assistance in this regard is provided to other government agencies on request.

The airspace over New Guinea is divided into a number of Flight Information Zones (FIZ). Within each zone a major civil aviation centre is responsible for the provision of aeronautical communications. All major centres are joined by fixed service communication channels to permit rapid liaison between themselves and Port Moresby. The system functions as a protective umbrella over the whole of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, under which the relative positions of all aircraft are recorded and the necessary flight planning information relating to weather, state of aerodromes and navigational facilities, is immediately available.

Capacity and Routes. Scheduled flights provide a network of air transport throughout the Territory although much of the traffic is still carried on charter services. Regular air services are maintained with neighbouring territories and with Australia.

International air operations are permitted only after an agreement has been negotiated between the government of the nation concerned and the Administering Authority.

Lists of aerodromes in the Territory, the routes operated, the frequency of services and other aviation information (including external services) are given in Appendix XV. Throughout the Territory twenty-one new aerodromes were authorised; during the year two were closed.

Seventeen private organisations, twelve of which are located in the Trust Territory, provide charter and contract aerial services throughout Papua and New Guinea.

Aircraft. The types of aircraft used on internal and external services are listed in Appendix XV, Table 8.

Fares and Freight Charges. Tariffs for the carriage of passengers and cargo are set out in operators' published timetables and in various airline guides.

Owners. None of the organisations conducting services in the Territory are owned by the Administration. There were thirty-five registered aircraft owners and 142 aircraft in the Territory at 30 June 1968 registered in Papua and New Guinea.

Subsidies. Operators are indirectly subsidised by the provision of aerodromes and other facilities at charges which recover only a portion of the expenditure necessary for their provision and maintenance.

Investments. Commonwealth Department of Civil Aviation investment in fixed assets at 30 June 1968 was:

			\$
Airways facilities	..	..	1,525,871
Buildings	..	..	3,442,118
Runways, taxiways and other facilities	..	..	1,686,376
Total	..	..	6,654,364

During 1967-68 capital expenditure by the Department of Civil Aviation was \$596,029, and maintenance expenditure was \$1,090,414. Expenditure by the Administration on aerodromes in the period 1963-64 to 1967-68 was:

	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Capital Expenditure	43,438	113,260	8,396	35,903	99,770
Maintenance Expenditure	115,076	150,040	165,384	184,944	169,508
	158,514	263,300	176,780	220,847	269,278

Capital investment by airlines, mainly of Australian origin, is substantial, as indicated by the following information on both fixed and current assets, relating to the Territory of Papua and New Guinea:

- (i) Commonwealth investment through the Australian National Airlines Commission (Trans-Australian Airlines)—\$5,279,000
- (ii) Estimated private investment—\$3,244,000.

Estimates of investments by these Airlines in fixed assets in the Trust Territory at 30 June 1968 were \$4,530,000 and \$2,242,000.

Meteorological Services

The Commonwealth Bureau of Meteorology is responsible under the *Meteorology Act* 1955 for the provision of meteorological services in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea. These services are available through the Bureau's meteorological offices established at Port Moresby, Lae, Madang, Rabaul and Momote.

Regional weather forecasts are broadcast daily from the Australian Broadcasting Commission Station 9PA Port Moresby and special services to shipping are available through VIG Port Moresby, VJZ Rabaul, VIV Madang, VJW Wewak, VJY Kavieng, VIJ Samarai and VJV Lombrum. The Department of Civil Aviation, the Overseas Telecommunications Commission and the radio services of the Administration receive basic meteorological

data for the Bureau of Meteorology, and broadcasts its forecasts.

The following table illustrates the weather reporting network in Papua and New Guinea:

Category	Number of reports daily	Number of stations
Synoptic and Climatological ..	1	1
	2	12
	4	45
	5	3
	6	1
Rainfall*	8	4
	..	354

* Rainfall stations furnishing a return once a month
Stations reading daily rainfall:
(i) Rabaul Collecting Centre (New Island, New Britain, Bougainville and smaller islands in vicinity) .. 30
(ii) Madang Collecting Centre (Madang and Sepik Districts) .. 59
(iii) Lae Collecting Centre (Manus District, all Highlands Districts and Morobe District) .. 193
(iv) Port Moresby Collecting Centre (all Papua) .. 72
354

Forecasts for both territories were issued during the year as follows:

Aviation	51,368
Other	7,348

Further information on climatic conditions is to be found at Appendix XXIV.

Shipping Services

Regular passenger and cargo services were maintained between the Territory and Australia by ships of the China Navigation Company which call at Port Moresby and Samarai; Burns Philp Line which call at Port Moresby, Samarai, Lae, Madang, Alexishafen, Wewak, Manus Island, Kavieng, Rabaul and ports in Bougainville. Ships of the Karlander (N.G.) Line provided a service with sailings approximately weekly from Australia calling at Port Moresby and Samarai occasionally, Rabaul, Lae, Madang, Wewak and Kieta for general cargo.

The China Navigation Company also runs regular services connecting Australia with Territory ports and the Far East, and another connecting Territory ports with the Far East and New Caledonia and the New Hebrides, where connections to North America can be

made with the Pacific Islands Transport Line.

Vessels of the Austasia Line maintain monthly passenger and cargo service between Australia and Malaysia, calling at Port Moresby on both the north- and south-bound passages.

Ships of the Australia-West Pacific Line call at Port Moresby, Rabaul, Madang and Lae on voyages between Australia and the East. This line also operates a regular service between Australia and the Territory calling at Port Moresby, Lae, Rabaul and Madang.

Amplex New Guinea Line operates a three-weekly cargo service between Australia, Lae, Rabaul and Fulleborn.

Vessels of the Stoomvaart-Maatschappij Nederland and the Koninklijke Rotterdamsche Lloyd, which operate a regular service known as Nedlloyd Lines from European and United Kingdom ports, call at Rabaul, Madang, Lae, Alexishafen and Wewak. Vessels of the Bank Line operate a monthly service from European and United Kingdom ports to Port Moresby, Samarai, Lae, Madang, Wewak, Kavieng and Rabaul.

Three cargo services are operated by Japanese shipping lines. The Mitsui-O.S.K. Line operates a monthly service offering two schedules. One comes to main Territory ports from Japan and Hong Kong on the way to New Zealand. The other calls at Rabaul, Madang and Lae, with Kavieng, Wewak and Alexishafen as optional ports, before returning to Japan. The K.K.K. Line operates a monthly service from Japan to Port Moresby, Lae—Wewak and Madang being optional ports—and northern Australia. Ships of the N.Y.K. Line call monthly at Wewak, Lae, Madang, Rabaul, Port Moresby and then Sydney and Melbourne in Australia.

Oil products are transported to the Territory by tankers of the Shell Company Limited and Mobil Oil Australia Pty Ltd. A coastal tanker, operated by Mobil Oil Australia Pty Ltd services small bulk oil installations at Wewak, and Kavieng from Lae, Madang and Rabaul, and a local coastal tanker based on Rabaul is now also operated by the Shell Company Limited.

The Ocean Gas Line operates an irregular service conveying liquid petroleum gas from Australia to Lae and Rabaul via Port Moresby.

Coastal services are maintained by small vessels operated by private owners, including missions and co-operatives. These vessels are employed mainly in carrying cargoes between the main ports and in servicing plantations, but some passengers are also carried.

There are no restrictions on the grounds of nationality in regard to the use, ownership and operation of transport services. The only formalities in respect of the movement of passengers and goods are those which normally apply under the provisions of customs, immigration and quarantine ordinances.

Particulars of vessels which entered and cleared Territory ports, and tonnage of cargo handled during the year are given in Appendix XV, Tables 11 to 15.

Inland Waterways

The use of inland waterways for transport is little developed; this form of transport is provided mainly by indigenes except in the case of coastal vessels proceeding up rivers to riverine stations in the course of their normal coastal voyages. Administration district station vessels provide inland waterway services for administration purposes.

Ports and Facilities

The *Papua and New Guinea Harbours Board* is responsible for the operation and control of the ports of Port Moresby, Samarai, Rabaul, Lae, Madang and Kavieng.

Wharves and port facilities have been kept in good repair during the year.

Rabaul. The Harbours Board operates three wharves at Rabaul—two for overseas vessels and one for vessels in the coastal trade. The main wharf is 400 feet long. Minimum depth of water at the wharf is 29 feet. A second wharf, which is a converted war-time wreck, is 300 feet long and has a minimum depth of water alongside of 34 feet. A contract has been let for the construction of a third overseas berth of 500 feet in length and work will be started during 1968-69. The coastal trade wharf is 204 feet long and has a minimum depth alongside of 10 feet.

There are ten privately owned wharves and jetties, one of which is suitable for overseas vessels. The remaining nine are used by coastal shipping and most can berth ships of up to 300 tons with draught to 12 feet 6 inches.

Engine repairs can be carried out for overseas ships, but the six local slipways and workshops are designed to deal only with coastal shipping. Five slipways cater for vessels up to 90 feet in length, and one can handle vessels of length up to 150 feet and 110 tons net weight.

A new shipbuilding company, owned jointly by Toboi Shipbuilding Company and Japanese interests, has recently been established with the object of constructing steel vessels.

Madang. The old main wharf is approximately 300 feet long with a depth alongside of 27 feet at low water. There are also two wharves for coastal shipping, one 80 feet long with a depth alongside at low water of 21 feet and the other 98 feet long with depth alongside at low water varying from 3 feet to 12 feet. A new wharf 450 feet long with a depth alongside of 32 feet at low tide was opened during the year and is now in full operation.

There are three main workshops and three slipways capable of accommodating vessels of up to 140 feet, 100 feet and 80 feet respectively.

Lae. The wharf is 800 feet long with a depth alongside at low water of 32 feet. An extension of 350 feet is planned, making a total berthage of 1,150 feet, with construction expected to commence in 1968-69. The approach from seaward is in very deep water and there is no good anchorage for large vessels in the vicinity of the wharf. There is no slipway, and repair facilities are available for coastal shipping only.

Kavieng. The wharf is 330 feet long, with a depth alongside of 37 feet at low water, but it cannot be used by vessels drawing more than 23 feet owing to the difficulties of navigating the approach channel. There is one small jetty for coastal craft. One small slipway is capable of taking vessels of length up to 65 feet and 6 feet 6 inches draught.

Wewak. Cargo is discharged and loaded by lighter at an anchorage. The approach from seawards presents no difficulty and a good anchorage may be found in five fathoms of water close to the boat channel. Ship repair facilities are available for very small craft only. Investigations are continuing for the siting and construction of a coastal shipping wharf.

Port Moresby. The main wharf is 700 feet long: minimum depth alongside is 23½ feet at low water but vessels of greater draught can berth without difficulty owing to its length and the rapid increase in the depth of the water off the end. Vessels of draught up to 15 or 18 feet (depending on the tide) and up to 400 feet long can usually berth inside the wharf if weather conditions are suitable, but silting has occurred. An extension of the wharf by 300 feet is planned to commence in 1968-69, which

will give a total wharf length of 1,000 feet when completed. The open storage area is being increased by reclamation and an increase in covered storage area is planned for 1968-69.

For the purpose of reclamation, the old passenger jetty for small craft was demolished, and a new one erected further away.

There are five privately-owned wharves with depths of water alongside varying up to 12 feet, suitable for coastal vessels not longer than 120 feet. There is also a mooring owned by Mobil New Guinea Limited which is used by ships discharging bulk petroleum to the Company's installation. This mooring is designed for a tanker 520 feet long but it can accommodate larger vessels: minimum depth of water is 47 feet.

The approach from seaward to the wharves and mooring is in deep water (not less than 47 feet). Good anchorage is also available in the port in depths varying from seven to eleven fathoms.

Ship repairs on a small scale can be carried out but the facilities are designed primarily for refitting and repairing small coastal vessels up to 300 tons.

Samarai. The length of the main wharf is 300 feet, with a depth at low water of 30 feet. There is also a government-owned wharf, designed for small coastal vessels, which is capable of berthing ships up to 120 feet long and draught of 12 feet.

The approach from seaward is in a depth of not less than five fathoms of water and good anchorage can be obtained in depths of five or more fathoms of water.

Repairs can only be carried out on engines and hulls of vessels not exceeding 90 tons.

Daru. The wharf can accommodate vessels up to 50 feet in length, depth at low water is 8 feet. Slipping facilities for vessels up to 56 feet in length are nearing completion and there is a hard for use by 800 ton coastal barges.

Approaches to the wharf are about 8 feet at low tide, and the wharf is subject to cross-tides.

Minor Ports. Lorengau, Kieta, Finschhafen and Sohano are smaller ports where ships load and discharge at anchorage. An overseas wharf of 208 feet in length (at Kieta) was completed during the year and is now in operation. Overseas vessels do not usually anchor at Sohano itself but at Soraken, a short distance away. No repair facilities exist at these ports even for very small craft.

Lighthouses. There are twenty-six lights to aid navigation in New Guinea waters. No new lights were established during the year.

There are 36 lights and 64 unlighted beacons in Papua. One new light on Cape Ward Hunt, and one unlighted beacon at Round Hill Entrance were established during the year.

CHAPTER 10

PUBLIC WORKS AND OTHER
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Administrative Organisation

Responsibility for capital works and maintenance of assets for the Administration is shared between the Department of Public Works and the Commonwealth Department of Works. The activities of these two construction authorities are closely co-ordinated, especially at the technical level. Such responsibility is fairly evenly allocated, with due regard to location, day labour and contract potential. The Commonwealth Department of Works is responsible for the execution of major works and the maintenance of roads, water supply and sewerage in and around the main towns of Port Moresby, Lae and Rabaul. The Department of Public Works is primarily concerned with the maintenance of assets in all areas and with the Administration Works Programme in all districts except as identified for Commonwealth Department of Works as above.

Expenditure

Expenditure on new works, capital purchases and maintenance during the past two years has been as follows:

Item	Year ended 30 June 1967 (a)	Year ended 30 June 1968 (b)
	\$	\$
New works	15,534,023	11,352,163
Capital purchases ..	3,234,324	4,055,007
Maintenance	5,893,051	6,855,622
Total	24,661,398	22,262,792

(a) Figures for 1966-67 do not include the Administrative 'on cost' of the Commonwealth Department of Works totalling \$806,472, but do include salaries and allowances of the Public Works Department totalling \$1,428,538.

(b) Figures for 1967-68 do not include the Administrative 'on cost' of the Commonwealth Department of Works totalling \$1,090,979, but do include salaries and allowances of the Public Works Department totalling \$1,460,095.

Major items of expenditure on new works, capital purchases and maintenance were:

Item	Year ended 30 June 1967	Year ended 30 June 1968
New works—		
Accommodation ..	2,392,724	2,262,996
Offices ..	13,803	2,348
Hospitals and ancillary buildings ..	600,965	899,711
Schools and ancillary buildings ..	1,347,315	767,638
Other buildings ..	638,944	1,194,725
Roads and bridges ..	4,397,409	3,343,120
Wharves and beacons ..	517,265	89,194
Aerodromes ..	35,903	109,641
Power houses and electrical reticulation ..	326,130	279,347
Special area development ..	10,316	366,760
Water supply ..	199,970	109,141
Sewerage and sanitation ..	100,408	153,589
Reclamation of land ..	18,372	11,017
Surveys and investigations ..	1,179,581	946,724
Grants in aid to missions for hospitals, etc. ..	12,366	..
Minor new works ..	643,516	781,279
Contingencies ..	98,795	44,801
Capital purchases—		
Domestic and other furniture and fittings ..	506,769	743,624
Hospital and medical equipment ..	32,917	51,784
Purchase and lease of land ..	635,753	747,586
Motor and water transport ..	674,301	559,066
Agricultural machinery ..	71,233	99,903
General plant and machinery ..	856,881	884,554
Purchase of buildings ..	79,860	166,530
Livestock ..	12,982	164,605
Timber rights ..	142,385	637,355
Maintenance—		
Buildings ..	960,653	937,420
Water supply ..	133,156	156,848
Electricity supply ..	624,847	569,950
Roads and bridges ..	3,078,833	3,970,473
Wharves and beacons ..	48,536	53,506
Aerodromes ..	184,944	169,507
Plant machinery and equipment ..	591,106	726,311
Hospital engineering ..	91,766	82,355
Vessels ..	78,106	58,762
Refrigeration ..	71,531	107,455
Furniture and office equipment ..	26,846	19,030

Planned Expenditure 1968-69

\$

Public Works projects planned for 1968-69 include:

Accommodation ..	5,300,000
Offices ..	380,000
Hospitals and ancillary buildings ..	950,000
Schools and ancillary buildings ..	2,500,000
Other buildings ..	2,120,000
Roads and bridges ..	6,593,000
Wharves and beacons ..	197,000
Aerodromes ..	490,000
Power houses ..	364,800
Water supply ..	700,000
Sewerage and sanitation ..	380,000
Special projects ..	297,465
Rural development work ..	502,535
Surveys investigations, and consultant services ..	1,500,000

Local Government Engineering

Consultant and advisory services were extended during the year to councils and the extent of council participation in government works and council works was further developed.

The following summarises the activity for the year:

(i) Water projects, design and survey	177
(ii) Bridges and ferries, design and survey ..	22
(iii) Roads, design and survey ..	7
(iv) Contracts for maintenance of roads ..	7
(v) Contracts for maintenance of aerodromes ..	6
(vi) Water projects, construction ..	Nil
(vii) Bridges and ferries, construction	17
(viii) Roads, construction ..	6
(ix) Aerodromes, construction ..	Nil
(x) Requests for other engineering advice ..	19

Approval was received at the end of the financial year for the formation of a Local Government Branch within the Department of Public Works. The establishment provides for three civil engineers, two architects and a senior mechanical supervisor and three civil construction supervisors supported by indigenous technical assistants. Emphasis is to be placed on the setting up of this Branch in the first half of 1968-69. The establishment now authorised will assist materially in meeting the increasing need of these encouraging developments.

Works Activity

In town areas construction must in general conform to modern practices and building regulations. In areas where it is not yet possible to carry out permanent public works, many structures are built by the people themselves or in co-operation with local government councils, and with the encouragement and guidance of District Administration officers. However, this is a diminishing rather than expanding activity, but still remains a contributing factor in development and in economy. Councils under guidance will assume a considerable amount of this work as time goes on and standards of workmanship etc. will improve with the influx and influence of trained artisans.

Throughout the Territory a total of 440 residences were completed for local officers and 130 for overseas officers, with 314 under construction for local officers and 106 for overseas.

Work was completed on the Base Hospital at Goroka and also for improvements to thirteen District Hospitals.

High Schools were completed at Boroko, Kila Kila (stage 5), Kwikila (stage 5), Badihagwa (stage 1), Alotau (stage 2), Tusbab, Nodup, Hutjena (stage 1), and Lorengau (stage 5). Work proceeded on High Schools

at Daru (stage 4), Badihagwa (stage 2), Kwikila (stage 6), Alotau (stage 3), Popondetta (stage 3) and Mendi (stage 1).

Under the Education Programme the following number of projects were completed:

33 Public Works Department Day Labour	{ embracing double classrooms, overseas residences and indigenous married quarters, dormitories and ancillary buildings.
10 Public Works Department Contract	
57 Education	

Important other buildings completed were the Police Station, Boroko; Central Store, Badili; Public Works Department Depot, Wewak; Public Works Department Depot, Kieta; V.H.F. Station, Tomavatur; and the Administrative College, Waigani.

Other important buildings under construction were the Forest Station, Bulolo; Agricultural College, Vudal; Radio Station, Kieta; and The University, Waigani.

The wharf was completed at Kieta and work proceeded on the cargo shed. Work was commenced and continued on reclamation port facilities at Port Moresby.

Additional information on roads is given in Chapter 9 of Section 4 of Part VI of this Report.

PART VII. SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

CHAPTER 1

GENERAL SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Social and Religious Background and Customs of the Indigenous Inhabitants

Information concerning the social and religious background and customs of the indigenous inhabitants is given in Part I of this Report.

Non-governmental Organisations

Organisations in addition to the various missionary societies which engage in work of a social nature include the Red Cross Society, the Boy Scouts and Girl Guide Associations, the Country Women's Association, the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations, the Apex, Lions and Rotary Clubs, the Junior Chamber of Commerce, ex-service-men's organisations and various local social organisations including indigenous welfare

societies, women's clubs, youth clubs and sporting clubs. Some of these organisations receive support from the Administration in the form of annual grants-in-aid and *ad hoc* grants.

A youth work organiser attached to the Department of District Administration co-ordinates youth work activities.

Local social activities have been stimulated by the activities of welfare centres staffed by thirty-one welfare officers, nine of whom are indigenous, thirteen indigenous trainee welfare officers, and sixteen indigenous welfare assistants to various district centres. As well as receiving active encouragement from the Administration, local social organisations are often supported by local government councils. Women's clubs, the promotion of which is described in Chapter 3 of this Part, are particularly well established and there are now 362 of them in the Trust Territory and 387 in Papua.

The work of the missions and of the various societies listed above is referred to in appropriate sections of this Report.

The popularity of sporting activities continues to increase and persons of all races in the Territory are competing together to an increasing extent. Soccer, rugby, baseball and basketball are the most popular games and strong associations have been formed in most of the main centres. Inter-Territory matches are an annual event and participation in the South Pacific Games which were held in Fiji in 1963 and Noumea, New Caledonia, in 1966, has made competition much keener. This is further reinforced by preparations now under way to hold the 1969 Games in Port Moresby. Interest in track and field events is wide-spread and has led to improvements in training facilities and programmes.

Sports Development Boards have been established in all but three districts, i.e. Chimbu and West New Britain in the Trust Territory and Milne Bay in Papua. They receive annual grants-in-aid from the Administration, which also makes funds available for basic engineering works needed to develop sports areas.

The Administration continues to support voluntary effort by the provision of funds and equipment and by training programmes. Centres established for community education courses are used by a wide variety of organisations and societies, and recreation centres at most localities provide a meeting place for a number of groups such as sports bodies, women's clubs and youth groups.

Training in youth and sporting activities is given by major voluntary agencies such as the YMCA and YWCA and courses have been held by the Youth Work Organiser at Teacher Training Colleges and the Police Training College (Port Moresby). Local government councils have sponsored trainees for courses in the development and control of sports and these young men are forming teams and establishing playing fields throughout the council areas.

CHAPTER 2

HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

General

All elements of the population are secure in the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms with no discrimination on grounds of race, sex, language or religion. It

is still considered necessary, however, to retain certain legislative provisions in order to protect the interests of the indigenous people in such matters as land acquisition and employment.

Freedom of thought and conscience and the free exercise of religious worship are enjoyed by all inhabitants.

The Declaration of Human Rights is expounded and explained in schools. As English is taught and used in the schools, the Declaration has not been translated into the numerous local languages, but for the benefit of those among the adult population who have not been to school, it has been translated into Melanesian Pidgin.

The *Discriminatory Practices Ordinance* 1963 requires the holder of any licence, permit or other authority which authorises him to buy, sell or deal or trade in goods—including the holder of a license issued under the Liquor (Licensing) Ordinance and the Restaurants (Licensing) Ordinance—not to carry out, or permit to be carried out, any discriminatory practice in connection with or incidental to the business the subject of the licence. It also provides that no person shall on licensed premises act or incite another to act in an offensive or provocative manner towards a person of a different race or colour.

The *Games (Card Playing) Ordinance* 1965 came into effect during the year under review. The Ordinance bans the importation, manufacture and use of playing cards in the territory except under special conditions.

No important judicial decisions concerning human rights were made during the year.

Slavery

Slavery is expressly prohibited under the *Papua and New Guinea Act* 1949-1966 and there are no institutions or practices analogous to slavery, or resembling slavery in some of their effects, in the Territory. Forced labour is prohibited under the *Papua and New Guinea Act* except in special circumstances defined by the International Labour Organisation Convention concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour.

Right of Petition

The right of petition is known to the inhabitants of the Territory and for many years the indigenous people have presented petitions and appeals to officers on patrol, to district commissioners and on occasions to the

Administrator, when on tour. The right of petition to the United Nations has been exercised.

Restrictions

Subject to non-interference with the rights of other citizens there are no restrictions on rights of assembly or the activity of any group or association. Indigenous inhabitants can move with complete freedom throughout the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

The secrecy of correspondence is guaranteed under Posts and Telegraphs legislation and the criminal law.

Freedom of the Press

All people in the Territory possess the right of free expression of opinion. Printing presses must be registered and printers and publishers must make, and register with the Registrar-General, affidavits giving the correct title of any newspaper, description of the building in which it is to be printed, and the names and addresses of the proprietor, printer and publisher. They must also enter into recognisances with sureties as security for the payment of any penalty incurred by reason of anything published in the paper, or of any damages for libel. There is no censorship, and subject only to the law relating to sedition and libel, the Administration does not exercise any control over the subject-matter of what is published in the press.

Two newspapers, circulated mainly in the Territory of New Guinea, are printed in Port Moresby. The *New Guinea Times Courier*, with a circulation of some 3,310 copies, is published in English twice weekly. *Nu-Gini Toktok* with a circulation of 4,500 is in Pidgin. It is an independent newspaper published for the indigenous people. The *South Pacific Post*, published three times weekly in Port Moresby, is in English and has a circulation of some 6,994 copies.

Within the Territory there are many subscribers to overseas publications, including daily newspapers from Australia.

A number of news-sheets of particular interest to the indigenous inhabitants are published by the Administration and other organisations. There has been a further increase in the number of these minor publications. Current publications include:

Our News, published at Port Moresby in English by the Department of Information and Extension Services, has a fortnightly circulation of some 14,000 in New Guinea.

The Pidgin version *Nius Bilong Yumi*, has a circulation of 6,000. Both versions are made available free of charge.

Hairim, published in Pidgin by the Missionary Association of Papua and New Guinea, has a bi-monthly circulation of 1,000, mainly in New Guinea. Some 3,500 copies of the English edition. *Onward* are distributed in New Guinea. A charge is made for the periodical.

The United Nations Newsletter, published in Pidgin and Police Motu by the United Nations Information Centre, has a weekly circulation of 500. Some 300 copies are distributed in New Guinea.

Catholic Action is published monthly by the Catholic Mission of Bougainville in English and Pidgin.

The Papua and New Guinea Journal of Education is published several times a year by the Department of Education. Circulation is 3,000 per issue. The 1967-68 issues have included articles on 'The Linguist and the Educator', 'Anthropology and Education', 'The Role of English in Papua and New Guinea' and 'The New Mathematics'.

The New Guinea Highlands Bulletin is published quarterly by the Highland Farmers and Settlers' Association, in English. It contains news and independent comment on Territory developments and information relating mainly to coffee and tea growing.

Numerous trained journalists work in the Territory including correspondents of Australian metropolitan newspapers and an international news agency. Overseas journalists are employed at Lae and Rabaul by the *New Guinea Times Courier*. Indigenous journalists are being trained by the Administration, the Australian Broadcasting Commission and the South Pacific Post. The training includes a period of work in Australia.

Indigenous Religions

The religious beliefs and practices of the indigenous people receive protection and consideration under the provisions of the law. Legislation is levelled only at those magico-religious practices which are repugnant to the principles of morality and humanity. This matter is dealt with more fully under Part I of this report.

Missionary Activities

No restrictions are imposed on missions or missionary authorities, other than such controls as it may be necessary for the Administering Authority to exercise for the maintenance of peace, order and good government. Further reference to missionary activities is made in the relevant sections of this Report.

The estimates of adherents of the various religious groups in the Territories is no longer collected in the form reported previously. Appendix XXV, Table 1, shows the population by religious denominations at the 1966 census.

The Administration assists missionary organisations through financial grants-in-aid and the grant of supplies and equipment for their work in the fields of education and health. Particulars are given in the relevant sections of this Report and in Appendix XXV.

Adoption of Children

Adoption of children in the Territory is regulated by the *Child Welfare Ordinance* 1961-1966. Under the provisions of this Ordinance, the adopting parent or parents assume the same rights and responsibilities as if the child had been born to the adopting parent or parents in lawful wedlock. The Ordinance applies uniformly to all races. The customary adoption practices of the indigenous people are still recognised by the Administration, although it is considered desirable for such adoptions to be formalised by the Supreme Court, and this is becoming increasingly common.

Children Born Out of Wedlock

The rights and status of indigenous persons born out of wedlock are determined by the customs of the community in which they live. To the knowledge of the Administering Authority no disabilities requiring legislative adjustment are placed on such persons in any community.

Non-indigenous persons born out of wedlock and not subsequently legitimated under the *Marriage Ordinance* 1963, which came into operation on 21 January 1965, are accorded the same civil rights and status as persons born in wedlock. In regard to private rights based on relationship, their position is distinguished, for instance, under the laws relating to devolution of property on intestacy.

Immigration

The control of immigration into the Territory is governed by the provisions of the *Migration Ordinance* 1963-1967.

All intending immigrants to the Territory of Papua and New Guinea are required to be in possession of a permit to enter the Territory or a passport which has been specifically endorsed for entry into the Territory in accordance with the provisions of the *Migration Ordinance* and Regulations. No non-indigenous person has a prescriptive right of entry into the Territory. Any person who enters the Territory without a valid entry permit is, pursuant to Section 6 of the Ordinance, a prohibited immigrant. Further categories of persons deemed to be prohibited immigrants are specified in Section 14 of the Ordinance.

The Administering Authority adheres in its immigration policy to the main principle of the maintenance of a homogeneous indigenous society. *Bona fide* visitors for holiday or business purposes who can satisfy normal immigration requirements of health and character and either possess a ticket to a destination beyond the Territory (or a return ticket), may be permitted to enter the Territory for a period appropriate to the purposes of their stay, but generally not exceeding three months in the first instance. This period may be extended upon application to the Administrator. Limited numbers of certain key professional and technical non-European workers required for essential Territory enterprises may be permitted to enter the Territory for a period not exceeding two years even though these workers may not come within normal immigration categories.

As a general rule no person may enter the Territory for permanent residence unless he is eligible in similar circumstances to enter Australia for permanent residence. Normal immigration requirements of health and character must be met. The applicants must also lodge a landing bond (\$140) with the Administration prior to entry and must have approved employment in which to engage, or show evidence of possessing sufficient funds with which to maintain themselves whilst in the Territory.

CHAPTER 3

STATUS OF WOMEN

General

The status of women in Papuan and New Guinean society varies according to social

groups, and a woman's influence in social matters is governed to some extent by such local circumstances as whether she lives after marriage in her husband's village or that of her own group. Where inheritance of property is based on matrilineal descent the status of women may be higher than in patrilineal society. Generally women own and may inherit various forms of property. Women are not deprived of any essential human rights.

The status of women is rather higher in Papua and New Guinea than first impressions sometimes indicate. In traditional society the roles of men and women were different and complementary, and neither might enter the preserve of the other. Politically women's activities did not have the same degree of publicity as those of the men and local leadership was nearly always confined to men. This was necessary in a society where warfare was an important function of leadership, but even then, the political system took women into account by means of discussions in the home and village, and their influence was not insignificant. With the elimination of warfare the traditional social system has remained, but is gradually being adapted to the new conditions. Women have the same responsibility to pay local government taxation as do men and the same rights as electors to local government councils, and they have often stood as candidates for election.

One Australian woman is an elected Councillor in a Council in the Trust Territory. There are at present no female councillors in Papua. Indigenous women have been councillors in the past in both Territories, although the number is not great. Women are included equally with men on the electoral roll for the House of Assembly.

Where women appear to have a harder life than men this is largely because they live in areas where peace has resulted in the virtual disappearance of the roles of fighting, protection and weapon-making, which formerly took up a great deal of the men's time, while there has been no corresponding diminution in women's work which is mainly directed towards the important tasks of food production and the care of the young children. With the spread of education this disparity is being reduced, partly by men taking up paid employment, and partly through the expansion of cash cropping and other new forms of economic activity. That men in many areas now do less work than women is not generally a sign of an inherently lower status of women, but of the fact that the institutions of a traditional

society take time to adapt themselves to sudden changes in surrounding conditions. The relative pace of advancement among women compared with men reflects the fact that it is the men who mainly go out to work and who in general have contact with more diverse and advanced indigenous and expatriate elements of the population.

Nevertheless, with the developments which are taking place in indigenous society various changes are appearing in the attitudes adopted by and towards women. Perhaps the most significant reflection of the changing status of indigenous women has been the extent of the interest shown in the establishment and successful operation of maternity hospitals, welfare clinics and women's clubs, and the increasing number of girls attending school and receiving vocational training. Not only are the clinics well attended but more and more women are showing a preference for having their children born in hospital, while indigenous assistants working with European staff are developing high standards of skill, hygiene and humanitarianism. Others are undertaking full training as nurses and teachers and in other occupations. Women are taking an increasingly responsible part in local and central government elections; some have sought office; and some have represented the Territory at overseas conferences.

The rapid growth of towns is resulting in an acceleration of this process of emancipation. New housing settlements have tended to develop self-reliance and to free the urban dweller from the time-consuming labours of house building and subsistence gardening. More time is spent in community groups such as women's clubs and welfare societies, and there has been a marked increase in the numbers participating in sport. Many hundreds of indigenous women now play basketball and softball and there is a growing number of multi-racial teams.

There has been a noticeable adoption of western habits of child care and dress. Employment as housekeepers, housemaids, seamstresses, and shop assistants, and in offices, schools and hospitals, has helped accelerate this trend. The educational opportunities for girls have helped produce a marked degree of self-confidence and changes in many social practices. More and more girls are thought to be including educational attainment among considerations when seeking marriage partners. The various organisations for the advancement of women have produced an awareness of the political powers of women,

and this has also been stimulated by attendance of women at a number of overseas conferences.

Marriage Customs

The Native Administration Regulations provide that every marriage between indigenous people which is in accordance with the custom prevailing in the tribe or group to which the parties to the marriage belong shall be a valid marriage. Many marriages are now, however, contracted in accordance with Christian rites. Marriage otherwise than in accordance with indigenous custom is regulated by the *Marriage Ordinance* 1963. Under the Ordinance the minimum age for marriage is 18 years for a male and 16 years for a female. A Judge or Magistrate may authorise the marriage of a male of 16 to 18 years or a female of 14 to 16 years to a particular person of marriageable age upon application if, in his discretion, the circumstances of the case are so exceptional or unusual as to justify the granting of the authorisation sought. The consent of both parties is required for the celebration of a marriage, and parental consent is required for the marriage of a person under the age of 21 years. Marriage between an indigenous and a non-indigenous person may not be celebrated without the written consent of a district officer.

In indigenous society there is considerable variation from group to group in marriage customs, including the minimum age for marriage. Marriage is generally considered to be a matter affecting the family or clan as much as the parties concerned and the individual wishes of the latter are therefore not the only determining factors. Marriages are usually arranged by the parents in consultation with the future bride and groom and other relatives, and political, social and economic considerations are all taken into account before a betrothal is arranged. There are also recognised means whereby an engagement can be broken should either party feel strongly against it.

The system sometimes called 'bride price' is general throughout most of the Territory. The custom should more properly be known as 'marriage gifts'. It usually involves an exchange of gifts between the relatives of the bride and groom. It is not a 'purchase' of the bride but a recognition of the marriage and of a new alliance between the kinship groups of the parties concerned. The custom operates so as to provide a measure of social control lending stability to the marriage. In some areas, particularly those in which local government

councils are operating, the people themselves have proposed the regulation and limitation of marriage gift transactions.

With economic, political, social and educational developments, and the spread of Christianity, emphasis is being shifted more and more towards individual choice in marriage, and in many areas young people refuse to consider any other factor. This sometimes leads to temporary instability as they often feel themselves at liberty to break off marriages by individual choice as readily as they contracted them, with little more reason than a minor domestic argument. This difficulty will be overcome, however, as people gain greater familiarity with the new conditions.

Generally speaking polyandry is not practised. Polygyny is widely practised but its incidence is decreasing. It forms an integral part of certain indigenous social systems which would be disrupted by its sudden prohibition. The only satisfactory method of reducing its incidence is by a gradual and fully integrated system of social change so that polygyny, as a preferred form of marriage, tends to disappear as the structure of society changes, and livelihood, prestige and power are no longer based on the old norms. Another factor which makes careful handling of this matter necessary is the need to safeguard the rights of women who have entered into polygynous marriages and of the children of such marriages.

Organisations for the Advancement of Women

The main agencies for promoting women's activities have been the Administration and such voluntary organisations as the Christian Missions, the Girl Guide Association and the Young Women's Christian Association. All conduct courses for the teaching of skills required in the home and in employment, at the same time encouraging acceptance of responsibility and development of leadership.

The Country Women's Association in Australia has continued to support the programme for the advancement of women in the Territory. In addition to liberal gifts of homecrafts training material and the 'adoption' of clubs, they provide a scholarship to enable a young woman to train at the Community Education Centre at Suva. Three scholarship holders have completed their training so far and a fourth began her studies in January 1968. The Territory branches of the Country Women's Association also take an active interest in sponsoring local groups.

A Central Adult Education Council is responsible for co-ordinating and developing all adult education activities in the Territory. Both voluntary and Administration agencies concerned with the advancement of women are represented on the Council. The cost of adult education activities is borne by the Administration, through its relevant departments, and by the voluntary organisations concerned.

Twenty-one welfare officers, of whom six are local officers, are stationed in the Trust Territory of New Guinea. In addition there are nine trainee welfare officers and six welfare assistants in the Trust Territory. All these trainees and assistants are local officers. These welfare officers and assistants foster women's groups, give particular attention to ways in which the whole family may be involved in a club's activities, organise leadership training courses, cooking and sewing classes and sporting activities, give special assistance to women in urban housing settlements, and visit female prisoners in corrective institutions. In addition they carry out normal case work and counselling services.

Welfare centres which are used for club meetings, instruction classes, infant and maternal welfare clinics, and recreation and other community activities, have been built at seventy-two centres in the Trust Territory and seventy-eight in Papua.

At 30 June 1968 there were 362 women's clubs distributed throughout the Trust Territory as follows:

Bougainville District	..	..	54
East New Britain District	..	..	7
West New Britain District	..	..	5
New Ireland District	..	..	46
Western Highlands District	..	..	36
Chimbu District	..	..	18
Eastern Highlands District	..	..	47
East Sepik District	..	..	16
West Sepik District	..	..	21
Madang District	..	..	15
Morobe District	..	..	77
Manus District	..	..	20

The aims of the clubs are to raise village living standards through instruction in hygiene, nutrition, cookery, sewing, home nursing and infant and maternal welfare; to provide leisure time activities through new and old crafts, sports and social activities; and to help women improve their way of life and provide them with a formal channel for the expression of opinions.

Formal courses are provided for social welfare assistants and club leaders from all parts

of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea at the training centre at Ahioma in Papua. All training courses deal with simple principles of group work, the functions of clubs, meeting procedure, work of office bearers, programme construction, programme content, cooking, sewing, child care, recreation and the use of such aids as flannelgraphs. Selected trainees also attend the Community Education Centre at Suva, Fiji, which is conducted by the South Pacific Commission in conjunction with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation.

The United Church Women of America have donated \$US20,000 to erect a Women's Training Centre at Kundiawa in the Chimbu District. Work on the project is well advanced and it is expected to be completed in 1968.

A programme of community education courses usually attended by married couples was started in January 1961, when the first course was conducted at Vunadadir. Since then simple training centres have been established in all districts and courses held at many places, including stations, council chambers, and villages. A total of 5,510 persons have attended 167 such courses.

The influence of local government councils in raising the status of women is most marked. Not only are councils encouraging the promotion of women's groups by grants of equipment and transport and the employment of welfare assistants, but they foster women's wider interests.

The broadcasting stations conducted by the Australian Broadcasting Commission and the Administration feature regular programmes for women in English, Police Motu and Melanesian Pidgin.

The monthly *Papua and New Guinea Villager* and the news-sheet *Our News* devote sections to women's interests. Pamphlets, posters and booklets prepared from time to time on particular matters, are distributed to clubs.

CHAPTER 4

LABOUR

Labour Legislation

The following legislation is administered by the Department of Labour: the *Native Employment Ordinance* 1958-1967, the *Transactions With Natives Ordinance* 1958-1963 (in part), the *Workers' Compensation Ordinance* 1958-1967, the *Industrial Safety, Health*

and Welfare Ordinance 1961, the *Apprenticeship Ordinance* 1967, the *Industrial Organisations Ordinance* 1962-1967, the *Industrial Relations Ordinance* 1962-1966, the *Employment Placement Service Ordinance* 1966, the *Weights and Measures Ordinance* 1951, the *Explosives Ordinance* 1953-1966, the *Inflammable Liquid Ordinance* 1953. Other labour legislation includes the *Marking of Weight on Heavy Packages Ordinance* 1951, the *Seamen (Unemployment Indemnity) Ordinance* 1951-1953, the *Minimum Age (Sea) Ordinance* 1957-1962, the *Mines and Works Regulation (New Guinea) Ordinance* 1935-1962, and legislation governing employment in the public service, the police force, corrective institutions and the fire brigade. Further information on conditions of employment in the public service, police force and corrective institutions is contained in the relevant chapters of this Report.

Policy Aims and Objectives

In the early post-war years, labour policy was based largely on the fact that most indigenous wage-earners were illiterate and were employed in unskilled or low-skilled occupations. In the earlier period, policy was directed to maintaining village life and the attachment of the Papuan and New Guinean to his land. In 1956 the aims of labour policy were summarised as follows:

(a) to advance the general policy for the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the Territory; the development of the Territory's resources; and the maintenance of good order and government; particularly through:

(i) control of the nature and rate of social change among the indigenous people;

(ii) education of the indigenous people;

(iii) promotion of an association between the non-indigenous and indigenous communities favourable to the people's own advancement and good relations between the races;

(iv) the association of both non-indigenous people and indigenous people in the development of the resources of the Territory in order to sustain a high standard of living and improve services;

(b) to protect the worker against unfair treatment, damage to his health, or deterioration in his traditional standards; and

(c) to ensure that the employer and worker honour their obligations.

Measures relating to apprenticeship, industrial safety, minimum age for employment, workers' compensation, and protection of workers entering into job contracts, have been introduced in the last decade. In recognition of the growing number of freely engaged labourers working away from village areas and capable to a large extent of protecting their own interests under the changed social conditions, a completely new Native Employment Ordinance was introduced in 1958 providing for improved working conditions, housing standards and increased minimum wages for indigenous workers. About the same time the growing awareness and interest of urban workers in negotiating their own terms and conditions of employment led to an expansion of the aims of labour policy to include the following principles:

(a) facilitation of the growth of industrial organisations and provision for their legal recognition;

(b) encouragement of good industrial relations;

(c) provision of an orderly method for the determination of wages and terms of employment;

(d) assistance in ensuring that the worker has stable employment and that industry has efficient labour;

(e) provision and encouragement of technical and vocational training directly related to the prospective market for labour; and

(f) protection and compensation in respect of all occupational hazards.

Legislation providing for the rights of association and industrial negotiation for all workers was introduced in 1962.

The Department of Labour is responsible for supervising the employment conditions of all indigenous and non-indigenous workers other than such categories of workers as those directly engaged in the public service, the police force, the fire brigade and enlisted personnel of the defence forces. It has the following principal functions:

(a) the control of the registration of employee and employer organisations and the provision of the necessary registry facilities;

(b) the development and encouragement of negotiations between employees and employers and their associations at the individual employer and industry level and the provision of conciliation facilities;

(c) the establishment of a system of consultation between the Administration and

representatives of employees and employers on labour legislation and other industrial matters;

(d) provision of an employment placement service, a vocational guidance service (together with the Department of Education) and a personnel management service to the employers, and assistance and advice on health, welfare and safety matters;

(e) the administration of legislation relating to employment in the Territory;

(f) research into such labour matters as employment requirements, patterns and levels of wages and conditions of service, and means of promoting industrial safety, health and welfare;

(g) the provision of advice on industrial and commercial training;

(h) labour inspection; and

(i) advice to workers on the formation of industrial organisations and on industrial relations matters.

At 30 June 1968 the following district staff (both indigenous and expatriate) were employed in the Territory of New Guinea:

Regional Labour Officers	..	3
Labour Inspectors	..	12
Employment Officers	..	11*
Other Indigenous staff	..	22
		—
Total:	..	48
		—

* All but two of the Employment Officers are Local Officers.

Labour Inspectors' regional workshops were held in Rabaul and Mount Hagen to provide further training in industrial relations and occupational safety.

Research and Planning. The Research and Planning Division is responsible for economic research and planning in relation to the labour market and the development of labour policy, for servicing the functional Divisions of the Department in their research requirements, and for undertaking surveys and special projects in the labour field.

Manpower Planning. In recognition of the decisive role of human resources in the development of the Territory, a Manpower Planning Branch was established within the Department of Labour during the year. The activities of the Branch are centred around the following functions:

(a) analysis of the manpower implications of the economic development programme; and

(b) designing of a medium and long term human resources development plan.

Current projects include analysis of vocational and technical training needs; research into the relationship between development priorities and the capacity and standards of the post-secondary institutions which are to train the necessary qualified personnel; surveys of specific industries to ascertain present skill structure and future needs for manpower; classification of all Public Service positions into manpower categories; continuous revision of projections of future demand for and supply of high level manpower; the making of projections of particular segments of the work force and of individual critical occupations.

Opportunities for Employment

There have been steady increases in the numbers of indigenous people engaged in wage employment in recent years. The proportion of wage earners to the estimated adult male indigenous population is now about 20 per cent. A much greater proportion of the population is engaged in various forms of modifications of the traditional subsistence agriculture system and an increasing number is engaged in growing crops for export. The most marked change in recent years in the pattern of wage employment has been the increasing proportion of workers engaged in urban employment in such fields as manufacturing, building construction and commerce, relative to the proportion in rural employment. The numbers employed in both urban and rural sectors, however, have increased absolutely.

Statistics on numbers in employment are given at Appendix XVII of this Report.

Unemployment and Employment Placement

Any urban unemployment which occurs is generally the result of a reluctance to accept work in rural areas or, in the case of those with limited education, to accept work in unskilled occupations.

Unemployment is unknown in the rural sector.

The Department of Labour conducts an employment placement service, which is expanding and which endeavours to find the most appropriate employment for job seekers. Employment officers maintain contact with employers and employees and record particulars of vacancies notified by employers. There is an increasing use of the service.

The preparation of job descriptions for a Manual of Occupations covering industry and

commerce was commenced during the year. When completed and printed the Manual will be distributed to schools for the information and guidance of school leavers.

Terms and Conditions of Employment

The basic legislation governing terms and conditions of employment is the Native Employment Ordinance which lays down a comprehensive employment code and includes provisions covering the issue of clothing, food and other items of equipment; the provision of housing, messing, ablution, cooking and latrine facilities for employees and accompanying dependants; the payment of camping and food allowances; the supply and maintenance of tools of trade by employers (or alternatively payment of a tool allowance to employees); the provision of medical attention; notice of dismissal; recreation and long service leave.

The Ordinance provides for the following classes of indigenous workers:

Agreement Workers (Classes 1 and 2). Class 1 comprises single men or men who are not accompanied by their wives and families. The maximum period of employment for this group is two years, although married men who are joined by their wives and families during the period of agreement may enter into a further agreement for a maximum additional period of two years. Class 2 comprises married men accompanied by dependants. Men in this group may engage for a period of up to three years, with the option of re-engaging at the expiry of the agreement for a further two years, giving a maximum of five years. Apart from the cases of immediate re-engagement referred to above, a lapse of at least three months must take place between successive agreements entered into by either class of worker.

An agreement may be terminated before the date of expiry on application by either party to a court or an employment officer under conditions specified in the Ordinance. Subject to proclamations directed at regulating the employment of indigenous workers from or in certain areas, an agreement worker may be employed anywhere within the Territory. Agreement workers (and their wives and children if they accompany them with the consent of the employer) are provided with free transport and sustenance from the place of engagement to the place of employment and to their homes.

Civil remedies are open to both parties for breach of agreement. Details of the action taken in relation to breaches of agreement are contained in Tables 8, 9 and 10 of Appendix XVII.

Casual Workers. The term 'Casual' is used in the Ordinance for workers who are employed without written agreement and with no time limit on their employment. In fact they are often employed on a long term basis. In the case of a casual worker who has completed six months continuous service with the same employer, termination of employment is effected by service of one week's notice by either the employer or the worker. 'Casual' workers may be employed anywhere in the Territory, subject only to proclamations directed at regulating the employment of indigenous persons from or in certain areas.

Hours of Work. The hours of work are 44 hours a week from Monday to Saturday inclusive, with a break of 1 hour after each period of 4 hours work (or a break of 1 hour after 5 hours work where a tea break of not less than 10 minutes has been given during the 5 hours). Employees other than shift workers must be given a rest period of at least 24 consecutive hours in every week, while shift workers must be given, in every period of 28 days, rest periods which in the aggregate total not less than 96 hours and which in each instance shall not be less than 24 consecutive hours.

All work in excess of eight hours in any one day from Monday to Friday, and all work on Saturday afternoon, Sunday or a public holiday is treated as overtime for which special rates are paid. Overtime for shift workers is all time worked in excess of eight hours in any one day, all time worked on a public holiday and all time worked in excess of 44 hours in any period of 7 days. Except in emergencies the maximum hours including overtime which may be worked in any one day by any employee may not exceed 12.

Medical Inspection and Treatment. The Native Employment Ordinance provides that a prospective employee shall undergo a medical examination before entering into a written agreement for employment and upon termination of the agreement. An employer is required to provide free medical treatment at the place of employment for all his employees and the wives and children accompanying them and to take all reasonable precautionary measures to safeguard their health. An employer is also required to transfer workers and dependants

to an approved hospital for treatment when necessary. In addition Administration medical officers and medical assistants carry out periodical examinations of workers and dependants at places of employment.

Special medical safeguards are prescribed for workers from high altitude areas (above 3,500 feet) who proceed to places of employment at altitudes below that level. Before entering employment they are vaccinated against tuberculosis, tetanus and whooping cough, and during employment they receive malarial prophylactics. On termination of their employment they are kept under medical surveillance for approximately three days before returning to their homes.

No illnesses or deaths among indigenous workers attributable to occupational diseases were reported during the year. There were 367 industrial accidents reported. These included 37 fatalities.

Housing. The Native Employment Ordinance prescribes the types and minimum standards and dimensions of houses for the accommodation of indigenous employees and their accompanying dependants.

Employment of Women and Juveniles. Provisions in the Native Employment Ordinance encourage the employment of females and protect their health and welfare. Women may be employed under agreement for a two-year maximum period in specified occupations, e.g. nursing, teaching and domestic service, and as 'casual' workers in these and other specified occupations, e.g. clerical work, factory work, and cocoa, coffee and tea-picking. Females in career occupations are employed by both Government and private enterprise. The agreement system is not used under these circumstances. Employment in heavy labour is prohibited and provision is made for the granting of maternity leave of absence and for rest periods. Minimum wages for females are the same as those for males.

The Apprenticeship Ordinance prescribes a minimum age of 15 years for the employment of apprentices. The Minimum Age (Sea) Ordinance prescribes a minimum age of 14 years for service at sea, subject to the written permission of the Director of Education or an officer authorised by him. Under the provisions of the Native Employment Ordinance, the minimum age for employment is 16 years, except in accordance with an exemption issued by the Secretary for Labour when the minimum age for employment of an indigenous

person is 14 years. Such an exemption may not be made for agreement work or for heavy labour.

Underground and Night Work. The Native Employment Ordinance applies to indigenous workers employed in mining and this Ordinance and the Mines and Works Regulation Ordinance cover the regulation and inspection of mines and works including the conditions of employment in underground workings. The legislation excludes women and juveniles from employment underground.

There are very few undertakings which operate regularly at night and such work is almost entirely restricted to taxi driving, loading and unloading ships, attending copra driers, operating telephone and radio services and police and hospital duties.

Industrial Home Work. There is no industrial home work apart from the occupation of the indigenous people in some areas in local handicrafts.

Job Contracts. The *Transactions with Natives Ordinance* 1958-1963 gives protection to indigenous persons entering into job contracts by ensuring that both parties are aware of the nature of the contract and the requirements for its performance. Contracts, except those of a minor nature as specified in the Ordinance, are required to be in writing unless a District Commissioner or Deputy District Commissioner grants a written exemption, and are subject to inspection by labour inspectors. The Administrator has power under the Ordinance to control grants or payments to a contractor of goods or commodities in lieu of money, advances in either cash or kind and the granting of credit.

Recruitment of Workers. Workers are free to choose the occupations in which they wish to work. Workers may be engaged by employers or by native employment agents licensed by an inspector.

Special health conditions (described earlier in this chapter) apply to the engagement of workers from high altitude areas (above 3,500 feet) and Administration officers ensure observance of the measures prescribed.

Remuneration

Wages must be paid in coin or notes which are legal tender in the Territory.

Native Employment Ordinance. At least one-half of the wages of an agreement worker class 1 and at least one-third of the wages of an agreement worker class 2 must be deferred.

An advance against deferred wages, not exceeding half the total deferred wages at any one time, may be paid to the employee for urgent reasons. Casual workers must be paid their cash wage in full at lunar-monthly, or more frequent intervals.

The prescribed minimum cash wage is \$52 a year for an employee who has completed less than one year of continuous service, \$58.50 for an employee who has had more than one but not more than two years of continuous service with the same employer and \$65 a year for an employee who has had more than two years of continuous service with his employer. Persons employed in heavy labour are paid an additional cash wage of \$13 a year, and an allowance at the rate of \$6.50 a year is payable to men working under 'camp' conditions.

These cash wages are in addition to the free provision of accommodation, medical attention, food, clothing, cooking and eating utensils, blankets, towels, soap, tobacco, matches and such other articles as are prescribed for the worker and his accompanying dependants.

The monetary value of food, clothing and other prescribed free issues varies from time to time and from place to place; it is estimated to average \$143 a year for each worker.

As a rule the minimum wage is acceptable only to unskilled workers entering the employment market for the first time and many skilled and experienced workers are able to command wages in excess of the minimum. Table 4 of Appendix XVII indicates the range of wages paid in various skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled occupations.

For the purpose of calculating overtime payments the prescribed annual value of food, clothing and other articles (currently \$143 per annum) is added to the annual cash wage. Time and one-half is payable for ordinary overtime (minimum hourly rate of 15 cents), double time for Sundays (minimum hourly rate of 20 cents) and single time for holiday overtime (minimum hourly rate of 10 cents) on the basis that the normal monthly wage includes payment for holidays. An employee may be given time off in lieu of overtime payments. Payment for 'stand-by' duty at one-tenth of the hourly rate and for 'call-out' duty at normal overtime rates plus 20c an hour is also prescribed. Where the period of 'call-out' duty is less than three hours, overtime for three hours is paid.

Workers who are not employed under a written agreement are paid for public holidays

which occur during their employment or on the day immediately following termination of their employment.

The prescribed free issue of rations at daily and weekly intervals provides a wide range of alternative foods for employees and their accompanying dependants. The scale, which is set out in the Fourth Schedule to the Native Employment Ordinance, was drawn up by nutritional experts in collaboration with the Department of Public Health. An agreement worker who is competent to purchase a balanced diet or who has an ample supply of locally-produced foods available to him may be issued by the inspector with a permit to enable him to be paid a monetary allowance in lieu of rations for himself and his accompanying dependants, calculated on average retail prices appropriate to the area where he is employed. A ration allowance may be paid to a 'casual' worker (without a ration allowance permit) where the employer and the worker mutually agree to such a payment. Payment of an allowance in lieu of the issue of prescribed clothing and other articles is not permitted.

There is no provision for compulsory saving other than the deferred wages system for agreement workers. Deductions from deferred wages may be authorised only by a court, upon application by an employer, where the employee has committed a breach of an agreement. There is no provision for seizure on the basis of a court judgment.

Industrial Agreements

Urban cash wage agreements are in force at Lae, Goroka, Mount Hagen, Madang, Wewak, Lorengau, Kavieng and Rabaul. These agreements apply to all workers, regardless of whether or not they are members of a Workers' Association, other than those directly engaged in primary production, domestic duties, stevedoring operations, or in shipping services.

In all cases the agreements were negotiated by the Employers' Federation of Papua-New Guinea, and local Workers' Associations. The Administrator-in-Council has declared the Kavieng agreement to be a Common Rule.

Boards of Reference have been appointed under the provisions of the Lorengau and Wewak agreements and have determined a variety of occupations and classified them as Grade 'A' and Grade 'B' occupations. Similarly, Boards of Reference have classified occupations as Class 1, Class 2, and Class 3 at Rabaul, Lae and Madang.

Agreements regulating the rates of pay and conditions of employment of stevedoring workers are in force at the ports of Lae, Madang, Wewak, Kavieng and Rabaul, and agreements regulating the rates of pay and conditions of employment of ships' crews are in force at Rabaul.

The Employers' Federation of Papua-New Guinea and the respective Workers' Associations have entered into annual and sick leave agreements at Port Moresby, Samarai and Popondetta. In the main, annual and sick leave entitlements are contained in the relevant urban cash wage and leave awards, the exception being Goroka where separate annual and sick leave agreements have been negotiated. A similar agreement applies to all employees engaged in the timber industry in the Wau-Bulolo area.

In Lae, Wau-Bulolo, Madang and Rabaul agreements have been made between the Employers' Federation of Papua-New Guinea and respective Workers' Associations to cover the rates of pay and conditions of employment of qualified tradesmen in these centres. The Wau-Bulolo agreement applies to tradesmen employed in the timber industry only. Employees are deemed to be qualified tradesmen if they have completed a period of training to the satisfaction of the Apprenticeship Board or if they have successfully completed a four-year period of trade training to the satisfaction of the Army or Navy authorities.

In Rabaul an agreement has been made between the Employers' Federation of Papua-New Guinea and the Rabaul Workers' Association to cover the rates of pay and conditions of employment for Certificated Tradesmen employed in the East and West New Britain Districts.

An Examination Board may be established under this Award and a Board of Reference may issue a Certificate of Competency to a person upon the advice of the Examination Board. A person may only be issued with a certificate if he (a) is of good character; (b) has served in his trade for five years and (c) can pass the examination set by the Board. This award was negotiated on behalf of tradesmen who have not had a formal approved apprenticeship but who have reached a desirable level of competency.

An agreement between the Employers' Federation of Papua-New Guinea and the Timber Industry Workers' Association of Wau-Bulolo regulates rates of pay and conditions of employment for employees employed by members of the Employers' Federation in

the timber industry in the Wau Sub-District.

An agreement between Thompson and Wright Pty Ltd and employees of this company regulates rates of pay and conditions of employment for these employees who are engaged in the timber industry in the West New Britain District.

An agreement between Teperoi Timbers Pty Ltd and employees of this company regulates rates of pay and conditions of employment for these employees who are engaged in the timber industry in the Wakunai area of the Bougainville District.

Boards of Reference appointed under the provisions of these agreements have determined a variety of occupations and classified these as Grade 1, Grade 2 and Grade 3.

The minimum rates of pay are as follows:

	per week
	\$
1. <i>Urban workers</i>	
(i) Goroka, Kavieng, Mount Hagen	6.00
(ii) Lorengau, Wewak	
unmarried juniors	6.00
unskilled adults and married male juniors	6.50
Grade 'B' occupations	
1st year	6.75
2nd year	7.25
Grade 'A' occupations	
1st year	8.00
2nd year	9.00
3rd year	10.00
(iii) Rabaul, Lae, Madang	
unmarried juniors	6.00
unskilled adults and married male juniors	
1st year	6.75
2nd year	7.00
3rd year	7.25
Class 3 occupations	
1st year	7.50
2nd year	7.75
3rd year	8.00
Class 2 occupations	
1st year	8.50
2nd year	9.50
3rd year	10.50
Class 1 occupations	
1st year	11.00
2nd year	12.00
3rd year	13.00
2. <i>Qualified tradesmen</i>	
Lae, Madang, Rabaul, Wau-Bulolo	
1st year	18.00
2nd year	19.00
3rd year	20.00

				per week \$
3. <i>Certificated tradesmen</i>				
<i>New Britain Districts</i>				
1st year				15.00
2nd year				16.00
3rd year				17.00

4. <i>Timber industry workers</i>				
(i) Wau-Bulolo timber industry				
occupations classified as Grade 3				
1st year				6.00
2nd year				6.50
3rd year				7.00
Occupations classified as Grade 2				
1st year				8.00
2nd year				9.00
3rd year				10.00
Occupations classified as Grade 1				
1st year				13.00
2nd year				14.00
3rd year				15.00
(ii) Hoskins sawmilling and timber industry, Wakunai sawmilling and timber industry				
General labourers				
1st year				4.00
2nd year				4.50
3rd year				5.00
Occupations classified as Class 3				
1st year				6.00
2nd year				6.50
3rd year				7.00
Occupations classified as Class 2				
1st year				8.00
2nd year				9.00
3rd year				10.00
Occupations classified as Class 1				
1st year				13.00
2nd year				14.00
3rd year				15.00

5. *Stevedoring workers*
Rate per shift

	Rabaul	Kavieng and Wewak	Lae	Madang
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Gang bosses and hatchmen ..	2.20	1.60	..	..
Winchmen ..	1.95	1.60	1.95	1.85
General labourers ..	1.70	1.40	1.70	1.60
Foremen ..	..	1.80	2.20	2.30

While the foregoing tables illustrate the minimum wages prescribed for various categories of employment, as indicated earlier in this Report, the minimum wage is usually acceptable only by unskilled persons, many of whom are entering employment for the first time.

By virtue of their skills, training, experience and length of service, many indigenous persons are able to obtain wages in excess of the prescribed minimum.

Registered Awards

- At 30 June 1968 the following awards registered under the *Industrial Relations Ordinance* 1962-1966, were in force:
- Award No. 1 of 1964: Ansett-MAL Air-line Employees Madang Award 1964.
 - Award No. 2 of 1964: Airline Pilots' Award 1964.
 - Award No. 8 of 1964: Goroka Urban Cash Wage Award 1964.
 - Award No. 1 of 1965: Kavieng Urban Cash Wage Award 1965.
 - Award No. 4 of 1966: New Britain District Certificated Tradesmen Award 1966.
 - Award No. 5 of 1966: Rabaul Stevedoring Award 1966.
 - Award No. 7 of 1966: Rabaul Qualified Tradesmen Award 1966.
 - Award No. 8 of 1966: Lae Qualified Tradesmen Award 1966.
 - Award No. 10 of 1966: Goroka Annual and Sick Leave Award 1966.
 - Award No. 11 of 1966: Wau-Bulolo Timber Industry Award 1966.
 - Award No. 13 of 1966: Kavieng Stevedoring Award 1966.
 - Award No. 2 of 1967: Madang Qualified Tradesmen Award 1967.
 - Award No. 4 of 1967: Mount Hagen Urban Cash Wage and Leave Award 1967.
 - Award No. 6 of 1967: Wewak Stevedoring Award 1967.
 - Award No. 7 of 1967: Wewak Urban Cash Wage and Leave Award 1967.
 - Award No. 8 of 1967: Rabaul Urban Cash Wage and Leave Award 1967.
 - Award No. 9 of 1967: Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary Award 1967.
 - Award No. 10 of 1967: Hoskins Sawmilling and Timber Industry Award 1967.

Award No. 11 of 1967: Lae Urban Cash Wage and Leave Award 1967.

Award No. 12 of 1967: Wakunai Sawmilling and Timber Industry Award 1967.

Award No. 13 of 1967: Madang Urban Cash Wage and Leave Award 1967.

Award No. 15 of 1967: Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary Award (No. 2) 1967.

Award No. 16 of 1967: Madang Stevedoring Award 1967.

Award No. 1 of 1968: Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary (Allowance) Award 1968.

Award No. 2 of 1968: Lae Stevedoring Award 1968.

Award No. 3 of 1968: Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary (Allowances) (No. 2), Award 1968.

Award No. 4 of 1968: Lorengau Urban Cash Wage and Leave Award 1968.

Award No. 5 of 1968: Rabaul Shipping Award 1968.

Indebtedness

Indebtedness among wage-earners and salaried workers is negligible.

Discrimination and Equal Remuneration

Wage rates and conditions of employment for indigenous employees are determined under the local Territorial legislation or as a result of industrial agreements reached between organisations of employers and employees. These wage rates and conditions of employment are generally related to conditions in the Territory and not to economic conditions in Australia. Wage rates and conditions of employment for expatriate employees are, however, generally based on Australian industrial awards or related to the conditions for comparable employment in Australia. They have regard to the more highly developed economy of the metropolitan country, its higher living standards and strongly competitive labour market. Because of the Territory's need for skilled and experienced workers many expatriate employees also receive additional emoluments and benefits to compensate them for living and working outside their homeland.

Education and training programmes are designed to provide increasing numbers of skilled indigenous workers to meet expanding employment needs.

Labour legislation does not discriminate against women; the minimum conditions of wages, housing, rations and other benefits are applicable to all workers, both male and female.

Workers' Compensation

Compensation for disease, injury or death arising out of, or in the course of employment is provided for under the Workers' Compensation Ordinance, which provides a single code of compensation for all workers with scales of compensation payments related to wage levels. This has been amended to increase the rates of compensation for death or injury to the same rates as are at present provided in Australian Commonwealth legislation. The maximum amount of compensation in respect of death or for specific injuries is \$8,600, with a minimum of \$516 for specified injuries. Provision is made for a weekly payment of \$2.25 in respect of each fully dependent child under the age of 16 years of a deceased worker, for payment of medical and funeral expenses and for weekly payments (not exceeding the amount of the weekly wage) to totally or partially incapacitated workers.

When payment of compensation is authorised in the case of a worker whose wages are less than \$800 a year, 27 per cent of the prescribed maximum is payable and where the wages are \$800 a year or more, but less than \$1,336, 60 per cent of the maximum payable. In calculating the wages of indigenous workers who receive part of their wages in kind, the value of accommodation, rations, clothing and other issues (prescribed as \$330 a year) is added to the cash wage.

In cases of partial incapacity the court has power to award a lump sum in compensation. When an indigenous worker sustains injury causing temporary incapacity he suffers no economic disadvantage inasmuch as his employer continues to supply wages, food, accommodation and other issues as if he were still working.

The legislation provides that where a local court certifies that any dependants of an indigenous worker are dependants by native custom, the total amount of compensation payable to all such dependants shall not exceed \$200.

Except where the Administrator authorises an employer to undertake the liability to pay compensation to his own workers the Ordinance provides that an employer shall obtain from an approved insurer a policy of insurance for the full amount of his liability.

Provision is made for the appointment of medical referees and for disputed cases to be settled by arbitration, with the right of appeal to the Supreme Court.

There are as yet no special provisions for the rehabilitation of injured workers. Table 6 of Appendix XVII gives details of workers' compensation cases handled during the year.

Industrial Safety

The provision of the *Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare Ordinance* 1961 and the Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare Regulations provide a comprehensive industrial safety code and contain general provisions for all workers except those engaged in mining who are covered by the Mines and Works Regulations.

Further provisions relating to safety are included in the *Papua and New Guinea Electricity Commission Ordinance* 1961-1962.

Two Orders and Declarations made by the Secretary for Labour under the principal Ordinance make special provision for the operation of tractors, earth moving and mobile equipment and particular reference to procedures necessary in the use, construction and maintenance of ladders, erection of scaffolding, cranes and hoists used in building and construction works.

The Technical Advisory Service of the Department of Labour continued to provide advice and assistance to employers on physical working conditions in industry, e.g. industrial safety, lighting, ventilation, factory and office layout.

Special attention continued to be given to the registration and inspection of boilers and pressure vessels.

The following statistics relate to the registration of factories, boilers and pressure vessels for the period under review.

Factories registered	337
Factory registration renewals	327
Permits issued to operate a factory	10
Renewal of permits to operate a factory	2
Boilers registered	13
Pressure vessels registered	156

Courses and lectures covering occupational safety continued for the benefit of employers and employees in various industries.

Film screenings and lectures covering all aspects of safety continue to be provided for industrial and worker organisations. A safety poster and a safety pamphlet service continues to be provided for industry.

Explosives

The administration of the *Explosives Ordinance* 1953-1966 is the responsibility of the Department of Labour. In-service training of the departmental field staff in the use, handling and storage of explosives was continued.

Eight courses on the handling of explosives were held in Goroka, Rabaul, Kieta and Port Moresby for ninety-three employees from both the public and private sectors of industry.

Seventy-four permits to use explosives and forty-seven licences to hold, store or be in possession of explosives were issued. For the same period thirty-four permits and eight licences were renewed.

Training

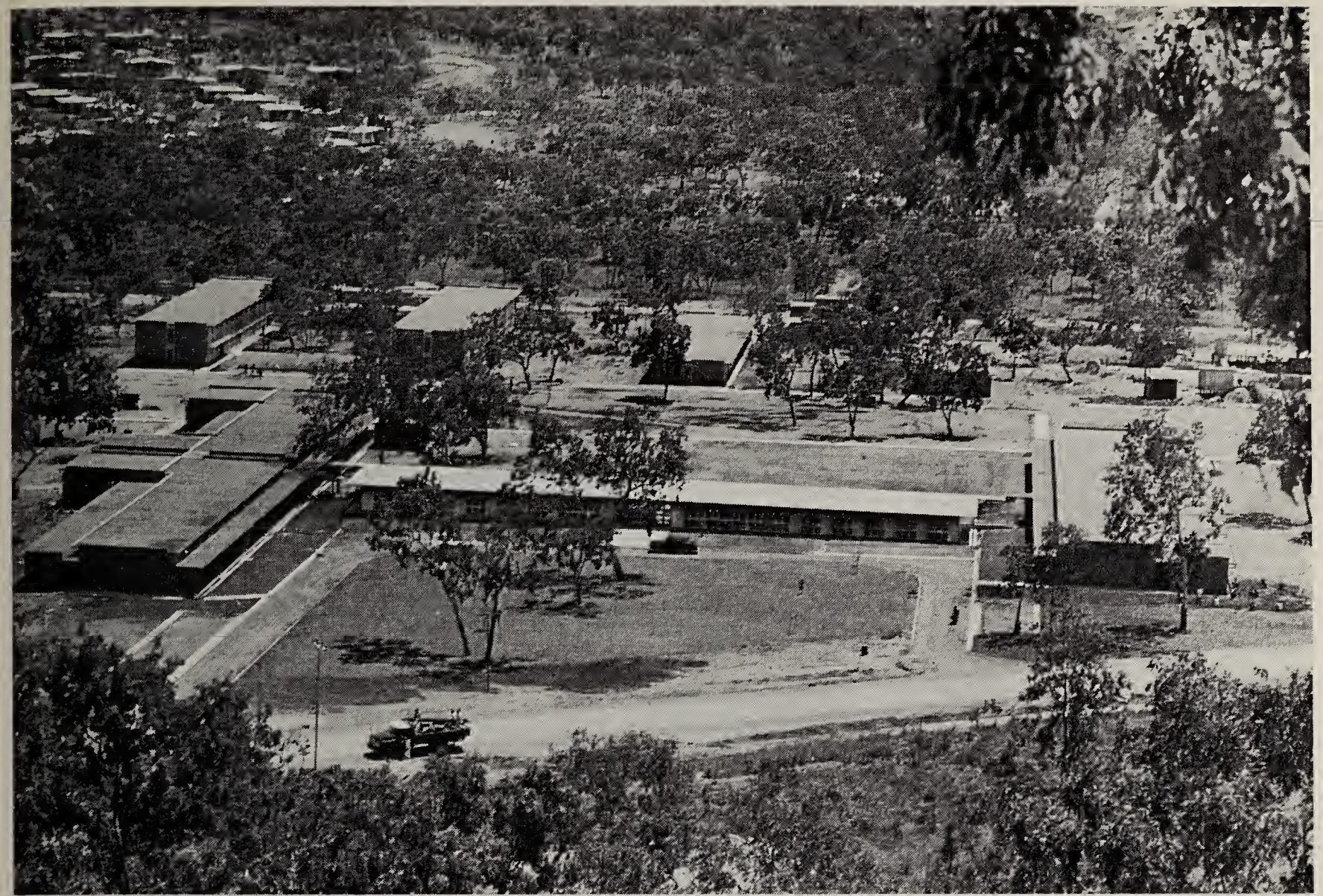
Training of skilled workers is carried out by both Administration and mission technical schools and by the Institute of Higher Technical Education.

Trainees from technical schools fall into two main categories; those who qualify for apprenticeship and those who are suitable for employment where a lower level of skill is required. The minimum qualification for entry into apprenticeship is successful completion of two years secondary education. Trainees who do not qualify for apprenticeship generally take employment as trade assistants or are engaged in lower level work in rural areas. Further details in respect of technical, professional and sub-professional training are given in other relevant sections of this Report.

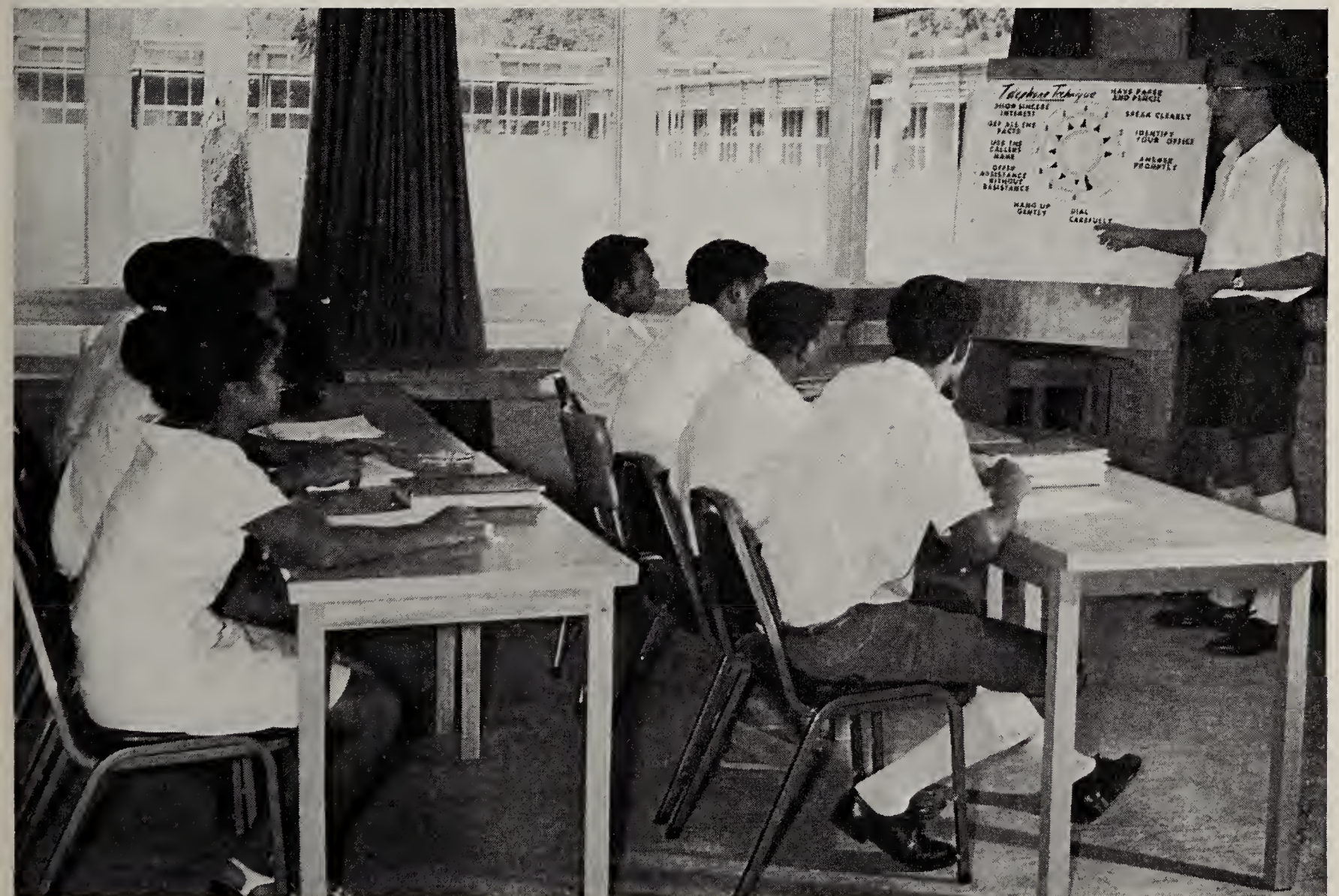
Supervisory Training. The two experimental courses, 'Introduction to Supervision' and 'Job Instruction' introduced last year were revised and a format established which is proving suitable for the Territory work force as a whole.

Six courses were conducted in the Territory during 1967-68 and a follow up programme was instituted for research and planning of further courses of instruction.

A survey of employers throughout the Territory carried out to ascertain interest in participating in training courses indicated that 85



New Administrative College at June Valley.

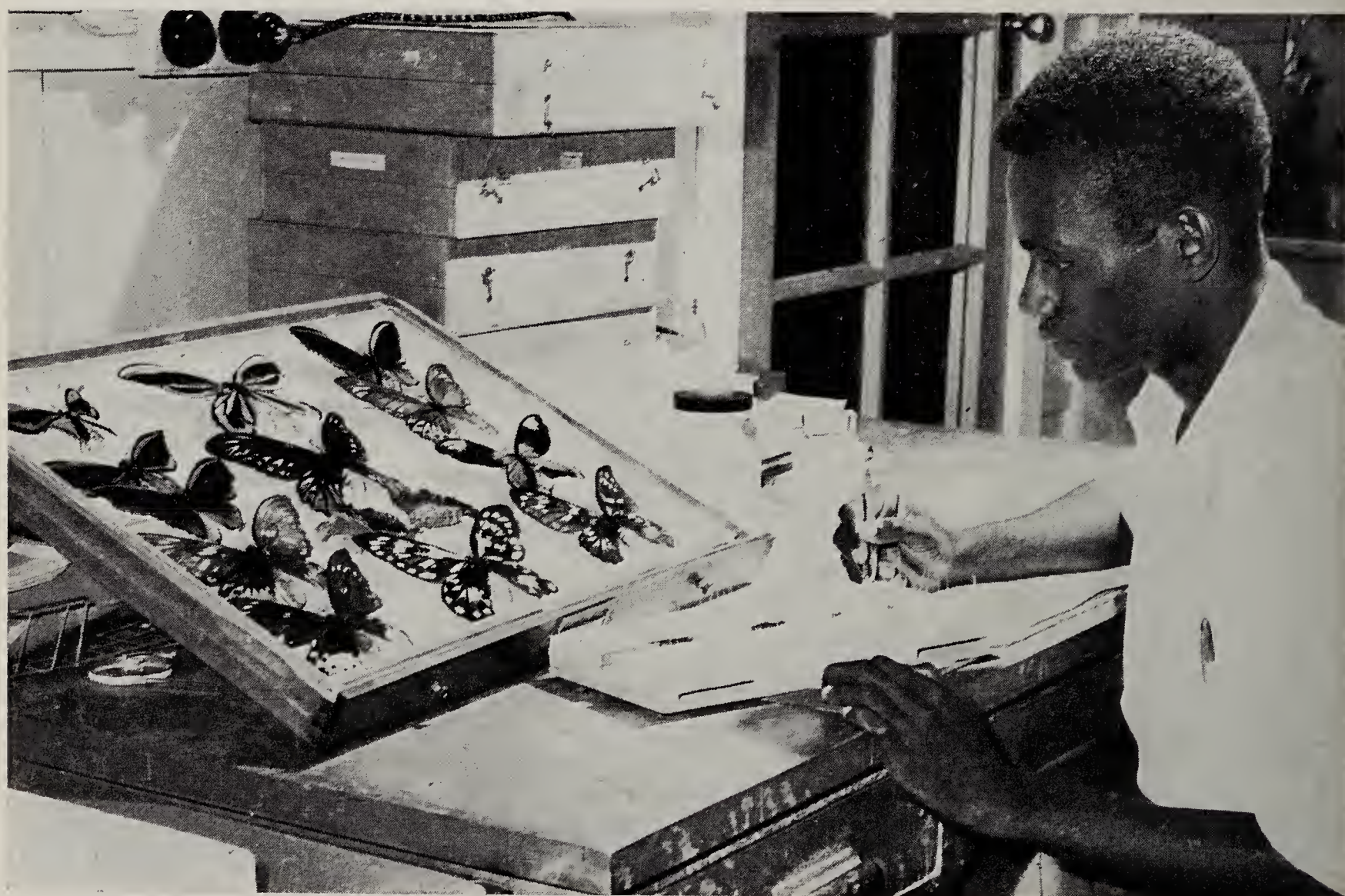


Trainee clerks on a course at the Administrative College, Port Moresby

**Sister Nedulo Boko at the
Mothercraft Centre, Rabaul,
weighing a baby while the
child's mother looks on.**



**Entomological assistant at the
Department of Agriculture, Stock
and Fisheries, Port Moresby.**



per cent of all employers interviewed were interested in nominating employees for such training.

Weights and Measures. The administration of the *Weights and Measures Ordinance* 1951 is the responsibility of the Department of Labour and further training of a specialist officer to perform the technical work associated with verification of standards was continued.

The construction and equipping of a Weights and Measures Standards Laboratory has commenced at Port Moresby where verification of subsidiary standards and inspector's standards will be carried out. Inspector's standards for mass, length and volume have been ordered and part supplied for each of the Regional Headquarters at Lae, Mount Hagen and Rabaul.

In-service training of field staff for inspectorial duties with respect to the provisions of the *Weights and Measures Ordinance*, has been continued.

An officer of the Department of Labour represented the Territory as an observer at the Seventh Formal Weights and Measures Conference held at Perth, Australia, in 1967.

Apprenticeship. The *Apprenticeship Ordinance* 1967 was passed by the House of Assembly in November, 1967, and came into operation on 29 February 1968. The Ordinance provides for apprenticeship in specific trades leading to the granting of trade certificates. Apprenticeship is controlled by an Apprenticeship Board which consists of nine members and includes representatives of employer and employee associations. In addition, the Board has a permanent executive officer who is an officer of the Department of Labour. The apprenticeship scheme enables apprentices who complete their indentures and pass their final trade examinations to gain recognition as skilled tradesmen.

The courses of training, which are defined by panels of experts in various trades, include both theoretical and practical work and are designed to suit the conditions of the Territory. All apprentices receive training at technical schools supplemented by on-the-job training. Apprentices are also encouraged to continue their general education in English and Mathematics.

During the year apprenticeship agreements were approved in each of the following trades:

Boilermaker/welder
Bricklayer

Carpenter/joiner
Cabinet-maker
Clerk
Draughtsman
Fitter/electrical
Fitter/machinist
Linesman/electrical
Machinist/wood
Mechanic/diesel
Mechanic/motor
Mechanic/radio
Mechanic/refrigerator
Mechanic/typewriter
Painter/decorator/signwriter
Panelbeater/spraypainter
Plant operator
Plumber/sheetmetal worker
Power station operator
Compositor
Letterpress machinist
Shipwright
Printer/offset

There are now 701 apprentices under agreement. A total of 239 apprentices have completed their training, passed their final technical examinations and received certificates of Completion of Training.

Technical Training of Apprentices. Most training is by the '*Block System*'. Under this system the Department of Education provides apprentices with travel authorities once each year so that they may travel from the place of employment to a central technical school where they attend a *Block Course*, of approximately one month's duration. On completion of the *Block Course* apprentices are required, in their own time, to do a set number of revision lessons by correspondence study or attendance at evening classes before being eligible to attend the next *Block Course*. Employers are required to pay apprentices full wages during the time they are attending *Block Courses*.

Apprentices may also be trained by the *Continuous System*. Under this system they are indentured in the normal manner but devote the first 2 years to full time study of the course prescribed for their trades. They then commence uninterrupted on-the-job training with their employers for the remaining three years of their Apprenticeship Agreement.

Some youths complete the prescribed apprenticeship trade course by continuous attendance at a Trade School before they actually start apprenticeship.

The weekly cash wages payable to apprentices are as follows:

Year				Scale A	Scale B
				amount \$	amount \$
1	..	..	..	7.00	11.50
2	..	..	..	8.50	13.00
3	..	..	..	10.00	15.00
4	..	..	..	12.00	..
5	..	..	..	15.00	..

Scale A is applicable to apprentices who receive all their formal trade training during their period of apprenticeship. Scale B applies to apprentices who have completed all prescribed trade courses prior to entering apprenticeships.

Deductions from these wages for accommodation, food and transport may be made at the same rates as those prescribed under the Urban Cash Wage Agreement.

Nautical Training. The training of artisans in ship repair trades—shipwrights, diesel mechanics, fitters and machinists—is being undertaken at the Administration slipway near Port Moresby.

At the Nautical School, Napa Napa, 47 trainees completed the course for Seamen or Marine Engine Operators in 1968, and were placed with private enterprise or with Administration vessels. A further 40 trainees began this course which is now of 12 months duration. Advanced courses of three months duration are arranged for experienced seamen to bring them to the standard prescribed for examinations for the local Masters' Certificate of Competency for vessels not exceeding 50 tons.

The training vessel 'Arcturus' undertook several cruises, giving trainees valuable practical on-the-job experience.

Training of Indigenous Pilots. Four flying training scholarships provided by the Commonwealth Department of Civil Aviation and the Administration together were awarded to Papuans and New Guineans in 1966-1967. Of the four, two are still in training while one relinquished his scholarship after qualifying for his Private Pilots Licence and another withdrew.

Two further scholarships are to be awarded during the ensuing year.

Industrial Organisations

The *Industrial Organisations Ordinance* 1962-1967 provides for the registration and control of industrial organisations. The Ordinance is intended to apply to all industrial organisations composed of not less than four employers or twenty employees. Registered industrial organisations and their officers and members have immunity from civil suit when furtherance of an industrial dispute leads to breach of contract of employment, interferes with the right of some other person to dispose of his capital or of his labour as he wills, or acts in restraint of trade, and members of industrial organisations are not liable to criminal prosecution for conspiracy or otherwise by reason only of the fact that the objects of the organisation are in restraint of trade. Other provisions of the Ordinance relate to the Constitution and rules of industrial organisations and the amalgamation, federation and affiliation of registered organisations.

Workers associations have been formed at Lae, Wau-Bulolo, Goroka, Mount Hagen, Madang, Wewak, Lorengau, Kavieng and Rabaul and have been registered as industrial organisations.

The Staff Association of the University of Papua and New Guinea and the Staff Association of the Papua and New Guinea Institute of Higher Technical Education were registered as industrial organisations during the course of the year. Other industrial organisations representing workers both in Papua and in New Guinea include the Bank Officials' Association of Papua and New Guinea, the Public Service Association of Papua and New Guinea, the Police Association of Papua and New Guinea and the Local Teachers' Association of Papua and New Guinea.

Financial membership figures appear in Appendix XVII of this Report.

The Madang, Lae, Rabaul and New Ireland Workers' Associations have organised branches based on specific industries as follows:

<i>Workers' Association</i>	<i>Branch</i>
Madang ..	Airline Industry Stevedoring Industry
Lae	Airline Industry
Rabaul ..	Stevedoring Industry
New Ireland ..	Stevedoring Industry

Some interest continues to be shown in federation by various Workers' Associations but no federation has yet emerged. Advice and assistance to industrial organisations is provided by specialist officers of the Department of Labour. Technical advice

and guidance is given to any group which indicates a desire to form an industrial organisation and assistance is provided in the preparation of a draft constitution and rules, in the training of office bearers and the introduction and supervision of the maintenance of books of accounts. Industrial organisations' officers make frequent visits to centres throughout the Territory and, wherever possible, take the opportunity of discussing aspects of industrial organisation with members. Adult education courses designed to increase the interest of members as well as to ensure greater efficiency among office bearers are conducted by officers from the Industrial Organisations Branch.

A film entitled 'Workers' Associations' was produced with the co-operation of the Department of Information and Extension Services.

The Public Solicitor, who already performs the functions of providing legal advice and assistance to the indigenous people, is available to help the indigenous industrial organisations in the preparation and conduct of industrial claims.

Industrial Relations

The *Industrial Relations Ordinance* 1962-1968 is designed to emphasise that the informal settlement of disputes and conciliation and negotiation are to be preferred to litigation or arbitration. It provides for the formation of industrial councils as a means of continuous joint consultation between employers and employees.

Where complaints may lead to a stoppage or dispute, workers are encouraged to report them to the nearest labour inspector or responsible Administration officer before an actual stoppage occurs. Many complaints are of a minor nature and are settled by labour inspectors who investigate the complaints immediately they are received. Disputes of any consequence are handled by specialist industrial relations officers.

The Industrial Relations Ordinance provides for processes of conciliation and negotiation which are available to both parties. The Ordinance empowers the Administrator to establish *ad hoc* boards of inquiry and where an industrial dispute exists or is apprehended, any matter connected with the economic or industrial conditions of the Territory which is involved in the dispute may be referred to a board for inquiry and report. A board of inquiry consists of a chairman and at least three other members appointed by the Admin-

istrator, of whom at least one must not be an officer of the Public Service of the Territory or of the Commonwealth of Australia. The Administrator is also empowered to establish arbitration tribunals to deal with industrial disputes, the constitution of such tribunals being left for determination by the Administrator in each particular case.

Provision is made for the registration of awards of tribunals. Industrial agreements must also be filed for registration and, when registered, have the force of awards. The Administrator-in-Council may disallow an award on the ground that it is contrary to public policy, inconsistent with a law in force in the Territory or part of the Territory, or not in the best interests of the Territory. Registered awards are binding on the employers and employees to whom they relate.

The terms of a registered award can be declared by the Administrator-in-Council to be a Common Rule applicable to employers and employees within the area covered by the Award, whether the employer is named as a party to the award or not.

In summary, the principal processes available for the settlement of disputes under the Industrial Relations Ordinance are:

(a) a matter may be investigated by the Secretary for Labour, and a board of inquiry may be required to inquire and report upon any matter connected with or relevant to a dispute; or

(b) an interested party may refer a dispute to the Secretary for Labour, who may require the parties to enter into negotiations within 14 days, and, where after 28 days no settlement has been effected, may call a compulsory conference of the parties;

(c) at any stage, a party to a dispute may call upon the Secretary for Labour for assistance, whereupon it is the duty of the Secretary to endeavour to negotiate a settlement of the dispute; and

(d) finally, where attempts at settlement have apparently failed, a dispute may be referred to an arbitration tribunal for determination.

International Labour Organisation

Mr L. Waka, Assistant Industrial Relations Officer, Department of Labour, attended the 52nd Session of the International Labour Conference which was held in Geneva from 5 to 25 June 1968. Mr Waka attended the Conference as an adviser to the Australian Delegation on the agenda item concerning the

improvement of conditions of life and work of tenants, sharecroppers and similar categories of agricultural workers.

Mr D. R. Goodger, Industrial Relations Officer, attended an Institute for Labour Studies course on 'Labour Problems on Economic and Social Development' held in Geneva from 21 February to 26 April 1968. Following the completion of the course he visited Kenya, Tanzania, Malaysia and Singapore for discussions with trade union and employers' representatives on labour matters of interest to the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

Mr S. Kenehe, Assistant Industrial Organisations Officer secured a place at the 1968 Internship Course of the International Institute for Labour Studies which commenced in Geneva on 15 May 1968.

Freedom of Movement of Persons for Employment Purposes

Subject only to provisions directed at regulating the employment of indigenous persons in certain areas, there is no restriction on the employment of indigenous inhabitants of the Territory. Permanent inter-territorial migration is insignificant and does not give rise to any shortage of labour in New Guinea.

The *Migration Ordinance* 1963-1967 controls all temporary absences of indigenous persons from New Guinea. Indigenous persons may be employed outside of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea if adequate arrangements have been made for their welfare.

Indigenous inhabitants have adequate opportunities for employment in the Territory but a number have left for specified periods for purposes associated with their employment or for specialised training.

There is no provision under the labour legislation for a system of labour passes or work books.

Recruitment from Outside the Territory

The only non-European workers recruited from outside of the Territory are a limited number of professional and technical workers who are granted entry for restricted periods.

Application of International Labour Organisation Conventions

The following Conventions adopted by the International Labour Organisation and ratified by Australia have been extended to the Territory from the dates shown:

No. 7. Minimum Age (Sea) Convention, 1920; 8 July 1959.

No. 8. Unemployment Indemnity (Shipwreck) Convention, 1920; 6 November 1937.

No. 10. Minimum Age (Agriculture) Convention, 1921; 8 July 1959.

No. 11. Right of Association (Agriculture) Convention, 1921; 8 July 1959.

No. 12. Workmen's Compensation (Agriculture) Convention, 1921; 31 January 1966.

No. 18. Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases) Convention, 1925; 8 February 1961.

No. 19. Equality of Treatment (Accident Compensation) Convention, 1925; 8 February 1961.

No. 27. Marking of Weights (Packages Transported by Vessels) Convention, 1929; 6 August 1931.

No. 29. Forced Labour Convention, 1930; 2 January 1932.

No. 42. Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases) Convention (Revised), 1934; 8 February 1961.

No. 45. Underground Work (Women) Convention, 1935; 14 December 1954.

No. 80. Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946; 15 January 1952.

No. 85. Labour Inspectorates (Non-metropolitan Territories) Convention, 1947; 30 September 1954.

No. 105. Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957; 8 February 1961.

Compulsory Labour

The Papua and New Guinea Act prohibits forced labour except in accordance with the provisions of Conventions of the International Labour Organisation concerning forced and compulsory labour which have been adopted by Australia. The Native Administration Regulations provide for the compulsory planting and cultivation of food crops in an area which has been declared by the Administrator to be liable to a famine or deficiency in food supplies. Such work is excluded from the term 'forced or compulsory labour' by definition in Article 2 of International Labour Organisation Convention No. 29—Forced Labour. It was not necessary to so declare any area during the year. There are no other statutory provisions in respect of compulsory labour.

CHAPTER 5

SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE SERVICES

Legislation

Social security and welfare services of various kinds are provided for in such ordinances as the *Child Welfare Ordinance* 1961-1966, the *Deserted Wives and Children Ordinance* 1951-1961, the *Poor Persons' Legal Assistance Ordinance* 1951, the *Mental Disorders and Treatment Ordinance* 1960, the *Corrective Institutions Ordinance* 1957-1963, the *Workers' Compensation Ordinance* 1958-1965, and ordinances providing for pensions or superannuation benefits for officers of the Public Service, members of the Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary and disabled ex-servicemen and their dependants.

Organisation

Most New Guineans live within small tribal communities which assume collective responsibility for the care of orphans, the aged and the infirm. Where for some reason the tribal organisation has broken down the Administration gives assistance in the form of *ex gratia* payments to persons in need. The Child Welfare Ordinance authorises the Director of Child Welfare to grant allowances for the support of destitute children in prescribed circumstances.

With the exception of the Port Moresby General Hospital in Papua and the Lae and Rabaul General hospitals in the Trust Territory, medical services of all kinds are available without charge to all the Papuan and New Guinea people. Non-indigenous residents are charged for medical services, but membership of certain Australian contributory medical and hospital benefits funds is open to them. No special provisions have been made for the aged who are normally cared for through the clan or family group. Artificial limbs and appliances for the physically disabled are provided through a special factory operated by the Administration. The Social Services and Community Development Division of the Department of District Administration has functional responsibility for promoting and co-ordinating welfare services. The Mental Health Division of the Department of Public Health, and the Corrective Institutions Branch of the Department of Law also perform welfare functions.

At 30 June 1968, there were thirty-one welfare officers, and thirteen indigenous trainee

welfare officers, and sixteen indigenous welfare assistants stationed in district centres where they carried out group and individual welfare work.

In addition to the male and female welfare officers, staff employed by the Department of District Administration includes a youth work organiser, while one psychiatric social worker is employed by the Department of Public Health in Papua and another in the Trust Territory. One occupational therapist is also stationed in Papua.

Local government councils are taking an increasing interest in social welfare and allot significant funds to it each year. Their activities include the construction of community education and health centres and the promotion of organisations such as women's clubs. In the towns, 'welfare societies' have been formed by the indigenous people to promote their interests and to arrange certain benefits such as small loans, employment services and visits to the sick.

An important contribution in the field of social welfare is made by the Christian missions. Periodic conferences are held between representatives of the missions and the Administration in order to exchange ideas and to co-ordinate activities.

In addition to the missions, various voluntary agencies contribute effectively to social welfare. The Red Cross Society (including Junior Red Cross groups in schools), the St John Ambulance, the Country Women's Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Salvation Army, Apex, Rotary and Lions Clubs, Junior Chambers of Commerce and the Boy Scouts and Girl Guide Associations all do useful work, some with financial support from the Administration.

Training of Welfare Personnel

Applicants for the position of welfare officer, Grade I are required to have extensive experience in welfare work and either a leaving certificate or adult matriculation. Special traineeships as welfare officers Grade I are available for indigenous persons who hold the Intermediate Certificate (the academic qualification for entry into the second division of the Public Service).

Male trainees are given twelve months on-the-job training and then attend the Administrative College for a further year. Young women trainees are given one year's on-the-job training under the supervision of headquarters and field staff after attending a twelve

month course at Ahioma. In addition a limited number are selected for a twelve month course at the South Pacific Commission's Home Economics Training Centre at Suva, Fiji.

Applicants for the position of welfare officer Grade II are required to have either a Diploma in Social Studies which is available at the University of Queensland or at least four years experience as a welfare officer, Grade I.

The minimum entrance standard for the recruitment of welfare personnel to the Public Service is Form II. After a two year training period these recruits are appointed as welfare assistants, Grade I, and then to Grade II.

Two young New Guinea women sponsored by local government councils have completed training at Ahioma Training Centre. A three months course was also held in Kavieng for council sponsored girls. The councils employ the trainees as welfare assistants at the end of their training period.

A seven week course for fifteen youth workers sponsored by local government councils was conducted by the youth work organiser. Youth committees have been established in 20 villages in Papua and 73 villages in the Trust Territory.

Child Welfare

The *Child Welfare Ordinance* 1961-1966 makes comprehensive provision for the welfare of all children in the Territory. It provides for the establishment of a Child Welfare Council, a Children's Court and various institutions for the care of destitute, mentally defective and delinquent children; for the adoption of children; for allowances payable to destitute children; for restrictions on the employment of children; and for various other matters relating to the welfare of children.

The Director of Child Welfare administers the Ordinance. The Child Welfare Council, consisting of the Director of Child Welfare, a welfare officer, two representatives of the missions, a legal officer of the Public Service, an inspector of police, a representative of the Department of Education and five other members, two of whom are women, was formed in April 1962 in accordance with the requirements of the Ordinance. The council meets at three-monthly intervals, and submits an annual report to the Administrator on the working of the Ordinance and other matters relating to child welfare. A handbook on child welfare was published in July 1965 and copies are distributed to all concerned with the administration of the Ordinance.

Grants-in-aid may be made at the discretion of the Director of Child Welfare to voluntary agencies in respect of staff employed full time in institutions approved under the Child Welfare Ordinance. A maximum of \$800 per staff member may be allowed.

Conferences and Research

Quarterly meetings of the Child Welfare Council considered a wide range of subjects, including adoption, probation, institutions, handicapped children, employment of children and preventive work. The Assistant Director, Social Services and Community Development, attended the ninth Annual Conference of Child Welfare Administrators in Australia and New Zealand which was held in Perth in April.

A considerable amount of anthropological research is being carried out in the Territory; the long-term programme of the New Guinea Research Unit of the Australian National University and the findings of many independent research workers should throw light on the needs of the people and the ways in which they may be met. *The Welfare Quarterly*, a journal covering the principal welfare and community development activities of the Administration, has been published since July 1963.

Council of Social Service

Although established in Papua, the Council of Social Service comprises representatives of missions and voluntary agencies with branches and interests throughout New Guinea. The Council, which has been operating since 1960, serves as a co-ordinating agency in the field of social welfare, carries out modest research projects, and presses for remedial action where problems occur. It has compiled a Directory of Social Services available in the Territory, carried out research into low-cost housing, road safety, social change in relation to young people entering teaching institutions in the main centres, and has been responsible for setting up a consultative committee on youth, which now operates independently of the Council.

The Territory Council is affiliated with the Australian Council of Social Service, which granted \$1,000 towards the cost of setting up an Information Bureau in Port Moresby. However, the Council has decided to utilise the funds on other projects.

The Administration, which makes an annual grant of \$1,000 to the group, has one representative on the Council, and values its advice and the contribution it makes to informing public opinion on social welfare problems. It also serves as a valuable training ground for a number of Papuans and New Guineans, who attend as representatives of various organisations.

CHAPTER 6

STANDARDS OF LIVING

Conditions and stages of advancement vary greatly throughout the Territory from new suburban communities and semi-urbanised villages near towns to remoter areas so recently brought under control that the people's way of life is only now changing. In these circumstances it could be misleading to generalise and a survey of the overall cost of living is not yet practicable. The important factors in this connection are that in most areas the people have ample land for their own food requirements, and the numbers receiving cash incomes, whether from wages or individual or communal enterprise, are increasing.

When living under traditional conditions the people of New Guinea obtain most things they need, such as food, fuel, cooking utensils and building material, either directly from their own efforts or by barter. Most of the people still gain a basic livelihood in this way outside the towns, but an increasing number are participating in a widening economic system, especially those who are fully employed in working for wages and those who are mainly occupied in raising cash crops.

One of the first results of Administration contact has been the adoption of steel working tools. This enables indigenous farmers to clear larger areas for gardens, to cultivate them better and thereby increase production. As soon as possible after a new area has been opened up, officers of the extension service of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries carry out agricultural patrols in these new areas and distribute planting material and assist and encourage people to adopt improved methods of agriculture. This usually leads to a further increase in production and a surplus for sale, the proceeds of which are used to buy manufactured goods.

The extensive activities of local government councils, rural progress and co-operative

societies, and the development of cash cropping and other forms of commercial activity are indications of rapidly improving living standards.

Standards of health and social welfare are rising; particular attention is being paid to nutrition and hygiene, the elimination of disease, the extension of education, and training in more efficient and productive techniques.

Clothing standards are improving; Western types of clothing and footwear have been widely adopted.

The housing standards of the indigenous people continue to improve. Well-designed dwellings built of permanent materials are gaining in popularity. The improvement in social and economic conditions is also indicated by the number of indigenous people who have acquired motor vehicles and power-driven vessels.

Particulars of the average cost of staple food stuffs, clothes and domestic items in principal centres are contained in Appendix XVI.

CHAPTER 7

PUBLIC HEALTH

(a) GENERAL ORGANISATION

Legislation

Public health legislation which came into operation during the year included revision of the Poisons Schedule of the *Poisons and Dangerous Substances Ordinance* 1952-1965. Amendments were made to the *Public Hospitals (Charges) Ordinance* 1955 and nominal charges for public patients were introduced at the three major hospitals in Port Moresby, Lae and Rabaul.

The *Institute of Human Biology Ordinance* 1967 came into operation, enabling the establishment of an independent statutory medical research institution.

The Septic Tank Regulations 1955-1965 were amended to permit the installation of fibreglass septic tanks.

Departmental Organisation

The Department of Public Health, with headquarters in Port Moresby, Papua, is under the control of the Director of Public Health. The Director is assisted by the First Assistant Director, who is also the Director's deputy. The Department has six functional divisions each under the supervision of an Assistant

Director: Medical Services; Preventive Medicine; Medical Training; Maternal and Child Health; Mental Health; and Administration.

The Medical Research Division has been disbanded and its functions have been taken over by the newly established Institute of Human Biology.

For the purposes of public health administration the Trust Territory is divided into three geographical regions—the New Guinea Mainland, Highlands (including the Southern Highlands District of the Territory of Papua), and New Guinea Islands Regions—each under the administrative control of a regional medical officer. The headquarters of the regions are at Lae, Goroka and Rabaul respectively.

All of Papua, with the exception of the Southern Highlands District, forms the Papua Region which is controlled by the Regional Medical Officer at Port Moresby.

Staff. Table 1 of Appendix XIX sets out by occupational groups, the number of health service personnel, both medical and non-medical, employed by the Administration in the Territory at 30 June 1968.

Three medical officers who trained under the cadetship scheme were appointed during the year and all of these are now serving in New Guinea.

The staff of the Department includes thirty-six local medical officers; senior positions occupied by these officers during the year included acting Assistant Director (Medical Services), acting Regional Medical Officer, three acting District Medical Officers, acting Specialist Medical Officer (Anaethetist) also acting Hospital Superintendent and acting Medical Officer Grade 3 (Tuberculosis).

Medical Services Outside the Administration

Most of the mission organisations provide medical services. Statistical data in respect of these services is included in appropriate tables at Appendix XIX.

Three Administration leprosy colonies, two tuberculosis hospitals and one combined leprosy and tuberculosis hospital which are wholly the financial responsibility of the Administration, are staffed and administered by missions. In 1967-68 the expenditure on these special hospitals amounted to \$129,754.

The missions are assisted by the Administration through a system of grants-in-aid, subsidies and by the supply of drugs, dressings, equipment and general stores. This assistance is detailed in the table below.

GRANTS AND VALUE OF SUPPLIES

		\$
Medical Supplies	..	168,000
Staffing Costs	..	168,013
General Stores	..	120,200
		<hr/>
Total Grant	..	456,213
		<hr/>

There are no private hospitals other than those conducted by missions.

In New Guinea there are ten medical practitioners, one dentist and eighteen pharmacists registered for private practice.

In addition to the medical facilities prescribed by employment legislation, all plantations, irrespective of size, are encouraged to provide an efficient preventive and emergency medical service for their employees.

The *Medical Services Ordinance* 1965-67 provides for the establishment of a Medical Board to register medical practitioners, dentists, pharmacists and other medical personnel. Strict control is exercised to prevent practice by unauthorised persons. The Medical Board consists of the Director of Public Health (Chairman), the Secretary, Department of Law, three qualified medical practitioners, one dental practitioner and one other person with university qualifications in fields other than medicine, surgery or dentistry, appointed by the Administrator. The Ordinance also provides for the establishment of a Nursing Council to register and control the practice of the Nursing profession. The Nursing Council consists of four officers of the Department of Public Health, who are registered or eligible for registration as nurses, a solicitor from the Department of Law, two medical practitioners, one of whom shall be actively connected with nursing education, two persons employed by or who are members of a Christian Mission in the Territory, who are registered as nurses and two nurses appointed or elected as representing the interest of nurses in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

Co-operation with other Governments and with International Organisations

There is extensive co-operation with territories in the region, and special arrangements have been made for consultation as necessary on health matters of common concern with the health authorities of West Irian. The Director of Public Health is a member of the Australian National Health and Medical Research

Council and close liaison is maintained with Commonwealth and State health authorities, international medical research institutions, the South Pacific Commission, and the World Health Organisation. Regular reports of infectious diseases are sent to the two latter bodies. The Administration takes the usual measures for the control of epidemic diseases and carries out the normal international quarantine procedures.

There were regular visits from officers of the World Health Organisation, the South Pacific Commission, Australian health services and from other countries. Of particular importance were:

Dr V. A. M. Beermann, the United Nations Development Aid Programme representative for Australia and New Zealand held discussions with the Department on possible United Nations assistance for health projects in the Territory.

Dr A. Reyes, Assistant Director Medical Services of the World Health Organisation visited the Territory to inspect medical services conducted by the Department of Public Health.

Miss O. Manning, World Health Organisation Public Health Nurse Educator, in a stay of three months advised the Department on development and integration of public health nurse training.

Dr Mandel and Dr Lavoipierre of the World Health Organisation visited the Territory to observe the B.C.G. Leprosy prophylaxis research project, which is being undertaken in connection with World Health Organisation research programmes.

Dr Antonio Golbuu from the Western Caroline Islands, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands visited Papua and New Guinea to study public health administration in the field, as part of a World Health Organisation Fellowship.

Dr G. Loison, Executive Officer for Health, South Pacific Commission, held talks covering a wide range of health aspects, with the Department.

Dr R. H. Fox, Dr A. M. Thompson and Mr W. Brass, United Kingdom consultants attended the International Biological Programme meeting, held in Madang, to initiate plans for the Programme's work in the Territory.

Professor Sohar and Professor Gafni from the Hebrew University of Tel-Aviv held dis-

cussions at the Papuan Medical College on aspects of Amyloid Diseases and related research.

Officers of the Department of Public Health attended various conferences, seminars and training courses in Australia and other overseas countries, details of which are listed in Appendix XXVII.

Finance

The direct current expenditure on health services through the Department of Public Health budget and expenditure of a capital nature by other Administration authorities are given in the following table.

	\$
Current Expenditure on Health Services	7,838,510
Including Hospital and Medical Equipment of	51,784
Capital Expenditure on Hospital Buildings and Facilities ..	1,484,626

(b) MEDICAL FACILITIES

Hospitals

Of the 111 Administration hospitals in Papua and New Guinea 74 are in New Guinea and 37 in Papua. Of this total there are in New Guinea two Tuberculosis Hospitals and three leprosy hospitals and one combined leprosy and tuberculosis hospital. The figures for Papua are two tuberculosis, one leprosy and one hospital dealing with both diseases. The tuberculosis and leprosy hospitals are staffed by the Christian Missions. In New Guinea two and in Papua one of the administration hospitals are staffed by a Mission doctor. For details of hospitals see table 3 or Appendix XIX.

Building of new hospitals, also renovations and alterations to existing ones continued throughout the year. The Western Highlands Community Hospital at Mount Hagen was completed and came into full use. Building of the new Regional Hospital at Goroka continued. At Wabag in co-operation with the Local Government Council a new hospital of permanent material was begun, on a better site than the existing hospital.

In Papua, building commenced on the new District Hospital at Alotau and that at Popondetta was opened during June. The Lions Club at Port Moresby handed over an intensive care unit to the Port Moresby General Hospital.

Admission to hospital is without charge to indigenous people except when they elect to

enter the intermediate section of the hospital, or in the larger centres of Lae and Rabaul in New Guinea, Port Moresby in Papua where a nominal charge for outpatient hospital treatment and for hospital admission was introduced during the year.

There are specialists in the following centres:

Rabaul—

Surgeon
Physician
Obstetrician
Anaesthetist
Ophthalmologist
Pathologist

Goroka—

Physician
Surgeon
Obstetrician
Child Health Specialist

Lae—

Physician
Surgeon
Ophthalmologist

Madang—

Surgeon
Child Health Specialist

Wewak—

Surgeon
Child Health Specialist

Mt Hagen—

Child Health Specialist
Physician

Pathology and radiology facilities are widely available throughout the Territory. When necessary, patients are transferred for specialist treatment to a main hospital.

At all main centres there is an ambulance service and an ambulance drivers' training school at Port Moresby trains candidates in advanced first aid and driving.

Health Centres

Two new Health Centres were opened in New Guinea, at Konga in Bougainville and at Asaro in the Eastern Highlands. At Minj the building of the Health Centre continues. Hospital work in the area is undertaken by one of the Christian Missions.

In Papua the facilities of the Abau hospital were transferred to Kupiano, where a Health Centre was opened.

Health centres are concerned with the prevention of disease; the promotion of the general health of the community through health education and the development of environmental health services (such as village sanitation and water supplies); infant and maternal welfare (including ante-natal and post-natal care, domiciliary midwifery and school health examinations); control and evaluation of communicable diseases; surveys and assessments of community health needs and local epidemiological patterns; and planning local health programmes in consultation with the community. The domiciliary services in relation to tuberculosis, leprosy and malaria are also supervised from the centres on behalf of the specialist units. Out-patient work is concentrated on early detection and diagnosis, and patients requiring in-patient care are referred elsewhere for treatment.

Health centres complement the work of both hospitals and aid posts by educating the community in the curative services available and by stressing the need for early treatment.

The Department of Public Health is responsible for staffing the centres and providing drugs and medical equipment. Councils provide buildings and are gradually assuming some measure of financial responsibility for the salaries of staff, the cost of drugs and dressings and the provision of transport.

Medical Aid Posts

Medical aid posts are set up to service groups of villages throughout the Territory and are staffed by indigenous aid post orderlies who have completed a two year course of training, or by hospital orderlies. The posts extend simple medical aid to indigenous people, assist in establishing good hygiene practices and encourage the sick and injured to seek admission to hospital for treatment. Aid post orderlies carry out regular medical patrols to the villages within their areas.

With the improvement of communications and road systems some Administration aid posts have become redundant and have been closed or transferred elsewhere.

The following table shows the distribution, by District, of Administration aid posts and the

number of posts staffed by aid post orderlies. The remaining posts are staffed by hospital orderlies.

District	Aid Post	Posts staffed by A.P.O's.
Morobe	95	87
Madang	66	64
E. Sepik	99	91
W. Sepik	63	53
Eastern Highlands ..	94	82
Chimbu	79	66
Western Highlands ..	135	129
E. New Britain	39	32
W. New Britain	30	26
New Ireland	66	52
Bougainville	94	80
Manus	29	29
	879	791

Administration Medical Patrols

Details of the patrols made by the Department of Public Health are:

No. of patrols	993
Days of patrol	7,783
Treatments given	42,470

These patrols are known as 'classical' patrols and are only undertaken in remote areas. Field staff also made numerous visits to areas around their stations visiting and inspecting aid posts, checking village environmental sanitation projects or attending to other field duties. Specialists also made visits in the rural areas.

Specialist Services

Maternal and Child Health Service. The aims of this service are to reduce the mortality among infants, children and mothers, and to maintain them at the highest level of health. These aims are furthered by regular clinics, school health teams, pre-school activities and the training of local girls in all aspects of the work including midwifery. Guidance and advice on the growth and development of the child, and the care of the mother during pregnancy and labour have helped to reduce the childhood and maternal mortality figures.

The foundation of maternal and child health work is the mobile or village clinic, although with the establishment of area child health specialists the care of children in hospital is also the responsibility of this service.

The work of the clinics includes the giving of advice on correct feeding and the utilisation of local foods, the teaching of hygiene and health, and the treatment of sickness and minor ailments. At all clinics, immunisation

against whooping cough, diphtheria and tetanus, is carried out, and B.C.G. vaccination is given to new born babies. Oral immunisation against poliomyelitis is carried out in all urban areas. Mothers are immunised with tetanus toxoid during pregnancy to protect the neonate against tetanus. The Department is now in a position to offer advice and help to women who desire family planning assistance. The family planning service is organised by the headquarters of the Maternal and Child Health Section, and is carried out by doctors throughout the Territory.

Regional and district maternal and child health supervisors plan and co-ordinate the maternal and child health services conducted by the Administration and missions.

There are now four area child health specialists working in New Guinea, in the East and West Sepik, Western and Eastern Highlands and Madang Districts.

At the end of the year there were thirty Administration centres including five rural health centres providing maternal and child health services. The 600 village clinic centres were serving 1,909 villages with a total population of 387,541. Children under school age enrolled totalled 48,651. Ante-natal attendances totalled 24,036.

Details are given in Tables 12, 13, 14 of Appendix XIX.

Enrolments under the school medical service in New Guinea totalled 57,520 and 40,758 examinations were made during the year, and 51,993 treatments given.

Missions undertaking school medical examinations in the Territory reported 21,525 children enrolled, and 16,399 examinations. A total of 51,061 treatments were recorded.

Missions in the Territory submitted reports on clinic activities from 138 of their stations. One thousand five hundred and twenty-three clinics served 3,791 villages and a population of 716,766.

Details are given in Tables 15 and 16 of Appendix XIX.

The total population served by both the Public Health Department and missions undertaking maternal and child health work is approximately 1,430,318 with 2,857 clinics serving 7,621 villages.

Malaria Eradication. Malaria is still the most prevalent disease in parts of the Territory which are not, as yet, included in the eradication programme. The areas in which malaria

eradication work is being undertaken and the population protected by the end of June 1968 are shown in the following tables:

District	Protected area (Square Miles)	Estimated protected population	Estimated per cent of total population protected
Mainland Region—			
Madang	432	10,489	6.6
East Sepik	10,010	160,815	96.4
West Sepik	3,256	21,242	20.3
Morobe	3,711	63,088	28.7
Highlands Region—			
Western Highlands	1,926	110,674	36.0
Eastern Highlands..	2,139	144,706	67.7
Chimbu	2,931	164,890	94.0
Islands Region—			
East New Britain ..	7,425	115,295	100
West New Britain ..	6,820	46,381	100
New Ireland	3,866	52,563	100
Manus	800	21,649	100
Bougainville	4,100	76,010	100
Total	47,416	987,802	59.5

The total staff employed on malaria eradication in the combined Territory of Papua and New Guinea during the year was 949, of whom 94.4 per cent were Papuans or New Guineans. The regional assessment units engaged in quality control are now functioning in all regions.

The campaign to eradicate malaria is carried out in a progressive manner beginning with an exploratory phase, dealing with geographic reconnaissance, assessment of existing health services, parasitological and entomological surveys, followed by preparatory and attack phases. The exploratory and preparatory phases of the campaign have been conducted in selected unprotected census divisions of East and West Sepik, Madang, Morobe, Western and Eastern Highlands, and Chimbu Districts.

Eradication was continued in the Districts as shown in the preceding table.

Evaluation operations consisting of parasitological and entomological follow up surveys were carried out in all protected areas.

Institutional Case Detection was continued. Greater emphasis was given to the participation of Aid Posts and smaller hospitals.

Four regional malaria laboratories based at Rabaul, Maprik, Minj and Kundiawa and a special laboratory at Kainantu were fully operational during the period under review.

Disirict Malaria Laboratories were operational in nine Districts. The Verification Unit of the Central Malaria Laboratory in Port Moresby maintained its activities.

Several operational studies dealing with vector response to residual insecticides and malaria parasite response to drugs were continued.

Routine ground control measures, such as oiling and draining, were continued in urban areas.

Tuberculosis Control. Five tuberculosis survey units in New Guinea carried out epidemiological, case-finding, and vaccination programmes during the year in the Chimbu, Eastern and Western Highlands, Morobe, East Sepik, East and West New Britain, New Ireland, and Bougainville Districts.

The mass vaccination programme continues in the Highlands Districts in the course of converting this population into a Mantoux positive community. In addition case-findings have been started in these districts with the introduction of mass X-ray examinations in the Chimbu and Eastern Highlands during the year.

In case-finding programmes particular attention has been given to the urban population in Port Moresby and to the groups in the institutions of tertiary education.

Patients receive treatment in Administration and mission general hospitals, and at three special tuberculosis hospitals in the Madang, Morobe and East New Britain Districts of New Guinea, four special hospitals and annexes in Papua and in out-patient programmes.

The scope of the work of the control units and the treatment service is given in the following table.

Type of examination or treatment	Number
Mantoux skin test	58,703
B.C.G. vaccination	136,022
X-ray examination:	
70 mm	70,402
Large films	6,173
Formal treatment:	
In-patients	1,337
Out-patients	837

Tuberculosis Control Officers were appointed to the four Highlands Districts, New Ireland District and to the Milne Bay District during the year.

Biological prophylaxis continues to receive special attention in the control programme and in this aspect of the service valuable help

is received from the Infant Welfare Service, the School Medical Service, and the Education Department.

The Regional Tuberculosis Registers continue to operate satisfactorily, as does the Central Laboratory at Lae which provided culture medium for distribution on a Territory wide basis. Local Government Councils continue to play an important part in the Territory Tuberculosis Control Programme.

Venereal Disease. The incidence of diseases in this group is very low, however, rises in the number of cases of gonorrhea have been noted. The increase is considered at this stage to be due to better reporting and possibly some increase in the incidence in urban areas.

A clinic has been established at Port Moresby and treatment continues to be available at all hospitals.

Leprosy. There are four Administration and three mission leprosy colonies in New Guinea, two Administration and two mission leprosy colonies in Papua.

Details of location and number of in-patients at June 30 1968 as follows:

District	Colony	Number of Patients
Western Highlands..	Togoba	290
Western Highlands..	Yampu(a)	118
East Sepik D	Aitape	104
Madang	Hatzfeldhaven(b)..	39
Morobe	Etap(a)	108
New Ireland	Anelaua	184
Bougainville	Torokina(a)	47

(a) Mission.
(b) Leprosy and tuberculosis.

There are also 78 leprosy patients at the Lutheran Mission Leprosy Hospital at Asuar in the Madang District.

Out-patient treatment is available at all Administration and mission general hospitals and at aid posts, and during the year 4,045 patients were treated at these establishments in New Guinea. Patients admitted to the leprosy colonies and the various Administration and mission hospitals totalled 926 and 971 were discharged to continue treatment at home.

Domiciliary treatment was given in the Wabag Sub-District and at Bogia, Kar Kar Island, Saidor and Bagasin in the Madang District, on Manus Island, Small Buka Island, the Duke of York Islands, and Cape Gloucester in the New Britain District, on the east coast between Kavieng and Namatanai in the New

Ireland District, on the Aitape coast and around Maprik and Dreikikir in the East Sepik District.

In December 1967 the Medical Officer of the Regional Leprosy Control Unit formerly at Wewak was posted to general duties at Vanimo in the West Sepik District. He will continue to take an active part in developing leprosy control work in the Vanimo Sub-District.

The Leprosy Control Units of the Mainland Region and New Guinea Islands Region maintain a register of all leprosy cases, as well as organise treatment of all patients, and carry out case finding surveys.

Case finding surveys carried out by these units have provided the following information:

Area surveyed	Population examined	Prevalence per cent of leprosy
Karimui, Eastern Highlands ..	5,020	8.6
Porgera Census Division and Lagaip Census Division, Western Highlands	5,020	7.7
But Boiken Census Division, East Sepik	5,500	2.54
Maprik Sub-Division, East Sepik	12,000	1.03
Dreikikir Sub-Division, East Sepik	1,500	8.86
Aitape Sub-District, East Sepik ..	5,400	5.37
Vanimo Sub-Division, West Sepik	877	5.70
South Coast Arawe Census District, New Britain	2,750	0.34
Kandrian Sub-District, New Britain	5,400	5.37

The Specialist Surgeon (Leprosy Reconstructive Surgery Unit, Madang) has visited Rabaul, Balimo, Mount Hagen, Mapasanda, Aitape, Port Moresby, Yampu and Anguganak and during the year he performed 405 operations on leprosy patients. During the year he also conducted two training courses in physiotherapy for nurses engaged in leprosy surgery. Each course was of three weeks duration and a total of six persons received training.

During the year, four leprosy training courses of 7 to 10 days duration have been conducted by the Senior Specialist (Leprosy), at Port Moresby for Medical Assistants and mission personnel engaged or likely to be engaged in leprosy work as part of their general duties. A total of three Medical Assistants, nine nurses and four Medical Officers, also one Mission Laboratory Technician attended these courses.

Shoe making is still progressing at Madang under the supervision of the Specialist Surgeon and during the last year 250 pairs of shoes

were made. One shoe maker from this unit was transferred to Gemo Island hospital to help in shoe-making for leprosy patients in Papua.

The Leprosy Mission Control Unit at Tari conducted general leprosy control work in addition to reconstructive surgery for leprosy patients. During the year the surgeon in charge of this unit visited Mendi, Yampu, Mambasanda and Mapoda, and performed 192 operations on leprosy patients. He also conducted two training courses in Leprosy Control for Administration Aid Post Orderlies. Each course was 4 half-days and a total of 11 Orderlies received training. In addition one mission nurse received ten days training in the working of the central unit. This unit is also engaged in shoe manufacture for leprosy patients and during the year 60 pairs of shoes were made for the Tari patients and 74 pre-fabricated pairs were sent out to other centres.

Health education to assist leprosy patients and all health personnel has been conducted, using radio broadcasts, pamphlets, posters and film shows. A Seminar on leprosy, of three days duration, was held at Mount Hagen and all Administration and Mission personnel engaged in leprosy work were invited to attend.

The Senior Specialist Medical Officer (Leprosy) visited all colonies during the year to assess the progress of patients.

Dental Services. Dental services are available in twenty-eight Administration centres in New Guinea, staffed by ten Dental Officers and thirty-one Dental Assistants/Nurses. Four new centres were opened—Chuave, Ialibu, Kar Kar Island and Aitape.

Programmes of Dental Health Education were intensified throughout the year. A Dental Assistant successfully completed a Diploma course in Health Education conducted by the Papuan Medical College.

The number of schools included in the School Dental Services increased from 412 to 447 and the number of children enrolled increased from 49,500 to 67,500.

Details of treatments given appear in the table below.

Type of Treatments	School	General	Mission	Total
Total attendances(a) ..	61,300	25,100	600	87,000
Initial exams ..	33,900	18,600	200	52,700
Revision exams ..	27,100	3,500	300	30,900
Restorations.. ..	18,500	8,900	600	28,000
Extractions	5,700	17,100	500	23,300
Periodontal treatment..	24,600	4,300	..	28,900
Prosthesis	22	1,100	90	1,212

(a) Attendances are based on the number of persons treated during a calendar month, not on the number of treatments given.

Ophthalmology. Routine medical patrols record eye cases requiring non-immediate specialist attention and at intervals selected patients are brought together at convenient centres for treatment by the ophthalmologist. Cases requiring immediate specialist attention are referred to the Angau Memorial Hospital in Lae, the Nonga Base Hospital in Rabaul or the Port Moresby General Hospital.

Extensive trachoma campaigns have not so far been undertaken, but wherever there are a number of cases, particularly in schools, the ophthalmologists institute mass treatment.

Mental Health. The first five psychiatric nursing trainees graduated during the year and comprehensive psychiatric training for selected medical officers continued at the Boroko Psychiatric Clinic, the Laloki Psychiatric Centre and the General Hospital, Port Moresby.

Laloki Psychiatric Centre continues to undergo further development in line with modern ethnopsychiatric principles. Patient treatments include psychotherapy, medical, psycho-pharmacological, occupational, social and recreational therapies. Art therapy is approached by the patients with spontaneity. All therapeutic activity is related to indigenous custom and the patients' culture of origin is taken into account in the process of rehabilitation.

All Administration general hospitals undertake treatment of the mentally ill, and electroconvulsive units are installed at Rabaul, Lae, Wewak, Goroka, Madang, Port Moresby and Samarai Hospitals.

The Mental Health Division advises the Administration on preventive aspects of mental health and forensic ethnopsychiatry, undertakes cross cultural psychiatric research and studies trends in acculturation and community mental health in the Territory and overseas.

Artificial Limb Factory. The artificial limb factory for the Territory, attached to Angau Hospital at Lae, produced 69 new limbs during the year, repaired 53 limbs, manufactured 2,800 crutches and 30 pairs of protective footwear for leprosy patients, 212 items of hospital equipment and repaired 368 items of hospital equipment.

Medical Research. The Institute of Human Biology was founded during the year and has taken over the functions of the Medical Research Division of the Department. The duties of the Papua and New Guinea Medical Research Advisory Council have also been

absorbed by the Institute. The Administration will provide an annual grant to the Institute and aid its establishment with staff equipment and buildings.

The legislation establishing the Institute of Human Biology as an independent medical research institution was assented to in January 1968 and the inaugural meeting of the Council of the Institute opened in Port Moresby in February 1968.

A Director of the Institute, was appointed by the Council during this meeting. Initially the Institute is to be established at Madang, in New Guinea, where its work will be closely interwoven with the International Biological Programme on Human Adaptability.

Medical research was carried out by officers from the Department of Public Health and several overseas institutions.

Kuru. Research on the neurological disease, kuru (at times referred to as laughing death because of the facial expression of its victims) continues to attract world-wide attention. Extensive research into the cause of this fatal disease, which is unique to parts of this Territory, is being carried out by research workers overseas and in the Territory.

From research carried out in the United States of America, it would appear that kuru can be transmitted in a manner similar to that of a virus disease, but extensive work still remains to be completed before the epidemiology of this strange disease is fully understood.

It is possible that some of the research work carried out on kuru will lead to major discoveries of dramatic significance to sufferers of other neurological disorders.

Some of the recent findings of researchers working in the area where kuru occurs indicates that there has been a continuing decline in the total number of deaths from kuru, a general increase in the age of kuru victims, and that there is a possible correlation of previous periods of heavy annual rainfall with subsequent increase in the total deaths per year from kuru about two years later.

Burkitt lymphoma. A form of cancer that occurs in the Territory, continues to arouse great interest and medical scientists in various institutions work on material supplied from the Territory as, it is thought, that discoveries connected with the cause of Burkitt lymphoma may lead to significant discoveries connected with the cause of some other types of cancer.

Endemic Goitre and Cretinism. Research and control studies of endemic goitre and endemic

cretinism, carried out in the Territory, are of great significance. The prevalence of endemic goitre is high in some areas of the country and up to 10% of the babies born in some areas may be the victims of endemic cretinism.

Endemic goitre is being controlled by injection of iodised oil every three to five years, and research is proceeding to see if the tragic condition of endemic cretinism can be prevented by similar treatment to all child bearing women.

Studies of growth and development in the Madang District amongst the Bundi people indicate that the development pattern is intimately related with ultimate adult height. Whether this is genetic or nutritional in origin is still under investigation.

The Territory epidemiological sample survey report has been completed and master copies have been prepared. This report indicates the rural pattern in disease and in relation to specific disease symptoms. It will be a valuable guide to the further planning of rural work. Studies of mortality and fertility are continuing. The studies of mortality indicate a considerable reduction occurring with the application of limited health services in the field of malaria, child health and aid posts. The studies in fertility indicate the considerable reduction in birth interval associated with the cultural changes even in rural areas.

Officers of the Department of Public Health and members of overseas institutions carry out numerous medical research activities into physical, social, mental, developmental, and educational aspects of health and disease in the Territory in a relentless effort to relieve the sufferings of the victims of disease and to find out the best possible ways of using the limited available resources for the advancement of the health of the nation.

(c) ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

Removal and Treatment of Waste Matter
Extensions were made to the sewerage reticulation scheme in Lae Township during the year. A sewerage scheme using sewerage ponds is under construction at Goroka.

Plans were prepared for the establishment of four new sanitary depots.

Refuse disposal is by controlled tipping, dumping in the sea or incineration. Large areas of waste or swamp land have been reclaimed by controlled tipping in Rabaul, Lae, Wewak, Madang, Kavieng and Port Moresby.

Health Inspectors advised on and supervised the installation of septic tanks, and the correct disposal of all wastes. Aid Post orderlies instructed by patrolling officers of the Public Health Department supervised the disposal of wastes in more remote communities.

Local Government Councils are now encouraging their people to build family latrines. Technical assistance is provided by the Department of Public Health.

Health education at the village level is primarily concerned with housing, the disposal of refuse and night soil and the control of rats and other pests.

Water Supplies

Limited water reticulation is available at Rabaul, Kokopo, Lorengau and Lae. The reticulated water scheme at Goroka has been completed. Other Territory towns rely mainly on rain water storage.

Work continued throughout the year to improve water supplies in rural areas by financial and technical assistance to local government councils. These projects included the provision of safe water wells, rainwater tanks of various sizes, damming of springs, small water reticulation services and deep bores. Maintenance of pumps on Council projects is supervised by departmental staff. Local Government Councils in New Guinea completed 117 various types of safe water projects.

Bacterial examination of water supplies both urban and rural, are carried out regularly by Health Inspectors.

Food Inspection

Medical Officers, Health Inspectors and other approved Inspectors regularly examined both imported and locally grown foods. All food premises including bakeries, meat shops, grocers, hotels and restaurants were regularly inspected. Food condemned during the year included canned meat and fish, sugar, flour, rice, vegetables and other foods.

Frequent inspections were made at local dairies and bacteriological examination of their products undertaken. All dairy cattle are tested annually for tuberculosis and at regular intervals for brucellosis by the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, which also controls the slaughtering of animals.

Control of Pests Dangerous to Health

Efforts were made to ensure that areas within town boundaries were kept free from disease vectors and other pests. Rural communities were instructed in methods of ground control of mosquito breeding, and in the control of insect pests generally.

In all ports rodent control was rigidly enforced. Rural communities were supplied with rat traps and instructed in their use.

(d) PREVALENCE OF DISEASE

Health Evaluation Survey

The Territory Epidemiological Sample Survey report has been completed and master copies prepared. This report indicates the rural pattern of disease and its relation to specific disease symptoms.

Principal Diseases and Principal Causes of Death

Table 7 of Appendix XIX sets out, for the year under review, the frequency of the principal diseases treated and the principal causes of death in Administration hospitals.

Vital Statistics

There are still no valid statistics available. Information being obtained by the increasing number of local government councils will in future years provide a basis for such statistics.

(e) PREVENTIVE MEASURES

Vaccination

The Administration continues to provide all vaccines for the control and prevention of communicable diseases free of charge. The vaccination of the inhabitants against small-pox, commenced in 1964, was greatly reduced this year. The campaign is now mainly centred on the area in close proximity to the border with West Irian. Approximately 12,000 vaccinations were given during the year.

Routine immunisation against whooping cough, diphtheria and tetanus is given to infants and children at maternal and child health clinics. B.C.G. vaccination is given to new born babies in hospitals and at maternal and child health clinics.

The following immunisations were given by the Department of Public Health and mission maternal and child health workers:

	Triple Antigen	CDT	TET	BCG	Sabin
Public Health Department ..	68,717	14,694	15,613	12,934	38,059
Mission ..	127,324	35,084	44,152	37,422	32,568
	196,041	49,778	59,765	50,356	70,627

Control of Infectious and Contagious Diseases
Compulsory notification of infectious diseases and the precautions to be taken against the spreading of diseases are prescribed principally in the *Public Health Ordinance* 1932-1960; the *Public Health (General Sanitation) Regulations*; the *Mosquito Prevention and Destruction Regulations*; the *Suppression of Hansen's Disease Ordinance* 1952-1953; and the *Infectious Diseases Regulations*.

Under the *Infectious Diseases Regulations*, local medical authorities must be notified immediately of cases of any of the prescribed infectious diseases.

No major epidemics of communicable disease occurred but gastro-enteritis and infectious hepatitis were prevalent throughout the Territory.

Quarantine

Two international airline services traverse New Guinea—one through Bougainville to the British Solomon Islands Protectorate and the other through Lae and Wewak to West Irian.

Qantas international airline operates through Port Moresby on its services between Manila, Hong Kong and Australia. Full quarantine procedures are taken on arrival of these services and other unscheduled international flights.

International shipping calls at Territory ports. Full precautions are carried out at all ports of first entry by medical officers and supporting staff, except that modified procedures apply to vessels and aircraft arriving from Australia and New Zealand.

The domestic quarantine practised in connection with the recruitment of labour from highland areas for work on coastal plantations was continued.

(f) MEDICAL TRAINING AND HEALTH EDUCATION

Training

The Division of Medical Training of the Department of Public Health is responsible

for the training of staff for the health services of the Territory. Students are trained at the Papuan Medical College, Port Moresby, the Paramedical Training Centre, Madang, the Community Health Practice Centre, Kainantu, the Schools of Nursing at Port Moresby, Rabaul, Lae and Wewak, the Nursing Aide Training Schools at Lae, Madang, Goroka, Wewak, Lorengau, Kavieng, Mount Hagen, Kieta and Mendi and Aid Post Supervisors attend a course at Mount Hagen. In-service and formal training courses are also given in the specialised fields of maternal and child health, dentistry, malaria eradication and tuberculosis control by the relevant division of the Department. Professor W. H. Eddey, Consultant in Surgery, Professor C. W. Dixon, Consultant in Public Health, Professor J. Lawson, Consultant in Obstetrics (Nigeria) Professor R. Lovell, Consultant in Medicine, Professor W. G. Macdonald, Consultant in Child Health, Professor R. F. Magarey, Consultant Pathologist, Professor M. G. Taylor, Consultant Physiologist, and Dr Gomez, WHO Consultant in Anaesthesia, all visited the Territory during the year.

A number of graduates have had the opportunity to undertake studies overseas during the year in Australia, Hawaii, Malaysia, Mauritius, Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya, the Philippines, Taiwan, Hong Kong and India: details are given in Appendix XXVII.

Details of trainees in all courses at 30 June 1968 are given in Table 2 of Appendix XIX.

Medical Officers. The Papuan Medical College which is associated with the Port Moresby General Hospital provides a five year course of training for medical officers with special emphasis on Territory health problems.

Twenty-two male and two female students from New Guinea are enrolled at the College; twenty-four male and two female students from Papua; four male students from Tonga; two male students from the British Solomon Islands Protectorate; one male student each from Nauru, Samoa and West Irian. Seven medical officers graduated from the College in December 1967, four from Papua, two from New Guinea and one from West Irian. The minimum educational requirement for entry to the course is a pass at Form IV and students complete a Preliminary Year at the University of Papua and New Guinea before commencing first year medicine.

Nurses. General nursing training is given at Port Moresby, Rabaul, Lae and Wewak. The basic training course covers hospital nursing,

public health nursing, mental health, obstetrics and maternal and child health. After completing the three year and four-months course, graduate nurses work in hospitals, rural health centres and clinics. Nurses are expected to do one year of staff nursing before undertaking post-basic training courses in obstetrics.

An advanced nursing course is conducted at Port Moresby and forty-four Papuan and nine New Guinean nurses are currently undertaking this course. Four Papuan and four New Guinean nurses are undertaking a post-basic course in obstetrics at the Rabaul School of Nursing. Twenty-eight New Guinean, five Papuan and one British Solomon Islands Protectorate male students, and seventy-four New Guineans and four Papuan female students are training at Rabaul. One New Guinean male, twenty New Guinean female and seven Papuan female students are training at Wewak. Forty-two New Guinean and twenty-seven Papuan female students are training at Lae. Eleven New Guinean and five Papuan male students and nineteen New Guinean and seventy-three Papuan female students are training at Port Moresby. Twenty-two students from Papua, thirty-four from New Guinea and one student from the British Solomon Islands Protectorate graduated from the School of Nursing, Port Moresby; two New Guinean and one Papuan student graduated from the advanced course in Port Moresby; eight New Guinean and one Papuan student graduated from Lae; fifteen New Guinean and one Papuan student graduated from Rabaul School of Nursing during the year.

Medical Assistants. Medical assistants are trained at the Para-medical Training Centre Madang, and the Community Health Practice Centre, Kainantu.

The training is in three stages, each stage being of approximately one years duration. The stages are devoted to basic theory, practical experience, and final preparation for work as a medical assistant. The course is open to males who have reached an education level of Form III.

At present there are thirty-five students from New Guinea and twenty-one from Papua undertaking the course. During the year fourteen students from New Guinea and four from Papua graduated as medical assistants. The medical assistant is a general health worker who is trained to carry out responsible work in rural health services. His training is designed to give him a wide general knowledge

of health work, in particular rural health work, disease control, administration and health education.

A correspondence course for a Certificate in Tropical Health is available for graduate medical assistants.

Health Inspectors. There are ten New Guineans and eight Papuans enrolled in the health inspector's course at the Paramedical Training Centre in Madang. The entrance standard for the course is Form IV.

Aid Post Orderlies. The Department of Public Health has conducted a further two courses of four months duration for qualified aid post orderlies. Seventy-five orderlies were granted certificates of competence as aid post orderly supervisors.

Nursing Aides. A one year course for nursing aides is given at Goroka, Kavieng, Kieta, Lae, Mount Hagen, Lorengau, Madang, Mendi and Wewak. Girls with Standard IV education are taught the basic nursing care of hospital patients and those aspects of public health which can be applied in the home and village environment. The training is also expected to be of value to girls after marriage and is designed to enable them to make a positive contribution towards improving village life. There are 216 girls in training as nursing aides in various schools in New Guinea.

Maternal and Child Health Assistants. The Maternal and Child Health Division undertakes the training of all nurses in maternal and child health during their general training. Nurses are given a period of four months intensive field training in maternal and child health work in order that they may, when qualified, be able to work in a hospital or a field situation.

The Administration continues to assist mission training in maternal and child health. There are six mission Maternal and Child Health Training Schools in New Guinea with a further four in Papua. These schools have 161 New Guinean and 53 Papuan students in training. Thirty-two New Guineans passed their Child Health Certificate whilst 9 Papuans received theirs. The Midwifery Certificates were granted to 52 New Guineans and 23 Papuans.

Three students from New Guinea and five from Papua qualified for midwifery Certificates from Administration Training Schools.

Radiographers. Students who have passed Form IV educational standard are accepted

for training as radiographers. The course lasts for three years and is carried out at the Port Moresby General Hospital. Seven New Guineans and five Papuans are in training as radiographers, and two New Guineans graduated during the year.

Medical Technologists. Students who have passed Form III educational standard are accepted into this course which lasts for three years and is carried out at the Port Moresby General Hospital. Four New Guinean, nine Papuan and one British Solomon Islands Protectorate male students, and three Papuan female students are in training as medical technologists. One New Guinean and one Papuan student graduated during the year.

Physiotherapy Technicians. During the year two Papuan male students graduated from the Papuan Medical College, Port Moresby.

Dental Officers, Dental Assistants and Dental Mechanics. Students with a pass in Form IV or equivalent are accepted into the dental officers' course, and commencing in 1969 will be required to complete the preliminary year at the University.

The course lasts four years and training is undertaken at the Dental College, Port Moresby. Students with a pass in Form III education standard are accepted into the dental assistant/nurse course which takes two years, while those candidates with a pass at Form II education standard are accepted for the dental mechanics course of three years duration. All of these courses are given at the Dental College, Port Moresby.

Five New Guineans and six Papuans graduated as Dental Assistants/Nurses.

At 30 June 1968, there were thirty-two New Guineans undertaking courses at the Port Moresby Dental College. There are thirteen Papuans under-taking dental courses. Details are provided in Appendix XIX, Table 2.

Malaria Service Personnel. Training of staff used in the Malaria Eradication Programme is undertaken by Malaria Service Section. All students undertake their formal training at the Malaria School, Kundiawa, with field training taking place at Kainantu. Trainees are divided into four groups (a) squad leaders (b) team leaders (c) area supervisors and (d) laboratory technicians.

The training for each of the first three of these groups lasts for six months and is followed by two years of in-service training. The training for the laboratory technicians lasts for ten months and is followed by two years

of supervised in-service experience at designated laboratories. Eighteen team leaders and four laboratory technicians completed their training during the year, also one area supervisor and twenty-four squad leaders finished their courses.

Health Education. The health education services have been developed to deal with health investment, as an economic factor, and disease prevention through the development of personal and community health and of community health resources.

The organisation and development of health education services in Papua and New Guinea has attracted international attention and several overseas workers have visited the Territory to study the organisation of the health education services and the Diploma in Health Education course of studies. During June 1968, a World Health Organisation Consultant in Health Education spent four weeks evaluating health education activities in the Territory.

Health education forms a part of the education or training of all health workers, and all workers in the basic health services carry out health education activities as an integral part of their work. Where there are professional health educators, numerous seminars, conferences, training courses, and community health education activities are conducted.

The first course of studies leading to a post-basic Diploma in Health Education and the Certificate of the Institute of Health Education was completed in March 1968. This course consisted of 1,600 hours of formal studies and experience in the educational, social and developmental aspects of national health.

Twenty-five participants completed the course. Of these participants ten were from New Guinea, eleven from Papua, two from the New Hebrides and one each from Mariannas Trust Territory and the United States of America. The Diploma was awarded to ten of the students, five from New Guinea, four from Papua and one from Mariannas Trust Territory. Certificates were awarded to the other participants. The second course of studies is scheduled to commence late in 1968.

As the result of this course of studies, the staff of professional workers involved in health education activities has been increased so that there are now ten health educators working in the special health education services; six health educators are working on District Health education activities in New Guinea and one in Papua. There are a further three health educators working on Central health education

activities in Port Moresby, providing necessary professional and administrative support for the health education services. In addition to the health educators working in the special health education services, there are also several trained health educators working in various health programmes and in church and welfare organisations.

Complementing the activities of professional workers in health education, there are 85 orderlies engaged in health education work, and, in some areas, there are organised systems of community health teachers and community health councils. Of these 64 health education orderlies are employed in New Guinea with 21 in Papua.

A major advance in health education, during the year, has been the secondment of a professional health educator to the Department of Education to work on curriculum development in school health education for primary and secondary schools.

Health broadcasts continue to be a feature of health education activities and several health broadcasts are made from Administration broadcasting stations each week. The Australian Broadcasting Commission broadcasts two health sessions for school children each week. The health education workshop continues to produce health teaching materials to meet the great demand for this material from within the Territory and countries in Asia and the Pacific Islands.

(g) NUTRITION

Most of the people live in rural areas and if a variety of local foods is eaten an adequate diet can be obtained. Usually the protein intake is low and the problem of protein deficiency still exists, especially among infants and children in inland areas.

The indigenous peoples' staple foods vary from place to place but may include yam, sweet potato, taro, banana, sago, tapioca and rice. The main imported staple food eaten is brown rice or vitamin-enriched white rice. Wheatmeal is imported and is used as a subsidiary food. Fortunately, in areas where sago is eaten as the staple food, fish and green vegetables are also available. Tapioca is not a popular food and is eaten when other foods are lacking. In areas where banana is the staple food, various vegetables are also grown and form part of the diet.

No part of the Territory is subject to famine, although at times there may be local food shortages due to drought, flooding, local

outbreaks of pests or disease, or miscalculation by the inhabitants as to the area to be placed as food gardens. Field officers of the Departments of District Administration, and Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries can usually anticipate food shortages and encourage the people to correct the position by establishing larger areas of garden.

Activities aimed at the improvement of food resources, mainly carried out by the Division of Extension and Marketing of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, are described in Chapter 3 (b) of Section 4 of Part VI. The increasing variety of crops grown as a result of Administration encouragement is overcoming local food shortages by spreading the risk of crop failure over a greater range of species and by widening the use of storable cereals and pulses in what was formerly a root crop economy.

In addition, efforts are being made to ensure an increased supply of protein. Better methods of fishing are being taught and improved types of fishing gear are being supplied to the people. Experimental work in the introduction and breeding of various species of fish in ponds has continued. Pigs are being bred and distributed to the people to improve the strain of local animals, and cattle from Administration livestock stations are being supplied to farmers in the Highlands and coastal areas.

There are several dairies selling milk to the public and some whole milk is imported from Australia, but imported condensed and powdered milk still provide the bulk of the Territory's milk requirements.

Wherever possible attention is given to the diets of infants, children and expectant mothers, and parents are encouraged to grow food crops which are suitable for infants and children. Leaflets and posters with pictures and a simple script on infant feeding have also been published and distributed, and a textbook on infant feeding and simple instructions for lectures and demonstrations have been compiled for use in girls' schools and women's clubs and in the training of infant welfare workers. Courses in applied nutrition are given to medical and nursing students in training.

When stores are within reach, imported foods, such as bread, butter, fortified margarine, meat, rice, sugar, tea and milk, may be bought as a supplement to local foods. In the larger centres such as Port Moresby, Lae, Rabaul, Kavieng, Madang and Wewak, people who do not have gardens buy much of their food from local supplies at the markets.

Wherever bakeries are established they are encouraged to use wholemeal flour in the manufacture of bread and non-sweetened biscuits.

A ration scale prescribed by the Native Employment Ordinance and Regulations provides for the supply of an adequate diet for workers. Except as indicated below it is compulsory for employees to be issued with this ration, which allows for local foods to be used when available; alternatively, imported foods, including brown rice, wheatmeal and meats, are issued. Outside areas covered by industrial agreements prescribing cash wages, and in cases where officers of the Department of District Administration are satisfied that an employee is competent to purchase adequate food, or that he has enough food from his own gardens, the employee is allowed to receive payment of cash in lieu of rations and to make his own purchases. In urban areas where employees are employed under an urban wage agreement, rations are issued in respect of the dependants of the employee only. Allowance is made in the employee's wages for the purchase of his personal foodstuffs.

CHAPTER 8
NARCOTIC DRUGS

Narcotic drugs are not manufactured or produced in the Territory or exported from the Territory. Importation is controlled by the *Dangerous Drugs Ordinance* 1952-1968. (Power to prohibit the importation of dangerous drugs also exists under the Customs Ordinance, but in practice the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance provides a sufficient measure of control.) Labelling, distribution and sale are controlled under the *Poisons and Dangerous Substances Ordinance* 1952-1967. Pharmacists are registered under the *Medical Services Ordinance* 1965-1968, and the *Pharmacy Ordinance* 1952-1953 regulates the practice of pharmacy.

The importation of dangerous drugs is not permitted without a licence from the Administrator. Adequate safeguards are prescribed for the receipt, storage and sale of these drugs and their use is strictly limited.

There is neither traffic in nor abuse of narcotic drugs and there are no known cases of addiction.

The following conventions relating to narcotics have been applied to the Territory:

International Convention relating to Dangerous Drugs, with Protocol 1925;

International Convention for limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs 1931 and Protocol of 1948;

Protocol for Limiting and Regulating the Cultivation of the Poppy Plant, the Production of, International and Wholesale Trade in, and Use of Opium;

Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs 1961.

The following quantities of opium and its derivatives and other dangerous drugs were used during the year, solely for medicinal purposes:

	Grammes
Cocaine	72
Codiene	470
Dihydrocodiene	54
Hydrocodiene	34
Diethylthiambutene	5
Hydromorphone	3
Methodone	17
Normethodone	76
Morphine	1,409
Opium	9,196
Oxycodone	1
Pethidine	4,036

The importation of diacetylmorphine (heroin) and diphenoxylate is prohibited for all purposes.

CHAPTER 9
DRUGS

The distribution, storage, use and sale of drugs and pharmaceuticals are controlled by the *Poisons and Dangerous Substances Ordinance* 1952-1967 and Regulations, and the ordinances referred to in the preceding chapter.

The *Drugs Ordinance* 1952 and Regulations prescribe standards for drugs. The Poisons and Dangerous Substances (Methylated Spirit) Regulations (1958) provides legislation controlling all dealings in methylated spirits including rectified spirit.

CHAPTER 10
ALCOHOL AND SPIRITS
Legislation

The following legislation provides for the control of the production and distribution of alcoholic liquor:

Excise Ordinance 1956-1959
Excise (Beer) Ordinance 1952-1960

Liquor (Licensing) Ordinance 1963-1968

Liquor (Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance 1963

Under the Excise Ordinance the manufacture or distillation of alcoholic liquor is subject to licensing by the Comptroller of Customs. The Excise (Beer) Ordinance provides for the licensing of brewers and prescribes the conditions to be observed in the brewing of beer.

The Liquor (Licensing) Ordinance controls the licensing of premises and the sale of liquor. The law applies equally to all people in the Territory.

The Ordinance provides that the Administrator may declare a part of the Territory to be a licensing district and also provides for the establishment of a Liquor Licensing Commission consisting of a chairman appointed by the Minister and two Commissioners for each licensing district appointed by the Administrator, only one of whom may be an officer of the Public Service. The twelve administrative districts of the Territory have been declared licensing districts, and Commissioners (including four New Guineans) have been appointed for them.

The sale of liquor is prohibited except under licence or other authority issued in accordance with the Ordinance. The Commission is empowered to hear and determine applications for the grant, renewal, transfer or removal of a licence or the grant of a certificate, authority or permit, and to determine the trading hours under, or the conditions of, a licence, and related matters. Appeal from a decision of the Commission may be made to the Supreme Court. The Chairman of the Commission is required to make an annual report to the Administrator on the operation of the Ordinance.

The Ordinance also provides for the appointment of a Chief Licensing Inspector, and licensing inspectors for specified districts, for the purposes of administering the Ordinance.

The Administration provides financial and other forms of assistance to organisations conducting campaigns of temperance education in the Territory.

Imports

The quantities of liquor imported into the Territory during the years 1966-67 and 1967-68 were as follows:

Commodity	1966-67	1967-68
	Imp gal	Imp gal
Ale, beer, stout, cider ..	299,460	393,626
Spirits—		
Brandy	8,271	6,813
Gin	34,217	27,354
Whisky	18,368	17,510
Rum (underproof) ..	33,689	41,664
Rum (overproof) ..	6,610	6,882
Other potable spirits (underproof)	6,434	5,925
Other potable spirits (overproof) .. ..	..	81
Wines—		
Sparkling	5,104	4,206
Still	34,120	43,720
Still (Sacramental) ..	2,941	2,808
Total	449,214	550,589

Import Duties

The following import duties are levied on alcoholic liquors:

(i) *Ales, beers, etc.*

(a) \$1.15 per gallon.

(b) For corresponding non-alcoholic beverages, 25 cents per gallon.

(ii) *Spirits and spirituous liquors*

(a) When not exceeding the strength of proof, \$13.00 per gallon.

(b) When exceeding the strength of proof, \$13.00 per proof gallon.

(iii) *Wines*

(a) Grape, sparkling, \$3.50 per gallon.

(b) Grape, still, containing less than 27 per cent proof spirit, 30 cents per gallon.

(c) Grape, still, including medicated and vermouth, 60 cents per gallon.

(d) Grape, unfermented, 10 per cent *ad valorem*.

(e) Other than grape, not elsewhere included, including sake and samshu—

(1) when not exceeding the strength of proof, \$3.90 per gallon;

(2) when exceeding the strength of proof, \$5.60 per proof gallon.

(f) For sacramental purposes—50 per cent of the specified appropriate duty rate.

CHAPTER 11

HOUSING AND TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

Legislation

The legislation governing town planning and housing is:

- (i) the *Town Boundaries Ordinance* 1951-1952 under which the Administrator may declare a place in the Territory to be a town and set forth and declare the boundaries of a town;
- (ii) the *Town Planning Ordinance* 1952-1959 which provides for the planning and development of towns, the establishment of a town planning board and the division of towns into zones for residential, commercial, industrial and other purposes;
- (iii) the *Papua and New Guinea Place Names Ordinance* 1965 which establishes a committee empowered to assign a name to any place in the Territory and to alter any existing name;
- (iv) the *Papua and New Guinea Housing Commission Ordinance* 1967;
- (v) the *Papua and New Guinea Housing Loans Ordinance* 1953-1963; and
- (vi) the *Native Employment Ordinance* 1958-1967.

New town planning legislation is under consideration:

Town Planning

Authority to supervise the planning and zoning of towns is vested in the Town Planning Board which is advised by a town planner.

Surveys Completed

Boundary surveys for rural leases were completed during the year in the Morobe, West New Britain, Manus, Bougainville, Madang, Western Highlands, West Sepik, East Sepik, New Ireland, Chimbu and Eastern Highlands Districts.

Restoration of title surveys were made in the New Ireland, Madang, East New Britain, Bougainville and Manus Districts.

Land Tenure Conversion surveys were carried out in the Western Highlands District.

Urban surveys of town allotments were effected in the towns of Kieta, Kimbe, Kavieng, Kundiawa, Lae, Madang, Mount Hagen, Rabaul, Vanimo, Wewak and Goroka.

Trigonometrical control surveys were carried out in the East New Britain, Eastern Highlands, Madang and Morobe Districts.

Housing Conditions

The majority of dwellings in urban areas of New Guinea are of timber frame construction clad with fibrous asbestos cement sheeting and galvanised iron roofing. At present this construction is the most economical from both the materials and construction viewpoint. Some local materials are being used including loom woven sago matting and stabilised earth bricks.

Significant advances have been made in the use of indigenous building materials since the Building Research Centre commenced operations in May 1964. The manufacture of stabilised earth, coronus and cement bricks with simple hand operated machines is now undertaken in fifty-two Territory centres. Experiments are presently being undertaken aimed at production of burnt clay bricks and present indications are that good durability bricks able to withstand forces of 1,700-1,800 p.s.i. will be within the capability of simple wood fired kilns.

Further information about the Administration building training and research activities is given in the section on *Training and Research* in this chapter.

Work is also proceeding on the preparation of new uniform Building Regulations appropriate to the Territory and covering both Papua and New Guinea. The regulations are to include sections on low-covenant and no-covenant dwellings.

People in rural areas build houses of traditional design from local materials. In recent years permanent manufactured materials have been incorporated with local materials. Houses tend to be constructed as the need arises and frequently as a community effort. As a result there is no housing shortage in these areas.

The drift to the towns that is the experience of all countries undergoing rapid economic development has also occurred in Papua and New Guinea. This has caused a rapid increase in urban populations and has led in a number of cases to overcrowding of existing accommodation and to the construction of groups of sub-standard dwellings on the fringes of towns. It is recognised that the problem of shanty settlements that develop in this fashion cannot be controlled by legislation, but can

only be overcome by carefully directed housing policies and programmes. Measures being adopted to deal with this problem are detailed below.

In considering government action in relation to housing, three main groups of the indigenous people are involved:

- (a) Administration personnel employed in both urban and rural areas.
- (b) Workers employed more or less permanently in private industry.
- (c) Migrants in urban areas in casual employment, self-employed or unemployed.

The Administering Authority is concerned to meet the needs of all three categories, and people from all categories are participating in Administration housing schemes. Private enterprise employers have and generally accept only limited responsibilities to provide accommodation for their local employees and many have been unable or reluctant to undertake accommodation programmes involving large capital expenditure. Minimum standards of housing are prescribed in the *Native Employment Ordinance 1958-1967*.

The major objectives of housing policy are to:

- foster the growth of private and self-help housing and home ownership.
- encourage the use of local and traditional building materials and the adoption of housing standards appropriate to the Territory.
- reduce over-crowding and shanty type housing conditions.

Major efforts in housing local officers are being made. The Administration spent \$1,877,000 on local officer housing in the year under review.

In addition the Administration operated a housing loans scheme under the *Housing Loans Ordinance 1953-1963* whereby advances are made to any member of the community for the erection of a house, the purchase or enlargement of an existing house, the completion of a partially erected dwelling, or the discharge of an existing mortgage. The maximum loan is \$7,000, and the maximum repayment period is 25 to 35 years for timber and masonry dwellings respectively. Minimum cash deposit is 5% of the first \$4,000, plus 10% of the remainder of the Administration valuation. The effective rate of interest is 5% per annum. In the year ended 30 June 1968, forty-eight loans totalling \$285,640 were made, bringing the total number of loans made under the scheme to 430 and the total amount loaned

to \$2,296,635. A separate scheme established in 1960 under the same ordinance provides low cost houses for rental and eventual sale preferably to indigenes. When a tenant's application to purchase a house is approved, the principal component of the rent paid during his period of tenancy will be treated as a deposit on the house, which may be purchased by the instalments paid over a period of approximately 30 years. To 30 June 1968, 322 houses were constructed under the scheme.

Finance is also provided to persons under the provisions of the War Service Homes Act of the Commonwealth of Australia.

The major agent for carrying forward housing objectives of the housing programme will be the newly established Housing Commission. During the year a Housing Commissioner was appointed and commenced duty. In line with the recommendations of the 1964 report of the Mission from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Commission will progressively take over Administration housing responsibilities. It is required to operate as a business undertaking, that is it pays interest on advances received from the Treasury and, in turn, charges in full for dwellings let and sold. Its operations, therefore, put the supply of housing on an economic basis for the first time.

The Housing Commission is to have responsibility for developing a public housing programme, stimulating self-help housing and encouraging the provision of private housing.

Earlier the problem of squatters living in shanties and sub-standard housing settlements around the main towns was noted. The squatters' capacity to pay is such that it is unlikely that they could not afford either to rent a house built under a public housing programme or to build a house of their own to the standard that is expected within town boundaries. Proposals to assist the squatters to better their housing include the development of orderly 'no covenant' areas with security of tenure, the organisation of the supply of local materials and assisting the owner-builder with technical advice and essential construction equipment. These tasks are to be assumed by the Housing Commission.

Private sector expenditure on housing has been increasing at a very high rate and this rate is expected to continue under the stimulus of the Housing Commission.

Housing statistics have been incorporated in the section headed *Works Activity* and are relevant to this section also.

CHAPTER 12

PROSTITUTION

No special legislative or administrative measures have been found necessary in respect of prostitution or brothel-keeping.

CHAPTER 13

PENAL ORGANISATION

Factors Responsible for Crime

There are no special factors causing crime and the incidence of serious crime continues to be low.

Legislation

The *Corrective Institutions Ordinance* 1957-1963 provides for the administration of corrective institutions and for the education and trade training of persons under detention.

Administrative Organisation

The Controller of Corrective Institutions, whose Branch is situated within the Department of Law, is responsible for the management of all institutions, and all detainees are deemed to be in his custody.

At 30 June 1968 there were 75 institutions with a staff of 79 male officers and 22 female and 574 male warders.

Institutions are divided into three categories—central, district and subsidiary. The central institutions are located at:

Baisu (near Mount Hagen)
Boram (near Wewak)
Buimo (near Lae), and
Keravat (near Rabaul)

The district institutions are located at:

Beon (near Madang)
Bihute (near Goroka)
Kavieng
Lorengau, and
Sohano.

There are some sixty-six subsidiary institutions at various suitable locations.

Development of Institutions

The central corrective institutions are situated in rural surroundings with provision for training in farming and forestry work, and for outdoor recreation.

The Baisu Central Institution is still in a state of development. Drainage of swamp-land is complete and agricultural and forestry pro-

jects are well advanced. Pasture improvement has been carried out in preparation for livestock projects.

Internal roads have been completed and a provisional water supply provided.

Permanent buildings are scheduled for construction in 1968-69.

Additional land is being sought for the extension of forestry work at Baisu.

Boram Central Institution continues as a major industrial training centre for detainees. Boot repairing is now an additional trade training project.

Livestock, agricultural and forestry projects continue as detainee training pursuits.

Technical difficulties have delayed the completion of the water supply and sewerage system for the Keravat Central Institution but the problems are expected to be solved in the immediate future. A Trade Instructor is now stationed at Keravat and as a result there has been an appreciable expansion of trade training projects for detainees.

Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry continue at Keravat at a satisfactory level.

Buimo Central Institution now has the services of a Trade Instructor and trade training for detainees has been substantially developed. Additional areas have been subject to pasture development and forestry has been extended.

Additional permanent buildings are programmed for 1968-69.

Very considerable agricultural development has taken place at the Goroka District Institution together with forestry.

Permanent service buildings were completed in 1967-68 together with additional married quarters for warders.

Additional land is being sought for the development of livestock projects.

Very sound progress has been made at Kavieng District Institution in the construction of permanent accommodation and service buildings both for detainees and warders.

Detainee labour is employed as much as possible in institution building programmes, and local materials and components processed in the institutions, including bricks, tanks and other plumbing items, timber and welded metal work, are used as far as possible. Land has been set aside as necessary for district and subsidiary institutions.

Staffing. The policy is to staff all central and district institutions with trained personnel of the Corrective Institutions Branch. Officers are stationed at all central institutions and all but two district institutions (where very low daily

averages do not at present warrant the services of an officer). Warders are available for all central and district institutions. The majority of subsidiary institutions are now staffed by warders thus relieving the Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary of institutional duties.

All officers and warders are given special training for a period of five months at the Bomana Central Institution near Port Moresby, in institution management, care of detainees, training, correction and rehabilitation. Officers selected for service in New Guinea are given a further six months' training by trained and experienced senior officers in central institutions in New Guinea. As far as practicable, warders also receive a further six months' training at central institutions in New Guinea before being posted to other institutions in that Territory.

The initial training at Bomana gives officers and warders a uniform approach to the treatment, correction and rehabilitation of detainees under well established conditions. The further period of six months' training at central institutions in New Guinea introduces some diversity in relation to agricultural methods, building and construction projects, language and culture, and permits more individual instruction to be given.

A Warder Training Centre is still under construction near the Bomana Central Institution and the training period for warders and officers will be increased to six months. A special squad of warder instructors is available for the Warder Training Centre.

Six indigenous Officer Cadets are in training at Headquarters and will be later given the opportunity to attend trade, agricultural and forestry courses. They are the first of a number of trainee indigenous officers.

Classification of Detainees

Detainees are committed to the institution nearest the place where sentence was imposed, but those serving a long-term sentence may be transferred to a central institution for more effective supervision, training and specialist medical treatment. Those long-term detainees who do not constitute a security problem and who have developed special skills may be transferred to district and subsidiary institutions to provide valuable skilled labour at those points. Detainees may also be transferred before release to the institutions nearest to their homes to help them to re-establish their family relationships and assist them in their rehabilitation.

Under the *Removal of Prisoners (Territories) Act 1923-1968* Europeans sentenced to imprisonment for a term of more than six months may be transferred to a prison in Australia where discharge on completion of their sentence is also arranged if their return to the Territory is not proposed.

On their admission to an institution, detainees are classified as follows:

First Class: detainees held solely as witnesses, awaiting trial, remanded in custody or under investigation, or who have appealed against their conviction.

Second Class: detainees imprisoned for contempt of court or for failing to give security for keeping the peace or good behaviour; those imprisoned for failure to comply with an order made under a law of the Territory relating to maintenance or affiliation orders; and those who have appealed against sentence, until such time as the appeal is determined.

Third Class: detainees other than those of the first and second classes who have not been previously imprisoned in the Territory or elsewhere; or in the opinion of the Controller, are likely to co-operate in and benefit from training.

Fourth Class: detainees, other than those of the first, second and third classes, who have been previously imprisoned in the Territory or elsewhere; or who, in the opinion of the Controller, should not be associated with detainees of any other class.

In addition, detainees in respect of whom any investigation is proceeding to determine their classification may be placed in a fifth class.

As far as practicable detainees of one class are kept separate from those of any other class. The Controller may order the transfer of detainees from one class to another and the separation of juvenile or recidivists within a class. Separate quarters beyond the walls of the main compound of each institution are provided for the exclusive use of female detainees.

Details of the terms of sentence and age distribution of persons under sentence are set out in Appendix XXI of this Report.

Conditions of Labour in Institutions

Penalties which may be imposed under the laws of the Territory include imprisonment

with or without hard labour. Detainees sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour are employed on Administration undertakings as the Controller directs.

Except as specially provided in the regulations, hours of work may not exceed 8½ hours a day, and there is no work on Saturday afternoon or on Sunday.

Religious beliefs precluding working on Saturdays are respected and appropriate adjustments made.

Detainees may be employed both inside and outside an institution; most work outside where they receive, as far as possible, practical training in agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, plant operation and a number of trades. Technical training is kept at a level consistent with the economic resources of village communities: for instance, simple brick-making machines use coral and gravel as raw materials. No artificial fertilisers are used in agriculture, reliance being placed on the use of legumes as 'green manure', and rotation cropping is practised.

Detainees of the first and second classes may be required to keep an institution in a clean and sanitary condition. Female prisoners are employed on such tasks as sewing, washing and weeding.

Payment at the rate of 80 cents a month for the full period of sentence is made to detainees serving a sentence of 24 months or over to assist in their rehabilitation on release.

General Conditions in Institutions

Welfare. All detainees are medically examined on admission, transfer, and discharge, and are regularly seen by visiting medical officers. When adequate treatment cannot be given in an institution, sick persons are removed to a hospital for specialist treatment. Provision is also made for the treatment of psychiatric cases and for the criminally insane.

Visiting medical officers inspect institution buildings and services, examine clothing, bedding and food and may order bedding or clothes additional to those items specified in the regulations. The number of blankets and woollen garments issued varies according to the height of the institution above sea level. Mass X-ray examinations of long-term detainees, warders and their dependants are carried out.

Detainees are housed in either wards or cells which have an average of over 370 cubic feet of air space. At 30 June 1968 there was an overall total of 71 cells and 129 wards for

indigenous males, 9 cells and 53 wards for indigenous females, 16 cells and 4 wards for non-indigenous males and 4 cells and 1 ward for non-indigenous females.

Under the Ordinance, provision is made for the appointment of chaplains and for religious services.

Visiting Justices. A magistrate or visiting justice is appointed by the Administrator to each institution and is required to visit the particular institution for which he is responsible at least once a month.

Judges of the Supreme Court are also *ex officio* visiting justices. A visiting justice is obliged and empowered to inquire into the conduct of staff and into any abuse or irregularity within the institution, he must interview in private any detainee who requests an interview and, as far as practicable, all others; and he must report to the Administrator on his findings.

Discipline. Visiting justices try breaches of discipline and may impose a penalty of imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month in addition to the term being served by the detainee at the time of the offence. Offences aggravated by repetition or otherwise are tried by a magistrate who may impose a sentence not exceeding six months. Such a sentence is cumulative with any sentence the prisoner is serving at the time. Witnesses called are sworn or affirmed in the manner usual in courts of justice.

Remissions of Sentence

Male detainees serving a sentence of more than three months are eligible for a remission of eight days a month while females serving a sentence of more than one month are eligible for a remission of ten days a month. Detainees serving a life sentence have their sentences reviewed at the end of twelve years from the time the life sentence was imposed. Another review is made three years later when the detainee may be released.

Training, Amenities and Rehabilitation

Training is given in technical trades such as motor maintenance, plumbing and tin-smithing, carpentry, brick-making, bricklaying, building and sawmilling; in the operation of heavy equipment; and in agriculture, animal husbandry and forestry. At Buimo, Keravat and Boram, detainees undertake project training in building construction and allied trades,

and instruction and practical experience in brick-making are provided at a number of other institutions including Baisu, Boram, Kavieng and Beon. Special funds are provided to buy equipment and training materials, and close liaison is maintained with the Departments of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, Public Works, Forests, and Education. These departments examine detainees who have become proficient in various pursuits. Training records are maintained for long-term detainees.

The making of fired bricks was introduced at the Beon District Institution under the direction of an officer of the United Nations Development Programme.

Adult education classes have been in force at Central Institutions, except Baisu, for some years through the Department of Education which supplied the teachers and necessary books and materials. It has not always been possible to fully maintain this system and the whole position of adult education for detainees is now being closely examined in an effort to improve and stabilise the matter of detainee education.

Recreation includes football, cricket, basketball, baseball and handicrafts. Detainees may

buy or be given books, magazines, religious literature and additional stationery and toilet items. They may also correspond with relatives and friends at frequent intervals. The supply of films and suitable library books for the main institutions is arranged through the Department of Information and Extension Services.

On discharge indigenous detainees usually return to their villages. Sustenance is provided for the journey, and land, sea or air transport is provided free if the discharged person elects to return to his village within a month of his release.

Both the Corrective Institutions Branch and the Department of District Administration assist in finding employment for discharged persons. The Department of District Administration investigates any problems discharged persons may have, arranges continued medical treatment, if this should be necessary, and provides general aftercare and assistance.

Juvenile Offenders

This matter is covered by Chapter 5 of Part VII of the Report.

PART VIII. EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

CHAPTER 1

GENERAL EDUCATION SYSTEM

Legislation

The control and direction of education in the Territory is the responsibility of the Administration, and the education system is governed by the *Education Ordinance* 1952-1963 and *Education Regulations*.

The *Native Apprenticeship Ordinance* 1951-1961 regulates apprenticeship training and examinations.

The *Education Ordinance* provides for the following:

- (i) the establishment by the Administrator of schools, pre-school centres and other educational institutions and facilities;
- (ii) compulsory registration, recognition, or exemption of all schools conducted by educational agencies other than the Administration;

(iii) the making of grants authorised by the Administrator to missions and other educational agencies;

(iv) the conduct of schools by local authorities subject to the approval of the Director of Education;

(v) the declaration of compulsory attendance of children at schools in specified areas;

(vi) the determination of the language or languages of instruction to be used in schools;

(vii) the establishment of an Education Advisory Board to advise on educational matters, consisting of the Director of Education, four members appointed by the Administrator to represent the missions and other voluntary educational agencies in the Territory, and such other members, not exceeding four, as the Administrator appoints; and

(viii) the appointment of district education committees of not more than six members including at least one mission representative, to advise the Administrator on any matter relating to education in their respective districts.

General Policy

The broad objectives of educational policy include the following:

- (i) the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the peoples of the Territory;
- (ii) a blending of cultures; and
- (iii) the voluntary acceptance of Christianity by the indigenous people in the absence of any indigenous body of religious faith founded on teaching or ritual.

To attain these objectives it is necessary to:

- (i) achieve mass literacy, i.e. to teach all indigenous children to read and write in a common language;
- (ii) awaken the interest of the indigenous people in, and assist their progress towards, a higher material standard of living and a civilised mode of life;
- (iii) inform the indigenous community to enable it to cope with the political, economic and social changes that are occurring throughout the Territory;
- (iv) blend the best features of indigenous culture with those of other societies so that the indigenous groups will be able to manage their own affairs and evolve as a people with common bonds in spite of tribal differences; and
- (v) provide within the Territory, as a means of encompassing the above, a full range of primary, secondary, tertiary, technical and adult education facilities for both sexes and for all classes of the community.

The specific objectives of the Department of Education—to teach all children in the Territory to read and to write in English, to provide for all people within the Territory a full range of primary, secondary, technical, tertiary and adult education courses and to preserve and integrate the best features of indigenous culture with modern civilisation—are carried out within the broad framework of the policy of political, economic, social and educational advancement for the people of the Territory.

Religious instruction is given in both mission and Administration schools, and in mission schools is determined by the denomination of the mission concerned. In Administration schools courses of religious instruction are given by ministers of religion and authorised laymen. Attendance at the courses is subject to the consent of the parents. Instruction in conformity with the Department's syllabus is also given regularly in ethics and morals.

Formal liaison is maintained with the missions through the Education Advisory Board and the district education committees.

The Education Advisory Board membership consists of the Director of Education, four members representing the missions and voluntary education agencies and up to four other members all of whom are appointed by the Administrator.

District education committees, which consist of not more than six members, at least one of whom is a mission representative, have been appointed by the Administrator in all districts. At least one indigenous representative has been appointed to each committee while many attend as observers and are accorded the right to speak but not to vote.

Tuition for all students in Territory schools is free. However an annual school equipment charge of one dollar for each student in primary 'T' schools and three dollars per student in secondary and technical 'T' schools is levied on all students in both government and non-government schools. Where evidence supports the inability of a community to pay the full charge, the District Education Committee can recommend a lower charge, or a waiving of the school equipment charge altogether. There is no charge for board or accommodation at residential schools.

Parents of non-indigenous children are required to purchase text books and some class room materials. A free issue of the books and materials is provided, however, for a non-indigenous child where necessary, subject to a means test of the parents. Children travelling to and from schools are provided with free transport where necessary.

Territory children commence schooling after their fifth birthday by enrolling in a preparatory grade at a primary school. If a child's progress is satisfactory he moves up one grade each year until he reaches Standard 6, when the primary final examination is held. If he gains a satisfactory pass he may then

proceed to a secondary or technical school or accept a traineeship in one of several fields.

The present secondary curriculum was begun in 1965 and leads to the Territory School Certificate Examination for which students sit at the completion of Form IV. The Report of the Commission on Higher Education recommended that this be an entrance examination for the preparatory year at the University of Papua and New Guinea. Opportunities are made for students who wish to study in faculties that will not be immediately available at the University of Papua and New Guinea to qualify for matriculation at an Australian University.

Departmental Organisation

The Department of Education is responsible for the administration of the Education Ordinance and Regulations and is required to provide for the educational needs of all sections of the community.

The Department, which is administered from Port Moresby, contains five functional divisions and an educational services group covering activities in adult education, libraries, publications and broadcasts, examinations, guidance, educational research and a special projects section. The divisions are the Administrative, Primary Education, Secondary Education, Technical Education and Teacher Training Divisions. The headquarters staff consists of professional supervisory officers such as chiefs of division, superintendents and inspectors, and the staff of the Administrative Division which is responsible for matters associated with staff, finance, records, relations with missions and land and buildings. Field officers of the various divisions work throughout each district.

A district inspector is stationed in each district and is responsible for the implementation of education policy within his district. The district inspector carries out regular inspections of staff and schools within the Primary Division to ensure the maintenance of satisfactory standards, and has authority to approve local variations in the syllabus. He has a number of senior administrative functions concerning all Administration education establishments in his district and supervises staff placement within it. He may also act as a member of the inspection team which visits secondary and technical schools although this function is

mainly performed by inspectors attached to departmental headquarters.

A senior officers' conference, attended by district inspectors and headquarters professional staff, is usually held in Port Moresby each year. The conference discusses educational policy and professional and administrative matters, and enables regular personal contact between the Director, headquarters staff and district inspectors in the field.

Non-Government Schools

All non-government schools in the Territory are conducted by missions. The Education Ordinance requires all non-government schools (except institutions conducted by missions for the exclusive purpose of training their own religious personnel) to be registered, recognised or exempted by the Director of Education. The Ordinance prescribes that schools seeking registration or recognition must comply with certain standards regarding the constitution of the controlling authority of the school, the suitability of school buildings, pupil-teacher ratio, the curriculum and the quality of the teaching.

Statistics of educational expenditure by missions are set out in Appendix XXV.

All mission schools are subject to inspection by Departmental inspectors.

Each mission teacher is required either to be registered as a trained teacher or allocated a permit to teach by the Director of Education. Certificates of registration are issued only to persons of good character who have completed an approved course of teacher training, and who satisfy the Director as to their teaching ability, and their ability to speak, read and write English.

The range of schools maintained by the principal missions is comparable to that of the Administration schools, and all missions have their own education officers, many full time, who act as liaison officers with the Department of Education. Mission schools receive classroom materials on the same basis as Administration schools. The missions are paid grants-in-aid in respect of registered teachers teaching in recognised schools, approved supervisors, mission education officers, the maintenance of students at boarding schools, and teacher trainees.

Grants-in-aid in 1967-68 totalled \$1,528,000.

Expenditure on Education

	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Department of Education—	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Departmental	4,202	5,012	5,857	6,932	7,975
Grants-in-aid	710	932	1,144	1,405	1,528
	4,912	5,944	7,001	8,337	9,503
Percent change from previous year	22 %	21 %	17.7 %	19.1 %	14.0 %
Percent of total Administration expenditure	10.9 %	11.3 %	10.8 %	10.9 %	11.0 %
Public libraries	40	44	45	37	n.a.
Building construction ..	1,634	1,334	1,480	1,347	768
Mission expenditure from own funds	1,460	2,078	2,134	2,682	2,931

n.a. not available

Grants-in-aid to missions for educational work are payable according to the rates set out in the following table:

Teacher classification	Amount per annum payable as grant-in-aid
	\$
Indigenous 'A' Course (one year) graduate	300
Indigenous 'A' Course (two year) graduate	400
Indigenous 'B' Course (one year) graduate	300
Indigenous 'B' Course (two year) graduate	500
Indigenous 'C' Course graduate ..	700
Non-indigenous 'E' Course graduate ..	800
Non-indigenous fully qualified and certificated teachers and approved administrators and supervisors ..	1,000
Non-indigenous four year trained secondary teachers	1,200

Grants-in-aid for teachers are payable only for registered teachers engaged in full-time teaching, although assistance may be given on a *pro rata* basis for fully qualified non-indigenous teachers engaged in part-time teaching. A travelling allowance is payable for mission education supervisors travelling on duty away from their home base. Missions also receive a maintenance allowance of \$40 a year for residential students at secondary and technical schools, \$60 a year for one-year teacher trainees and \$100 for two-year teacher trainees.

School Buildings. The 1967-68 education building programme authorised expenditure to the value of \$1,656,000 for new institutions and

additions to primary, secondary, technical schools and teachers' colleges.

The technical division of the Department was responsible for the completion of 11 projects at an estimated value of \$41,000.

Assistance to Local Government Councils in the form of building subsidies for the erection of teachers' houses at rural primary schools amounted to \$84,000.

Progress

One indicator of progress in the education field is the increased enrolments over the 10-year period in the following table:

Type of school	Pupils		
	1958	1963	1968
Administration—			
Primary 'T'	9,268	25,857	46,178
Primary 'A'	1,230	1,711	2,884
Secondary	838	1,145	5,060
Technical	243	551	731
Vocational .. ..	..	..	1,046
Total	11,579	29,264	55,899
Mission—			
Primary 'T' (Registered)	18,109	74,181	94,882
Primary 'A'	550	649	628
Secondary	438	1,092	4,121
Technical	44	47	378
Vocational .. ..	..	..	..
Total	19,141	75,969	100,009
Primary 'T' (Exempt) ..	88,565	54,560	28,772

CHAPTER 2

PRIMARY EDUCATION

Policy

The basic aim in the field of primary education for indigenous children is to provide them with an education which is both related to the present circumstances of their lives and a suitable preparation for the rapid changes resulting from contact with more developed peoples.

Emphasis is placed on literacy in English with the object of making this the universal language in the Territory, and on the best elements of indigenous culture, particularly through music, art, handicrafts, dancing, social studies and sports. Many schools maintain gardens and assist students to understand agricultural principles and practices. Woodwork and craftwork are also encouraged, the curriculum as a whole being related as much as possible to the child's environment.

English is the language of instruction in all Administration schools. In mission schools there has been a noticeable trend towards teaching English even in the preparatory grade. The syllabus requires English to be the medium of instruction in Standard 3 and subsequent standards so that all indigenous students will be fluent in English by the end of Standard 6.

The Education Ordinance provides that attendance at schools may be declared compulsory in certain areas. In most areas the enthusiasm of the people is such that no compulsion is needed to ensure that children enrol, and in areas where there is a strong feeling that compulsion should be applied it is now the practice for the local government council to issue rules to ensure that all children who enrol do in fact attend regularly.

Schools and Curricula

Primary schools fall into two main groups—primary 'T' and primary 'A'—which are distinguished by the curricula they follow. The former group follows a syllabus specially designed for Territory pupils while the latter follows the primary school syllabus of New South Wales. Indigenous pupils who have a competent grasp of English and who are considered to be generally capable of benefiting from the Australian syllabus may attend primary 'A' schools.

The Administration assists non-indigenous children in isolated parts of the Territory,

where schooling facilities are not available, to undertake correspondence courses of instruction with the Departments of Education of the several Australian States, and 570 children at primary and secondary levels are being catered for in this way in Papua and New Guinea.

The development of the indigenous people requires differential treatment of the following groups:

- (i) children in urbanised areas;
- (ii) children in areas of frequent contact with Europeans;
- (iii) children in areas of limited contact; and
- (iv) children in areas of minimum contact.

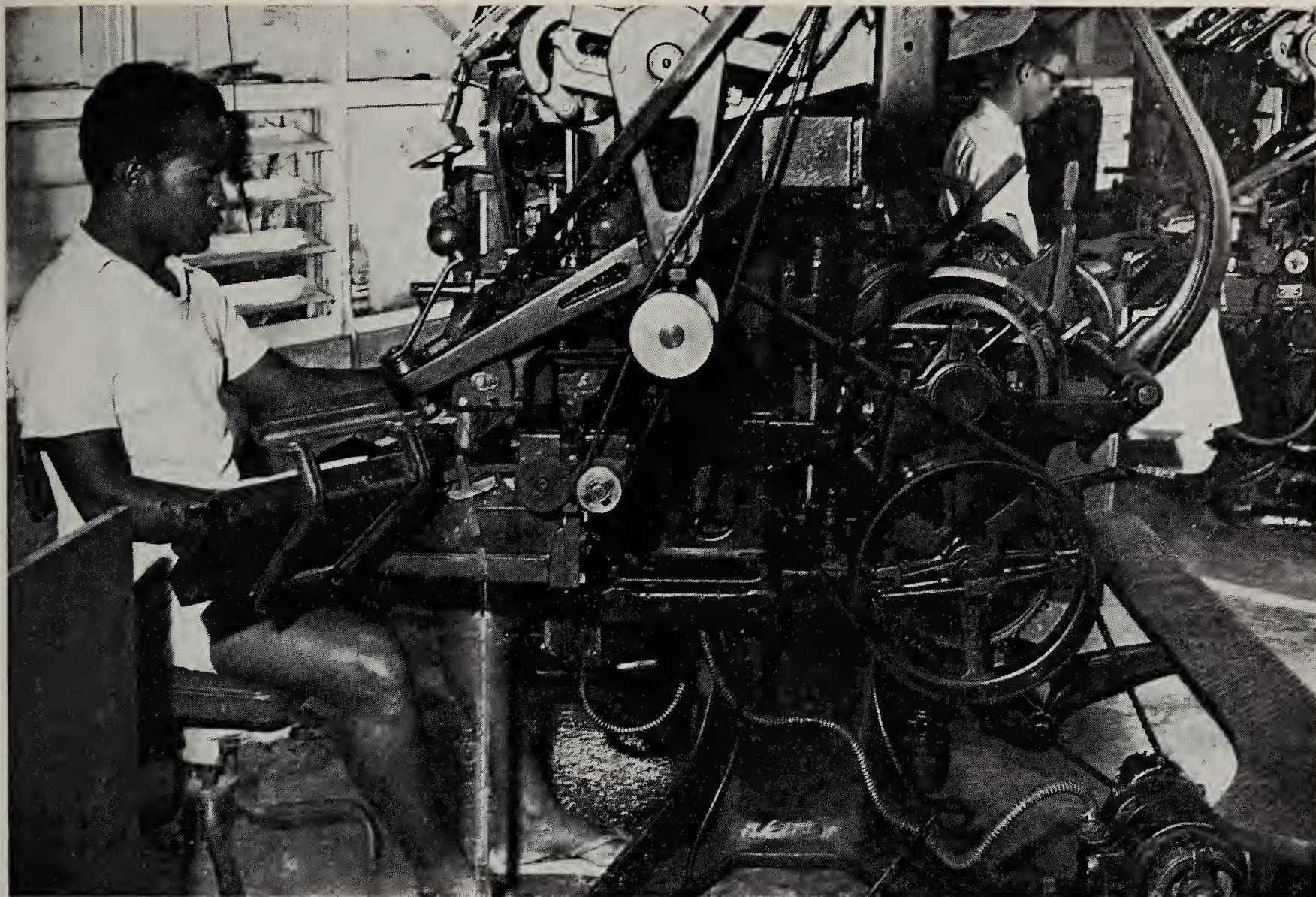
The syllabus for primary 'T' schools in the first group reaches a standard comparable with that of the primary 'A' schools and the object is eventual integration of the two types. In other groups, a varying degree of local adaptation is introduced based on the level of development of the people and the need and opportunity for the use of English.

Even in areas of minimum contact, where the use of Melanesian Pidgin or the local vernacular as a medium of instruction is permitted in mission schools, the teaching of oral English is required.

The curriculum is designed to fit the children of the Territory for life in a rapidly changing society—a society in which technical innovation and social changes are going hand in hand. The core of the curriculum is training in the basic skills of communication and mathematics. Considerable attention is given to the provision of a wide range of experience of the modern world and its social institutions. The curriculum includes gardening, nature study, manual arts, art and music. In each of these the syllabus stresses retention of the best of the present indigenous achievement, while at the same time introducing knowledge of foreign techniques.

Method of Teaching English to Indigenous Pupils. In the light of recent research and experience both in the Territory and abroad, the Department of Education has adopted an approach which concentrates on the early development of oral facility in English, the acquisition of which will enable literacy to be more readily achieved at a later stage.

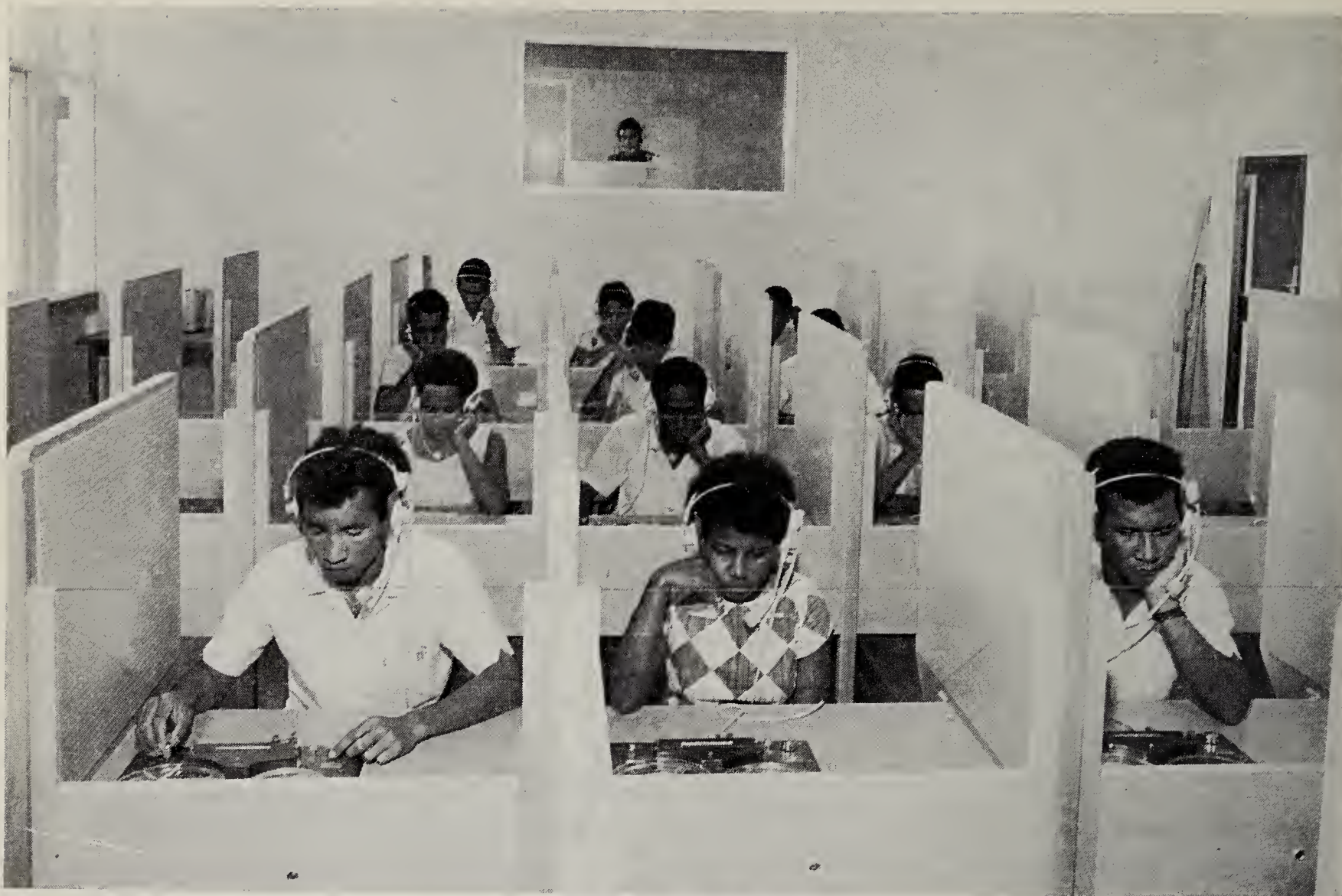
The English syllabus has been devised and graded with regard to concept and structure difficulty. Teachers present new material in a context designed to demonstrate clearly the meaning and use of that particular sentence



Linotype operator, Government Printer, Port Moresby.

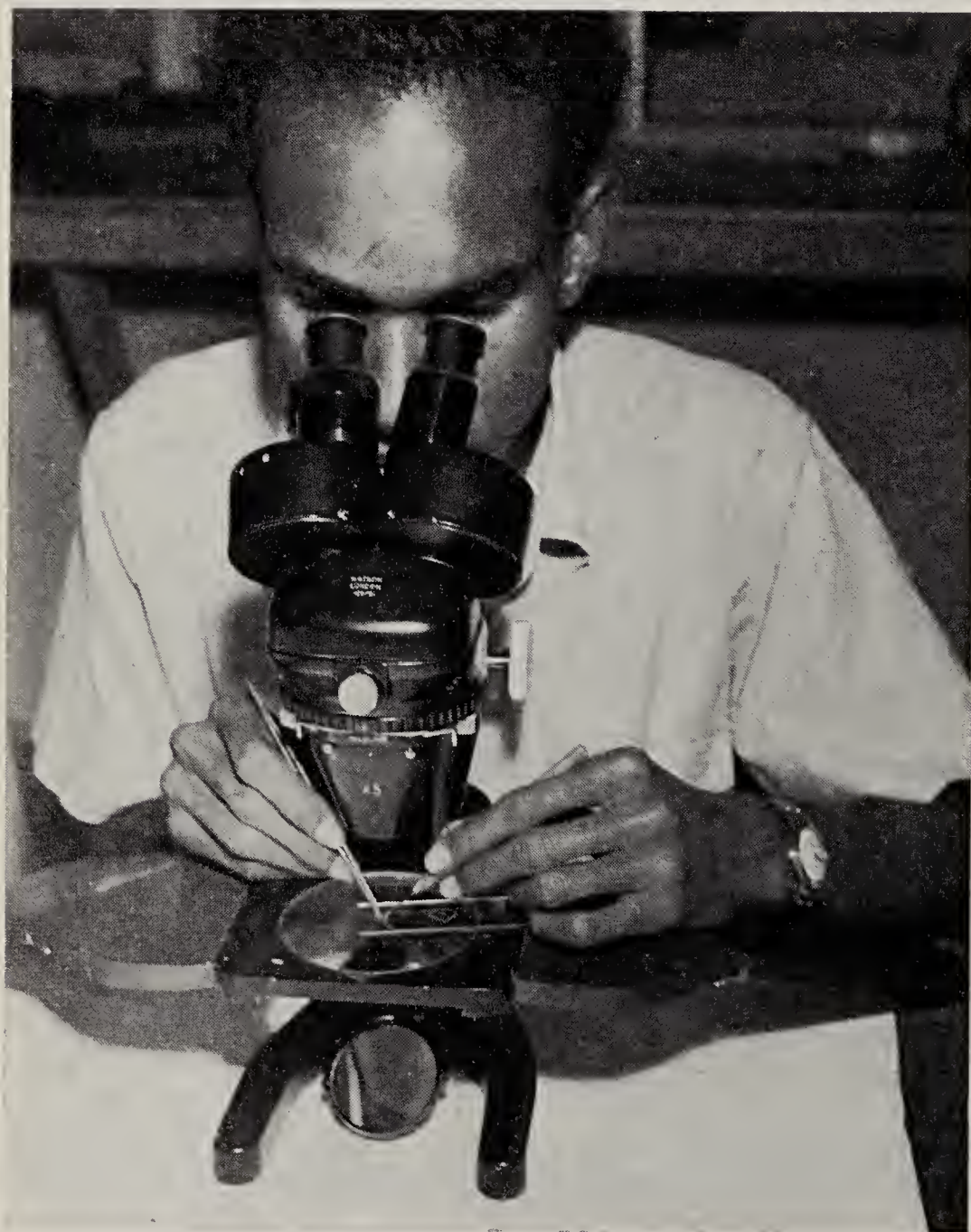


Woodworking Class, High School, Keravat.



Language Laboratory, University of Papua and New Guinea.

Papuan laboratory assistant, Sepa Leke, dissecting mosquitoes for malaria parasites at the Public Health Department, Malaria Control Pilot, Maprik, in the Sepik District.



pattern. The children then use this in drill situations until their responses in similar life situations are confident and automatic. Ideally, an analysis of each vernacular would yield information on the difficulties vernacular speakers encounter in learning English. The Summer Institute of Linguistics now has a large field staff at work on many languages in the territory but at present scientific information of this kind is available for only a few of the Territory's several hundred languages, and teachers make their own adjustments to the basic course set out in the syllabus according to the difficulties encountered.

Methods and texts used are constantly reviewed by the Syllabus Revision Committee and professional officers of the Department of Education.

Science Teaching. The United Nations is providing assistance through a UNICEF/UNESCO science teaching project to promote the introduction of science into the primary school curriculum.

In the first 3 years some 600 to 1,000 science apparatus kits should be distributed to primary 'T' schools. Science apparatus and tools sets shall also be given to a number of teachers' colleges as part of the primary science education programme.

Mathematics Teaching. In 1964, Dr Z. P. Dienes, Professor of Educational Psychology at the University of Adelaide, South Australia, was invited to the Territory to assist in establishing at four selected schools a pilot project aimed at introducing into Territory schools the latest techniques used in modern mathematics teaching at the primary level.

Most primary schools in the Territory are now teaching the new mathematics syllabus in the first two grades. The full modern mathematics syllabus will be extended through the schools by at least one grade each year so that by 1972 the old syllabus will have been completely replaced. Because teachers' colleges are training their students in the new approach, most new teachers are now equipped to handle the work.

The Territory is one of the first countries in the world to adopt this modern approach to mathematics and the Department of Education has given its full support to the introduction of the new methods to primary schools.

School Projects. School projects with an agricultural or rural bias are actively encouraged by the Department of Education with the assistance of officers of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries and the

Department of Forests. Many have been established at Highland areas and at the present time there are more than 100 Administration schools in the Territory conducting projects of this kind. These include the establishment of tree and tea nurseries, cultivation of coffee, cocoa, rice, rubber, peanuts, corn and coconuts, pyrethrum planting, bee-keeping and fish and poultry projects.

Enrolments. The table below shows the increase in enrolments at primary schools during the past year.

	Administration			Mission		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Primary 'T'—						
1967 ..	29,821	14,533	44,354	56,998	36,860	93,858
1968 ..	30,898	15,280	46,178	58,293	36,589	94,882
Primary 'A'—						
1967 ..	1,364	1,241	2,605	229	302	601
1968 ..	1,495	1,389	2,884	310	318	628

Community Assistance

Local government councils have assisted in the supply of school furniture and in the provision of essential services. Councils generally make a yearly grant for educational contingencies including the provision of equipment not normally supplied, the cost of special celebrations at schools and the provision of transport on special occasions. In general, each council has an education committee, the chairman of which transmits the committee's views on education to the district inspector. The Department of Education staffs and controls all council-sponsored schools.

In areas where there are no councils, village communities have assisted in establishing and maintaining new schools. In many cases the village people build temporary school buildings with local materials to be replaced at a later date by buildings of permanent construction. Councils and village communities also assist in providing additions to existing schools. In the more developed areas growing community interest in education is reflected by the increasing number of parents and citizens' associations formed at primary 'T' schools. These associations have the same constitution and generally the same body of rules as those of similar organisations associated with primary 'A' schools.

The associations present the opinions and views of members to teachers and to the Department of Education and raise funds for

the purchase of items of school equipment not normally supplied to the school by the Department.

For such purchases a dollar for dollar subsidy is paid by the Administration. In 1968 600 gift boxes of books for school libraries, each box valued at \$60, were obtained for schools by this means. At schools in less developed communities the Department encourages the formation of school councils which function in the same way as the parents and citizens' associations but without formal constitutions.

Publications and Broadcasts

A separate Publications and Broadcasts Section within the Department of Education is responsible for the publication and distribution of various educational booklets and pamphlets. These include *The Education Gazette* which is the official circular of the Department of Education and provides a medium for the Departments' administrative and professional notices and *The School Paper* which is published in two editions and is aimed at the upper and lower levels of the primary schools. Both contain stories and activities written in controlled English and related to Territory children's interests. Part II of the Lower School Paper is reserved for background material related to the Social Studies broadcasts programme. The upper level has a special broadcasts paper entitled *Our World* and each term a school broadcasts programme is released for the upper and lower levels of the primary school.

Background, a current affairs bulletin, is published monthly for distribution to Territory high schools. Many primary 'T' schools in the Territory now possess a school radio supplied by the Department. A series of educational broadcasts to supplement classroom teaching has been carefully planned and executed. The broadcasts are eagerly awaited by children and contribute much to their effective learning of English. At present forty-seven different broadcasts each week are programmed for school children.

CHAPTER 3

SECONDARY EDUCATION

Policy

A comprehensive system of secondary education is available for all pupils who satisfy the

entry requirements on completion of their primary course. Plans provide for the continued rapid expansion of facilities for secondary education in order to accommodate the ever-increasing numbers of students wishing to study at this level.

Schools providing courses at post-primary or secondary level (other than technical or vocational schools) are called high schools.

The districts without high schools are the West New Britain and West Sepik districts. Students from these areas are being catered for by residential high schools in other districts.

Most of the high schools conducted by the Administration are co-educational: two are also multi-racial and many are residential.

Residential high schools have been established in most districts by various missions operating throughout the Territory.

Curriculum. The secondary curriculum has been designed specially to suit the needs and requirements of indigenous school children. The general approach to secondary education now being made in New South Wales which resulted from a report by a select committee headed by the Director-General of Education in New South Wales, Dr H. S. Wyndham, is also being adopted. The principles and aims expressed in the committee's report have proved a valuable guide in establishing a viable secondary education system in the Territory.

Students are selected for secondary schooling after sitting for the primary final examination at the end of Standard 6 studies.

All students undertake the same course in Form I of high school consisting of English, mathematics, science, social studies, art, music, physical education, health guidance and manual arts. After Form I, only four subjects are compulsory—English, mathematics, science and a social studies subject. Other subjects offered, from which students may choose, include agriculture, woodwork, technical drawing, art, commerce, home economics, French, Latin, metalwork, music, needlework and typing. All these subjects would not be available at each school. Students sit for the Territory Intermediate Certificate examination at the end of Form III and for the Territory School Certificate examination at the end of Form IV. Students attending multi-racial high schools follow the New South Wales curriculum and sit for the New South Wales School Certificate examination at the end of

Form IV and the New South Wales Higher School Certificate at the end of Form VI. The first New South Wales Higher School Certificate examination was held at the end of 1967.

A UNICEF/UNESCO science teaching project commenced operations during the year under review. That part of the project relative to secondary schools aims at improving the professional competence of science teachers in administration and mission secondary schools through seminars on science curriculum and practical work, and to improve facilities in secondary school laboratories by adding to their equipment and apparatus.

To this end UNICEF has allocated \$136,000 of which \$126,000 has been awarded for supply of science apparatus and tools.

Enrolments. The tables below show the considerable increase in enrolments at Administration and mission secondary schools during the year: further detailed statistics are contained in Appendix XXII.

ADMINISTRATION HIGH SCHOOLS AND PUPILS					
	Number of schools	Number of pupils			
		Indig-enous	Euro-pean	Asian and mixed race	Total
1967 ..	14	3,824	105	164	4,093
1968 ..	17	4,747	154	159	5,060
% increase	21.4	24.1	46.6	..	23.6

MISSION HIGH SCHOOLS AND PUPILS					
	Number of schools	Number of pupils			
		Indig-enous	Euro-pean	Asian and mixed race	Total
1967 ..	26	3,382	..	..	3,382
1968 ..	24	4,121	..	..	4,121
% increase	..	22	..	..	22

ADMINISTRATION AND MISSION HIGH SCHOOLS AND PUPILS

	Number of schools	Number of pupils			
		Indig-enous	Euro-pean	Asian and mixed race	Total
1967 ..	40	7,206	105	104	7,415
1968 ..	41	8,868	154	159	9,181
% increase	3	23	47	53	23

The seventeen Administration high schools include four boys' schools, two girls' schools, nine co-educational and two multi-racial co-educational schools.

Examinations

In 1967 public examinations held in the Territory were the Territory Intermediate Certificate for those completing Form III and the Territory School Certificate at the end of Form IV.

The Territory School Certificate Examination is now the entrance examination for the preparatory year at the University of Papua and New Guinea. Opportunities will be made for students who wish to study in faculties that will not be immediately available at the University of Papua and New Guinea, to qualify for matriculation to an Australian university.

The number of successful candidates in the 1967 examinations is indicated below.

	Adminis-tration	Mission	Total
Form III (Intermediate) ..	773	554	1,317
Form IV (School Certificate)	348	172	520

Assistance for Secondary Education in Australia

Competitive scholarships are available to enable outstanding indigenous children to attend secondary schools in Australia. These Administration scholarships, available to children from Administration or mission schools, cover the full cost of education at an Australian secondary school, generally in New South Wales or south-east Queensland.

Scholarship holders receive a full issue of clothing, all boarding and tuition fees are paid and incidental expenses, including pocket money, are met. Each scholarship holder receives an annual return air fare to his home.

A subsidy/sponsorship scheme has been introduced in 1967 to benefit indigenous children undergoing secondary education in Australia. Awards are made on a competitive basis. The Administration provides a subsidy at the same rate as for non-indigenous children, plus an annual return fare. All other costs are met by private sponsors. It is intended that, if enough sponsors are interested, this scheme will eventually replace the scholarship scheme mentioned above.

The Administration aids non-indigenous parents to send their children to secondary schools in Australia. An allowance of \$290 per year for the first child and \$390 for second and other children attending school in Australia at the same time, plus an annual return airfare, may be granted for these children. In addition a bursary system, subject to a means test, is in operation, the maximum payment for Asian and mixed-race children being \$400, and the maximum for European children being \$322. An additional \$100 per annum for each child after the first is paid to a family educating more than one child in Australia.

The following table shows the number of children from the Territories of New Guinea and Papua receiving educational assistance from the Administration at overseas secondary schools at 30 June 1967 and 1968.

			1967	1968
Indigenous	..	..	39	48
Asian	..	..	190	197
European	..	..	799	860
Mixed race	..	..	112	120
Total	..	..	1,140	1,225

Guidance

The Department of Education provides a guidance service for the students in Administration and mission schools. Guidance officers are responsible for all administrative aspects of the Australian scholarships scheme, including selecting indigenous scholarship holders and visiting them in Australia at least once a year.

Regional guidance officers stationed at selected points throughout the Territory test school pupils for selection and placement into secondary schools. Secondary school students at Territory schools are tested to determine general ability. Generally, guidance officers are concerned with high school pupils but, as staff becomes available, guidance activities are being extended into primary schools. The Guidance Section also carries out test construction and research.

CHAPTER 4

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Schools and Curricula

Technical education is provided at four types of schools—vocational, technical high, trade schools and technical colleges. Training in manual arts is also given in Administration comprehensive high schools. Some missions operate technical education institutions.

The technical schools enrol students who have passed Standard 6, for a two-year pre-vocational course during which the student also has the opportunity to study in English, mathematics, social studies and science at better than Form 1 level. After completing the two-year course, students are available for placement as apprentices or they may take two years of further training which is largely vocational in character, but includes academic studies which allow good students to attempt the intermediate examination as well as to complete a course of trade training. At present the full time vocational courses are restricted to carpentry and joinery, motor mechanics, diesel mechanics, plumbing and draining, electrical fitting, drafting, and clerk typist occupations.

In addition to students from New Guinea and Papua, students from the British Solomon Islands Protectorate and the New Hebrides are attending courses at these schools.

The Technical College at Lae holds certificate (technician level) courses in building construction, mechanical engineering and commerce, in addition to the normal technical school courses.

Vocational schools, which prior to 1967 were known as junior technical and community technical schools, conduct courses which have been designed to supplement the schooling of students who usually have reached standard 6 level but have not entered secondary schools. The courses of one or two years duration provide the people with simple

skills to improve building and other facilities in the village. Efforts are made to develop competency in handling motor vehicles and outboard motors where appropriate, and to provide the villagers with marketable skills through which they may obtain money for improvements in living standards and for the initiation of commercial enterprises.

Because of the variations in conditions from one area to another, no fixed course in practical work is prescribed. Typical courses conducted in vocational schools include building techniques involving carpentry, joinery, sheet-metal work, brickmaking and bricklaying. Instruction is given in simple furniture making, boat building, weaving of natural fibres, crop development and improvement, animal husbandry and fishing.

The Technical Colleges are primarily concerned with the block training of apprentices, but also deal with some in-service training for Administration employees. The apprenticeship system covering many different trades in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea provides for a five to ten week period annually for continuous full-time training at a technical school. These block training courses are mainly held at the Port Moresby Technical College, but courses are also given at Rabaul, Lae, Kamaliki (near Goroka), and at Kairuku (Central District in Papua). Courses providing for in-service training include plumbing, carpentry, painting, motor mechanics and heavy equipment operation.

Enrolment of students at the various types of Administration technical schools at 30 June 1968 were as follows:

Technical Schools and Colleges ..	731
Vocational Schools	1,046
<hr/>	
Total	1,777
<hr/>	

Block training courses average 15.

The teaching of manual arts subjects, such as woodwork, metalwork, technical drawing and of domestic arts subjects, such as home management, cooking, needlework and family care, is an integral part of the curriculum in all high schools.

There are ten mission technical schools in the Territory with a total enrolment of 378 students. One, in New Britain, offers technical courses at secondary level and the others are vocational schools.

CHAPTER 5
TEACHER TRAINING
Recruitment

Indigenous and non-indigenous Administration teachers are recruited from several sources. Indigenous teacher trainees are selected from school leavers and adult applicants for primary courses of teacher training dependent on their educational level at entry. A course to train teachers for the lower secondary classes was commenced in the 1967 school year at Goroka. There are in addition a number of specialist courses available at Administration colleges: for example manual arts and domestic science. The Goroka College project marks the first time United Nations agencies have participated with the Australian Government in developing a project in the Territory. The United Nations Special Fund is supplying \$1.5 million over five years, matched by the Government's own expenditure of well in excess of \$2.5 million for the buildings, staff, equipment and other costs of operating the college.

Non-indigenous teachers are mainly recruited from Australia to join the Territory Public Service, although some have been recruited from other English speaking countries and from among local residents who are trained and qualified teachers. There are also a number of teachers on secondment from various Australian States.

Missions in the Territory recruit their teachers from sources similar to those drawn upon by the Administration. There are also a number of non-indigenous mission teachers from Europe and America.

Training Courses

The former 'A', 'B' and 'C' courses in teacher training have been redesignated according to entry levels. These range from Form I to Form IV in mission colleges. Students at Form I level are generally given twelve months training although there is an increasing tendency to provide a full two years of training which then allows the graduate to teach at the higher levels in the primary school.

Administration colleges conduct two-year primary courses, secondary courses of three years duration and technical courses ranging from six months to two years.

Enrolments indicate an increase in the entry of trainees at the Form II and Form III level with a marked gain of Form IV entrants.

In-Service Training

At present some of the students in Administration colleges are being trained for mission authorities. With the increased interest by missions in training higher primary level teachers it is expected that in the future the Administration will train mission teachers mainly in the secondary, domestic science and manual arts fields.

Indigenous students undertaking primary training may attend colleges in either New Guinea or Papua depending on the courses offered. Graduates are qualified to teach in any primary school in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea. The following tables show the number of trainees throughout the Territory of Papua and New Guinea in the courses indicated, and the total enrolment at all teacher training colleges in the Territory.

	Administration			Mission		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Primary—						
Year 1 ..	117	33	150	295	181	476
Year 2 ..	85	16	101	120	64	184
Secondary—						
Year 1 ..	40	9	49	..	..	..
Year 2 ..	22	6	28	..	..	..
Other(a) ..	41	12	53	15	2	17
Domestic Science	..	18	18	..	..	..
	305	94	399	430	247	677

(a) Mission sponsored students.

	Administration			Mission		
	Colleges	Staff	Trainees	Colleges	Staff	Trainees
1967	2	27	168	10	46	577
1968	2	48	399	11	75	677

There is a special cadetship training scheme primarily for non-indigenous teachers possessing the New South Wales Leaving Certificate, or equivalent, which involves two years of teacher training at the Australian School of Pacific Administration in Sydney. Students graduating prior to 1966 graduated as primary school teachers, while those who completed the course in 1966 and subsequent years will be secondary school teachers; all future cadetship holders will train as secondary school teachers.

There is a small number of non-indigenous cadets completing studies for University degrees or the Diplôma in Education. Cadets are required to enter an agreement to serve in the Territory for a stated period.

The demand for in-service training is continually increasing, and is being met in four ways: by the senior officers' course, short training courses on a regional basis, correspondence courses and overseas tours.

The senior officers' course was first held in 1963. This is a course of twelve months duration for senior indigenous teachers of the Administration who have demonstrated outstanding ability. A continuous full-time training programme is arranged to prepare these officers for wider responsibilities as assistant district inspectors, headmasters of major primary schools and supervisory teachers. Practical field work is an integral part of the course. Some course members have been awarded travelling scholarships to observe educational practices in other Pacific countries such as Fiji and New Zealand. There are fifteen members undertaking the 1968 senior officers' course.

An additional year of training is given to 'A' course qualified teachers who successfully complete Form II studies. This qualifies successful trainees to teach primary as well as infant classes. The course this year has twenty-nine students. Mission colleges operate a similar programme.

Regional and district training courses are held during school vacations and at other appropriate times. The courses are of two main types: those which introduce new teaching methods and techniques and those which are designed to strengthen particular areas in the teaching field. A series of courses designed to assist teachers in the introduction of the new mathematics to junior level was completed in accordance with the new primary mathematics syllabus.

Correspondence courses are also available for teachers who wish to improve their professional status within the Department, and the Departmental library provides reading material for course members.

Study tours in Australia and overseas are occasionally conducted for selected senior teachers. The tours provide indigenous teachers with the opportunity of observing a highly complex and developed modern industrial society at first hand and contribute to mutual understanding. On their return to the Territory, teachers share the benefits of their experience through lectures and discussion groups.

In 1967-68 two local teachers toured Fiji and three visited Australia where they undertook teaching duties and inspected schools. One visited the Trust Territory of the Pacific

Islands to attend a South Pacific Commission Fisheries course and two commenced courses at British Universities studying educational administration and development.

One local female teacher attended the United Nations General Assembly as an Adviser to the Australian delegation and a local district inspector visited Nigeria to attend a British Commonwealth conference on Education.

CHAPTER 6

HIGHER EDUCATION

General

In conformity with the recommendations of the report of the 1963 Commission on Higher Education, the University of Papua and New Guinea Ordinance and the Institute of Higher Technical Education Ordinance were passed in 1965, and the Interim Council for the University and a Council for the Institute were established. The University of Papua and New Guinea began operations with a preliminary year course in 1966.

The University Council has appointed Dr J. T. Gunther, formerly Assistant Administrator of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, as Vice-Chancellor of the University. Professorial chairs filled so far include English, biology, chemistry, mathematics, law, history, education, social anthropology, political studies and geography. The University continues to provide a preliminary year course and first year degree courses offered in 1967 included subjects leading to a law degree and to an arts degree. The main university buildings are being constructed in the vicinity of the Administrative College some eight miles from Port Moresby.

The Institute of Higher Technical Education began its first courses in 1967 with an enrolment of thirty-one indigenous students. Dr W. E. Duncanson, formerly principal of Kumasi College of Technology in Ghana, and Colombo Plan Professor of Physics in India, has been appointed as Director of the Institute. The Institute is being established at Lae, diploma courses in civil engineering and surveying have been commenced in temporary quarters. Consideration is being given to introducing courses in architecture, building science, business studies, accountancy, electrical engineering and mechanical engineering as soon as facilities permit.

Details of the professional training in medicine and dentistry available to Territory

students are set out in Part VII, Chapter 7. As mentioned in Part VI, Section 4, Chapter 3, a diploma course in agriculture was begun at the Vudal Agricultural College in 1965.

Details of training at the Forestry School, Bulolo, are given in Part VI, Section 4, Chapter 6.

Information about the Police Training College established to train officers for the constabulary is given in Part IV, Chapter 1. The first cadet officer graduated late in 1964.

Scholarships

Scholarships are available for higher education in Australia, most of them offered by the Administration, although there are private scholarships offered by the Reserve Bank of Australia and the Walter Strong Trust Fund.

Scholarships cover all tuition fees, boarding costs, clothing expenses, a cost-of-living allowance, a text book allowance and medical, dental and optical expenses.

At present there are four New Guinean and three Papuan students studying at Australian universities in the faculties of economics, arts, social studies, law and pharmacy. Three of these students are studying under the Walter Strong Trust Fund.

CHAPTER 7

ADULT EDUCATION

Adult Education Council

The Adult Education Council was established in 1963 to advise the Administrator on the organisation and development of adult education activities and has continued to function under the chairmanship of the Director of Education. The Council consists of seven officers of the Public Service including two indigenous officers together with representatives of voluntary organisations.

The Council is responsible to the Administrator for:

- (a) the co-ordination of all Administration adult education activities;
- (b) the development and encouragement of adult education activities in accordance with declared policy, with special emphasis on the teaching of English to adults;
- (c) the collation and compilation of reports on adult education activities as directed;
- (d) the critical assessment of adult education activities, and the making of appropriate recommendations to the Administrator; and

(e) liaison with other bodies which have functions or interests in relation to the education or training of adults.

An adult education officer took up duty with the Department of Education in Port Moresby in July 1964.

After-school classes for adults are now established in the vernacular, Pidgin or Motu and English. All classes include instruction in arithmetic, general knowledge and current affairs as well as in literacy.

Details of classes are as follows:

Course	Number of Classes
English	570
Other languages	1,800

English classes have been formed in corrective institutions at Rabual, Lae, Madang.

Regional Organisation

To enable programmes in each area to be specially designed to meet the needs of that area, to encourage greater participation at the local level, particularly from local government councils and to mobilise more fully resources available locally, Regional Adult Education Officers have been appointed. The initial two appointments have been to the New Guinea Highlands and New Guinea Islands regions in the Trust Territory.

These appointments will also enable more attention to be given to shorter courses in specific skills or information fields to meet local needs. Greater use of existing schools, particularly technical colleges and vocational schools, and teachers will also be possible.

Formal Extension Work

All departments of the Administration are concerned to some extent in the provision of adult education. The Departments most directly concerned are Education, District Administration, Information and Extension Services and Trade and Industry.

Departments offering extension courses are the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, the Department of Forests and the Department of Public Health. Instruction provided by the Department of Public Health in conjunction with the Department of District Administration, includes courses on use and facilities of the health services, nutrition and

health education. Training is provided either in institutions offering formal courses or by means of a wide range of extension activities.

The use of English as a medium of instruction is slowly increasing as the literacy programme in English involves ever-increasing numbers. It is intended, however, that adult education, in its broadest sense, should provide training as required in any skill, craft or branch of knowledge. In general it may be said that the formal extension work in education of the Administration of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea is concerned largely with the introduction of new food crops and improvements in diet and health education; teaching about hygiene, sanitation, and the detection, treatment and control of diseases of humans, animals and crops; promoting cash crops; and improving production methods to provide money income. In fact all efforts are directed toward raising the living standards of the people.

Information on the adult education aspect of the activities of the Department of District Administration has been provided at Chapter 3 of Part VII of this report.

Correspondence Classes

In addition to the residential community training courses and the special classes mentioned above, adult education activities undertaken by the Administration and interested organisations cover:

- (i) University and matriculation tutorials;
- (ii) vocational and professional courses in departmental training schools and colleges, e.g. clerical, medical, sanitation, health inspection, communications, printing and all trade training; and
- (iii) public service and in-service advancement classes in formal education classes in a wide range of subjects.

The Department of Education conducts a correspondence school which provides courses for officers of the Public Service, apprentices and private persons. Many of the enrolments come from 'A' and 'B' course teachers who are seeking to improve their education to 'C' standard.

Tuition is provided in three ways:

- (a) After hours classes in the larger towns where students have the assistance of a class teacher.

- (b) Correspondence studies supervised by a voluntary tutor, mainly for students at Form I and II levels, who have difficulty with correspondence studies.
- (c) Full correspondence studies, mainly for students at the Form III and IV levels.
- The courses of the Technical Section of the Correspondence School are now open to non-apprentices, where the course is suitable and the person has the appropriate background and experience.
- Evening classes in some technical subjects are being offered in main centres and provide a substitute for correspondence studies for those students able to attend.
- The table below shows the number of subject enrolments during the year. Students may enrol for one or two subjects at a time.

COURSE				
Secondary	Full Correspondence	After Hours Classes	Tutored Correspondence	Subject Enrolments
Form 1 ..	50	211	589	850
2 ..	238	212	192	642
3 ..	620	315	38	973
4 ..	260	93	..	353
Technical..	492	258	..	750
			Total	3,568

Overseas Training

A number of indigenous persons each year attend training courses sponsored by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Health Organization, the South Pacific Commission and the East-West Centre, Hawaii. Increasing numbers of young adults undertake educational tours or receive formal education and trade training in Australia under the sponsorship of voluntary organisations, religious missions, employers and the Administration.

Broadcast Programmes, Publications and Films

The mass-media of broadcasting, film libraries and local newspapers, the use of which has expanded in recent years, have made a considerable contribution to the process of raising the general level of education of the people.

Broadcasting is a particularly effective medium and a Broadcasting Co-ordinating Committee has been set up to bring together

representatives of the various authorities concerned with broadcasting to advise on development in Papua and New Guinea and achieve the maximum co-ordination of effort. The first meeting was held in Port Moresby in July 1966.

Broadcast programmes can be adapted when desired to make use of vernacular languages, including those which have no written form, or for broadcasts to schools or to particular age groups. Transistor receivers, which are readily available at a comparatively low cost and which operate on standard torch cell batteries, are increasing the impact of broadcasting. People in rural areas have displayed a readiness to buy radio sets as they realise that programmes broadcast have relevance to their way of life.

There is still a significant increase in the sale of low-cost receivers stimulated by the improved broadcasting services now available to the indigenous people.

There are two separate broadcasting services provided for New Guinea. One is operated by the Australian Broadcasting Commission from stations at Port Moresby and Rabaul, and the other is operated by the Administration from stations at Rabaul, Wewak, Goroka, Mount Hagen, Kerema, Daru, Samarai and Kieta.

Administration station broadcasts are directed to the indigenous people.

Details of the two services are set out below.

Australian Broadcasting Commission. The ABC has its Territory headquarters at Port Moresby and broadcasts between the hours of 6.00 a.m. and midnight. Its programmes are transmitted from Port Moresby over three transmitters simultaneously—a medium wave transmitter (call sign 9PA) and two short wave transmitters (call signs VLK and VLT). Transmitters now in use make good reception possible in most parts of New Guinea. A separate medium wave station, 9RB at Rabaul, is also operated and serves most of the Gazelle Peninsula. As well as drawing on material from Australia and Port Moresby, this station produces programmes specially designed for the area which it serves.

The Port Moresby station broadcasts mainly in English with Pidgin and Police Motu being used at some of the more popular listening times including news bulletins and information services. The Rabaul station uses English, Pidgin and Kuanua, the vernacular of the Gazelle Peninsula people.

The process of integrating material for Papuan and New Guinean listeners into the overall programme has been continued and has undoubtedly contributed to better mutual

understanding between different sections of the community. Most of the more popular listening periods are devoted to such programmes.

Major news services from Australia as well as one from the BBC are rebroadcast on relay.

A.B.C. news is now broadcasting 4,770 internal bulletins a year in Papua and New Guinea, apart from national bulletins taken on relay from Australia. The internal bulletins include world news in simple English and Pidgin and Territory news in English, simple English, Pidgin, Motu and Kuanua. A new form of Territory national bulletin, incorporating world and Territory news and read in simple English, Pidgin and Motu will be introduced during the 1969 calendar year. It will be modelled on the Australian national news.

Of particular importance are the Australian Broadcasting Commission's broadcasts to schools in the Territory. During the year more programmes prepared especially for Territory children were introduced and these are gradually taking the place of broadcasts originating in Australia.

Educational broadcasts total forty-four a week, twenty-eight of which are specifically designed for indigenous school children. This proportion will rise in 1969 to thirty-one broadcasts out of forty-seven. Nineteen programmes are produced entirely in Papua and New Guinea using local scriptwriters and talent.

Broadcasts based on the Papua and New Guinea syllabus for schools include:

Let's Speak English—Two series for Standards 3 and 4, each broadcast on four days a week.

Listen and Learn—Two series for Preparatory and Standard 1, each broadcast on three days a week, one series for Standard 2, five broadcasts a week.

Let's Use English—One series for Standard 5, broadcast on three days a week.

Social Studies—One broadcast each for Standards 4, 5 and 6.

Health Education—One broadcast a week.

Singing in Papua and New Guinea—One broadcast a week.

Current Events—One broadcast a week for upper primary Standards.

From the Library Shelf—A literature series for children in Forms 1 and 2 in secondary schools, broadcast once a fortnight.

Broadcasts based on Australian syllabuses and prepared in Australia include:

Kindergarten of the Air—Twice a week.

Let's Join In—For infant classes, three times a week.

Listening Time—For Standard 2, once a week.

Let's Have Music—Lower Primary, once a week.

Tales of Many Lands—Lower Primary, once a week.

Health and Hygiene—Upper Primary, once a week.

Background to Today—Upper Primary, once a week.

The World We Live In—Upper Primary, once a week.

Books to Enjoy—Upper Primary, once a week.

Singing Together—Upper Primary, once a week.

Adventures in Music—Secondary Schools, once a week.

English for Examination Classes—Secondary, once a week.

National Project—Secondary, once a week.

Booklets are available free of charge and postage for all locally-made English broadcasts. Special teachers' notes are written to accompany all locally made health, singing and social studies broadcasts. Wall charts are also available for the health broadcasts.

Booklets and notes to accompany Australian-made programmes are available at Australian prices.

The Australian Broadcasting Commission's education section co-operates with the Department of Education's publications section to include back-up material for the broadcasts in the children's school papers which are published monthly.

The Teacher's programme, *Teachers' Teatime*, is in its second year of production and has increased its frequency to three broadcasts weekly. Designed to provide news, information and specialist talks and interviews for teachers, *Teachers' Teatime* has developed a large and regular audience. It is broadcast during the schools' morning recess.

Administration Stations

At the beginning of the year the Administration Broadcasting Service consisted of four stations, three on the mainland of New Guinea—VL9CD Wewak (10 kilowatts), VL9CH

Mount Hagen (250 watts) and VL9CG Goroka (250 watts). There was also one station in New Britain, VL9BR Rabaul (10 kilowatts). During the year a fifth station was opened in New Guinea—this being VL9BA Kieta (2 kilowatts) on the island of Bougainville in the North Solomon Islands.

Each Administration Broadcasting Station arranges programmes to suit local conditions and broadcasts are made in some of the common vernaculars of the area as well as in English, Pidgin and Police Motu. In terms of sophistication and education level Administration broadcasting stations cater for the rural dwellers in areas served by the stations. They do not attempt to cater for the whole range of listeners.

News is regarded as being of prime importance. The stations are basically responsible for their own news services but draw on the Information Section and a recently established central news room at the headquarters of the Department of Information and Extension Services in Port Moresby. Stations receive news releases, talks, features and background material for these sources. Local news is gathered by station staff, correspondents and listeners. To ensure wide understanding, bulletins are broadcast primarily in the lingua franca and local vernaculars. The stations also re-broadcast bulletins of world and Territory news from the Australian Broadcasting Commission Station.

The station at Rabaul, VL9BR, of 10 kilowatts broadcasts on one frequency only, 338 kc/s. Morning programmes, between 6.00 a.m. and 8.00 a.m., have proved very popular. A comprehensive evening programme is broadcast between 4.00 p.m. and 11.00 p.m.

During the year the Administration Broadcasting Service opened a sub-office at Kavieng in New Ireland for the purpose of supplying news and other recorded material such as traditional music to the Administration Broadcasting Station at Rabaul, and this material is subsequently included in programmes from that station. The object is to ensure that the people of New Ireland not only hear their own material but material from other parts of the Territory.

The programmes, which use Pidgin, English and the vernacular of the Gazelle Peninsula, serve as vehicles for extension work. They are produced by the station staff in close consultation with the Administration departments concerned. They deal with local problems, many

raised by listeners, and use local people with special knowledge of the various matters discussed. The station is listened to throughout New Britain and the New Guinea Islands and continues to broadcast the complete proceedings of the monthly meeting of the Gazelle Local Government Council. The proceedings are recorded and broadcast during weekends outside normal broadcasting hours.

The Administration station at Wewak, VL9CD, also operates on 10 kilowatts and broadcasts between 6.00 a.m. and 8.00 a.m. and between 4.15 p.m. and 10.30 p.m. daily, and 6.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. and 1.30 p.m. to 4.15 p.m. on Saturdays and Sundays. It was established to serve the Sepik area but is also listened to regularly in other nearby regions. New afternoon programmes at weekends have proved very popular as well as the morning programme, similar to the one broadcast by the Rabaul station.

Mount Hagen was the first station to introduce agricultural programme material prepared at Port Moresby. This material deals with topics of general interest throughout the Territory (for example, the work of the various branches of the Department of Agriculture) and is broadcast alternately with locally produced extension material.

Several stations are continuing to increase the time given to broadcasting reports on council meetings.

English and Pidgin are the main languages, although use is also made of district vernaculars for special news and announcements. There are some differences in programmes from those of Rabaul, mainly because of the greater cultural fragmentation of the population served.

A broad pattern of extension programmes developed in consultation with other Administration departments is followed. Programmes have attracted a significant response from listeners in the form of letters containing requests, news items, comments and opinions, and wide use is made of this material in programmes.

The station at Goroka, VL9CG, broadcasts to people of the Eastern Highlands District. It transmits on a power of 250 watts between the hours of 5.40 p.m. and 10.00 p.m. in English, Pidgin, Gahuka, Kafe and Kuman. The programmes are on similar lines to those of the other stations.

The station at Mount Hagen has proved very popular and there has been a widespread response from listeners in the Western Highlands.

At present the station is broadcasting between 5.30 p.m. and 9.30 nightly, using English, Pidgin, Medlpa, Enga and Mid-Wahgi.

The Administration stations are staffed largely by New Guineans who do almost all the announcing and are assisted by programme advisory committees consisting mainly of representatives of indigenous interests.

Regular visits are made by station staff to villages to record interviews, talks, musical items performed by local groups, and other programme material.

The Administration has continued to distribute radio sets to communities wherever this is justified, and to subsidise the purchase of sets by local government councils. Special encouragement has been given to co-operative societies to stock radio sets. Many missions have provided sets for their communities. Owners of radio sets are not required to hold a licence.

A list of the major publications distributed in the Territory is given in Part IX. In addition, many missions, local government councils and voluntary organisations publish news sheets with limited circulation. These use a variety of languages, and provide a very useful source of reading material for rural people. The amount of overseas news and information of Territory-wide interest which they contain varies.

In Chapter 8 of this Part a list is given of some of the publications issued by the Department of Information and Extension Services. In addition to booklets and pamphlets, other material published has included flip charts, film strips, plastigraphs and wall charts on various subjects including nutrition, picking coffee beans, harvesting cocoa, banking, fire precautions and community education. A series of posters was published on harvesting, local recruitment and fire precautions. The flip charts deal with picking coffee beans and a village project. Other publications include newsletters for social welfare staff, agricultural field staff, and other categories of workers.

Films

The Administration has a total of twenty-five 16 mm projection units which include eight fully equipped cine-vans and one cine-canoe in use throughout the Territory, with full-time indigenous operators employed by the Department of Information and Extension Services.

The Administration maintains a 16 mm film library at Port Moresby. Substantial gifts have been made to the library, the main donors being

the Commonwealth Film Unit, the British Council, U.K. High Commissioner, Canadian High Commissioner and the U.S. Information Service. The number of films held was increased by some 800 titles to a total of about 2,694 by the end of the year. Films made available by the United Nations Information Centre and the Unilever organisation are included in the library. The United Nations Information Centre also maintains a library of specialised 35 mm and 16 mm films. Use of all these services is free. In addition, there is a commercial 16 mm film library at Port Moresby with a branch at Rabaul. This offers some 900 feature films. There is fairly extensive borrowing from the Commonwealth National Library at Canberra of instructional and other educational films.

A film production unit set up by the Administration has produced a number of 16 and 8 mm films. They include:

16 mm Coloured Films

School for Sailors

Description of Napa Napa Nautical School and the training and courses provided there (29 mins).

Lusim Trabel Bilong Mipela

Ethnographic film on a particular traditional festival in the Southern Highlands (22 mins).

The Kula

Documentary film on the Kula trade cycle in the Milne Bay District (20 mins).

To Serve Humanity

A public relations and recruitment film produced for the Papuan Medical College (26 mins).

Tea in the Territory

Documentary film on the tea industry in the Wahgi Valley (15 mins).

Sounding the Sepik

Description of the marking of a deep water channel at the mouth of the Sepik River (19 mins).

Milne Bay District

Magazine type film dealing with physical features of the district, its people and its potential, mainly for tourists (20 mins).

16 mm Black and White Films

Community Education

Instructional film for use on conducting community education programmes (19 mins).

Maiden Voyage of M.V. Papua

A publicity film for the Registry of Co-operatives (19 mins).

Community Education

Instruction film for use on conducting community education programmes (18 mins).

A series of short films on road safety and community activities has been produced. These total fifteen in colour and eight in black and white.

The production of 8 mm films which can be produced quickly and relatively cheaply for extension purposes has continued. Such films are made to be part of audio-visual kits for extension programmes conducted by departments and in some cases commentaries are recorded and played by tape recorder. Subjects dealt with during 1967-68 include:

The growth and production of rice and copra.

Cattle husbandry in the lowland areas.

Growing passionfruit.

Co-operative movement in the Kukipi Sub-District.

Agricultural products in the Highlands Region.

Kondepina.

Kindeng.

A family affair.

Companion 35 mm filmstrips have been produced on several of the above topics.

CHAPTER 8

OTHER ASPECTS OF EDUCATION

Scholarships, Prizes and Bursaries

In addition to the Administration's secondary and tertiary scholarships, there are a number of private scholarships available. A Reserve Bank Scholarship for indigenous students at secondary or tertiary level provides the full costs of the course. The majority of the other private scholarships, including the L. P. B. Armit Bursary, A.V.M. Scholarship, J. N. Blow Scholarship, Ruth Fairfax Bursary, Mobil Oil Scholarship, Gilbert Renton Scholarship and the New Guinea Women's Memorial Scholarship, are valued at \$100

a year for the duration of secondary schooling, while some provide educational tours of Australia of a month's duration.

Education of Girls

Encouraging progress is being made in breaking down the traditionally conservative attitude towards the education of women and girls. Each year more and more girls are enrolling in schools and those already at school are tending to remain for longer periods.

Teaching about the United Nations

The social studies syllabus provides for school children to acquire a knowledge of the United Nations and of the International Trusteeship System. Text books containing comprehensive information on the United Nations and the Specialised Agencies are prescribed, and the book *United Nations for the Classroom* is used in the senior classes in indigenous schools. Current activities of the United Nations are publicised by the broadcasting and newspaper services and special days sponsored by the United Nations are suitably recognised. One such day is Children's Day which is celebrated with appropriate features at every school throughout the Territory. Film strips, pamphlets and other information material produced by the United Nations are distributed to schools. The Department of Information and Extension Services co-operates closely with the United Nations Information Centre in Port Moresby and, besides giving practical assistance with the translation, printing and distribution of United Nations material, itself produces material dealing with the United Nations.

Libraries

School Library Services. Libraries are maintained in schools and teachers' colleges and are continually being expanded and improved. Each secondary school has the nucleus of a valuable library collection and the main teachers' college for the Territory of Papua and New Guinea at Goroka has a rapidly expanding library of books for its students. The Department of Education also provides library boxes for schools, and parents and citizens' associations have played a large part in expanding school library facilities. The Department of Education's headquarters library contains 7,656 books which Administration and mission teachers may borrow.

Public Libraries

The Public Library Service which has its headquarters in Port Moresby now has nineteen branches, thirteen of which are in New Guinea. The Rabaul branch has 23,055 books; Lae 11,192; Madang 7,165; Wewak 5,646; Goroka 5,099; Wau 4,230; Bulolo 3,947; Mount Hagen 1,363; Kavieng 1,642; Sohano 562; Mendi 1,551; Lorengau 746 and Kundiawa 250.

Most of the books have been selected as likely to interest New Guinean and Papuan readers. Extensive use is made of the country library service whereby the Administration meets the cost of postage or air freight on books and periodicals borrowed from the branches.

The distribution of books this year in Papua and New Guinea totalled 32,159 from a total of 95,904 books held in all the libraries. A number of local government councils borrow extensively from the libraries.

Supply of Literature

The library services referred to above, together with the various news sheets and other reading material published by the Administration and the missions, provide the main source of literature for the population.

In 1966 the Department advertised world-wide for an officer to take charge of a Literature Bureau which is to be established.

The Department of Information and Extension Services has a special responsibility for producing printed material for the indigenous people. It now has a well equipped offset printing shop. The plant produces a fortnightly newspaper OUR NEWS which is published in English and Pidgin and the leaflets, pamphlets, posters and booklets used by departments of the Administration in carrying out their extension programmes. Photographers and artists are employed and publications are extensively illustrated. Most of the publications issued are in English and Pidgin but from time to time use is made of the more widely spoken vernaculars in which a significant number of adults has acquired literacy.

An illustrative list of the publications issued is as follows:

Institute of Higher Technical Education—Handbook (English) Information of the Institute and its new facilities.

Grow Good Cattle (English) A Series of four booklets on cattle extension work.

Careers in the Public Service (English)

Recruitment information for school leavers.

Growing Good Cocoa (English and Pidgin)

Set of three booklets on cocoa for extension work.

How a Community Works (English) reprint of booklet on successful community living.

Other publications issued dealt with numerous other subjects such as political development, education, social and welfare items, recruitment, fire prevention, outboard motors, higher technical education, local government procedures; and included 800 different posters for the 1968 elections.

The Administration provides a news agency service for press and radio in the Territory which is used by the Territory's broadcasting stations and newspapers. During 1967-68 it sent news telegrams totalling 346,931 words to the Administration radio stations, issued 598 press advices, 128 press statements and posted 934 local news items to the radio stations. The Administration also maintains an extensive library of recordings of historical and cultural interest including indigenous ceremonies, music and legends. During 1967-68 the film unit completed fifty-seven films and the photographic section covered 106 major assignments and printed 16,394 photographs.

Theatres and Cinemas

There are no professional theatres in the Territory, but amateur dramatic societies frequently stage performances. An annual Festival of Drama attracts entries from many centres in New Guinea and Papua. The amateur societies are active in promoting interest in theatrical productions with a local theme.

Commercial cinemas operating in the Territory are attended by all sections of the public. There are 35 mm cinema houses in the larger towns.

The Administration's 16 mm film service is described in Chapter 7 of this part. In addition to the Administration service, projectors owned by missions, local government councils, women's clubs, private companies and clubs are used for the education and entertainment of all sections of the community.

Pre-Schools

Pre-school activities are controlled by the Department of Public Health as part of the

Maternal and Child Health Service. A pre-school officer co-ordinates and supervises the work of this section.

There are twenty-six pre-school centres in New Guinea with a total enrolment of 1,076 children. These centres, which cater for children of all races, have been established at Rabaul, Madang, Bulolo, Goroka, Manus Island, Wau, Kavieng, Lae, Mount Hagen and Wewak.

The Pre-School Centres in the Territory are classified as 'A', 'T' or 'S' Type Centres. Of the 26 centres in New Guinea 11 are known as 'A' Type Centres, staffed by trained pre-school teachers—Overseas Officers, and provide an Australian type programme for English speaking children. There are 10 'T' Type Centres providing a Territory orientated programme for children speaking English as a second language. These centres are staffed by locally trained Papuan or New Guinean pre-school teachers. There are 5 'S' Type Centres, which are smaller centres staffed by approved but untrained Supervisors. Children of all races attend these centres, which offer a good example of successful integration.

Pre-School of the Air. This radio session continues to be broadcast over Radio Goroka, but broadcasts from Rabaul, Wewak and Mt Hagen had to be discontinued owing to lack of trained staff to prepare the programme.

Mail Box. The Mail Box scheme provides a pre-school service for families on outstations and supplies parcels of books and ideas for activities suitable for pre-school age children.

There were 50 families enrolled in the scheme during 1967-68.

Pre-School Teacher Training. There are 17 students undergoing training in Port Moresby—4 in third year, 4 in second year and 9 in first year. The course is designed to train local girls to be pre-school teachers, capable of managing pre-school centres throughout the Territory and eventually replacing expatriate teachers. An Assistant Pre-School Officer in charge of training, is responsible for the co-ordination and supervision of the Pre-School Teacher Training Course, and is assisted by a Training Officer.

Youth Organisations

Almost all the major voluntary international youth organisations are represented in New Guinea. The Boy Scouts and Girl Guide Associations, which pioneered youth work in the Territory, have groups established in most

centres. Both organisations have a vigorous training programme and indigenous scouts and guides are serving as assistant commissioners and training commissioners.

The Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association have both established training centres in Port Moresby which cater for students from all parts of the Territory. The YWCA conducts a fifty-bed hostel which as well as providing low cost accommodation for young women offers a wide range of educational and recreational activities.

All church organisations sponsor youth groups and there has been a marked increase in the membership of the Boys Brigade, Junior Red Cross and the St John Ambulance Brigade cadets.

The Administration supplements, where necessary, the resources of existing organisations without impairing their independence. Since March 1963 a youth work organiser in the Department of District Administration has been encouraging the formation of groups of young people and providing aid by way of sports and camping gear, educational equipment, transport, training of sports and club leaders, assistance with club programming, supervision of sports and the promotion of school vacation activity centres.

The youth work organiser, assisted by leaders of voluntary organisations, arranges regular six-week courses for male youth workers sponsored by local government councils. On completing their training these young men are employed by their councils and are responsible for developing youth activities in the areas covered by their councils.

Indigenous Arts

The curricula of schools are designed to foster the retention and promotion of the more valuable elements of indigenous art, the most striking examples of which are associated with magico-religious and clan symbolism, although much of it concerns everyday existence.

The making and decorating of water and cooking pots has become a specialised occupation in some areas, while in the Bougainville area the making and geometric patterning of baskets is a highly skilled art. The weaving of decorative wall matting for houses and of sleeping and floor mats has reached a high level of development in many parts of Papua and New Guinea. Wood carving is widely practised. Fine examples of mask and shield carvings as well as the highly decorative

tambaran or spirit houses can be found in the Sepik area. In the Highlands areas much of the art is directed towards the making of ceremonial dress, in which the plumes of the Bird of Paradise are widely used. A wide range of ceremonial dances, music, legends and folklore has been faithfully handed on from each generation to the next. In recent years many of these have been recorded.

For many years choral festivals have been held annually in some areas, one of the most important being that held in the Tolai area. Church, village and school groups compete in these festivals and have helped to preserve the best in indigenous music and song.

In the field of painting, indigenous art has been encouraged greatly in recent years by the introduction in 1955 of the Cariappa Art Competition for schools. After a visit to the Territory in 1954, His Excellency General K. M. Cariappa, then High Commissioner for India in Australia, with the aim of fostering the preservation of indigenous art, presented a shield to be awarded annually to the school exhibiting the best collection of paintings. In 1967 the Sogeri High School won the Cariappa Shield from competing schools throughout Papua and New Guinea.

Manual art in the Territory was stimulated in 1968, when the Governor General of Australia, Lord Casey, instituted an annual prize for Papuan and New Guinean craftsmen. The competition this year called for the making of a coffee table, and entries were judged on workmanship, design, and quality of finish. Prizes were awarded for first, second, and third place.

Educational Research

In 1967, the Department of Education established machinery to enable suitable post graduate research scholars, especially staff members of universities and other educational institutions, to participate in educational research in the Territory.

An Educational Research Committee has been established and consists of the Director of Education, the Principal Research Officer, the principal of the Catholic Teachers' College, Professor Roe, the Professor of Education at the University of Papua and New Guinea, Professor Dunn of the Monash University, Melbourne, and Professor Philp of Macquarie University, New South Wales.

A Swedish pottery expert, a consultant with the International Labour Organisation of the United Nations, is on a two-year visit to the

Territory to promote cottage industries based on pottery and ceramic production. The expert has found that some of the pottery made in the Territory is very good and that the village pottery makers are keen to learn new techniques for manufacturing and marketing their pots.

Antiquities

The *National Cultural Property (Preservation) Ordinance* 1965 came into operation on 24 March 1966. Under the provisions of the Ordinance, the Trustees of the Public Museum and Art Gallery are charged with ensuring that any property defined as national cultural property is protected and preserved. The Trustees are empowered to acquire compulsorily any article considered to fall within the definition of national cultural property, to proclaim cultural property, to declare artifacts or classes of property as prohibited exports and to declare articles exempt from the provisions of the Ordinance.

National cultural property from other countries may be declared prohibited imports into the Trust Territory if their export from the countries of origin has been prohibited. Any such property so illegally imported may be seized, without compensation, and returned to the appropriate authority. The Ordinance allows any common article manufactured for commercial purposes to be declared exempt from the provisions of the Ordinance. The Trustees of the Public Museum and Art Gallery have delegated to district commissioners their power to issue permits to export national cultural property which is not required to be held in the Territory.

The discovery or reputed existence of objects such as caves, carvings or deposits of ancient pottery must be reported to the Trustees and may not be exposed or otherwise interfered with, without written permission of the Trustees.

Museums, Parks, etc.

A public museum serving the interest of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea has been established in Port Moresby with a collection of artifacts representative of both Territories.

The development of parks and gardens in all townships is actively sponsored by the Administration. Deserving of special mention are the botanical gardens at Lae which are

under the control of the Department of Forests.

No special steps have been taken to preserve the flora of the Territory, but under the *Forestry Ordinance* 1936-1962 any trees or species or classes of trees can be declared to be reserved.

The preservation of fauna is provided for by the *Birds and Animals Protection Ordinance* 1922-1947 under which it is unlawful for any person to capture, destroy, buy, sell, deal in, export or remove from the Territory any fauna except under prescribed conditions.

PART IX. PUBLICATIONS

Copies of all laws affecting the Territory have been transmitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

The National Library of Australia, Canberra, publishes *Australian National Bibliography*. There are four issues per month, including a monthly cumulation, and the whole is cumulated annually. It covers material received by the National Library under legal deposits provisions, including publications concerning the Territory. The National Library also publishes *Australian Public Affairs Information Service*, issued monthly and cumulated annually; *Australian Government Publications*, *Current Australian Serials* and *Australian Books: a Select List*, all annual publications; *Newspapers in Australian Libraries: a Union List*. 2nd Ed. 1967; *Australian Films*, issued monthly and cumulated annually from 1959 to supplement *Australian Films: a Catalogue of Scientific, Educational and Cultural Films*, 1940-1958; *Australian Maps*, issued quarterly and cumulated annually; and *Index Atlas to Maps in Series in the Map Collection*, National Library of Australia, Part 1. *Australia Part 2. New Guinea*. The Library also issues subject bibliographies from time to time. These publications are forwarded regularly to the United Nations library in New York and copies are sent on request to other libraries sponsored by the United Nations.

In addition, the Department of External Territories issues the following publications:

Papua and New Guinea Newsletter (issued fortnightly).

Australian External Territories (Journal, issued each two months).

Framework for the Future.

The Australian Territories.

Coffee (folder).

Cocoa (folder).

Tea (folder).

Papua and New Guinea Exports.

The People Speaking.

Annotated List of Select Publications on Papua and New Guinea.

Films on Australian Territories.

Investing in Papua and New Guinea.

Facts about Papua and New Guinea (folder).

Timber (four language booklet).

Life in Papua and New Guinea—Job Opportunities.

New Guinea Artefacts.

Annotated Bibliography of Select Government Publications on Australian Territories.

The following list gives details of both non-government and government periodicals issued in the Territories of Papua and New Guinea.

NON-GOVERNMENT PERIODICALS

New Guinea Research Bulletin. English, published irregularly by Australian National University Research School of Pacific Studies. Circulation 1,000.

Tektok. English. Published monthly by students of the Institute of Higher Technical Education. Circulation 300.

Ati-Qua. English. Published quarterly by students of the Agricultural Training Institute, Popondetta. Circulation 300.

Onward. English. Published six times a year by the Missionary Association of Papua and New Guinea. Circulation 3,500.

Harim. Pidgin. Published six times a year by the Missionary Association of Papua and New Guinea. Circulation 1,000.

Scouting in Papua and New Guinea. English. Published six times a year by the Boy Scouts' Association. Circulation 300.

The Papua and New Guinea Volunteer. English. Published approximately quarterly by the Volunteer Service Association. Circulation 1,000.

Science Teachers' News. English. Published two or three times a year by the Science Teachers' Association. Circulation 90.

New Guinea Highlands Bulletin. English and Pidgin. Published quarterly by the Highlands Farmers' and Settlers' Association.

Bougainville Copper Bulletin. Pidgin and English. Published approximately every six weeks by Conzinc Riotinto of Australia Ltd. Circulation 5,000.

Kumul. English and Pidgin. Published quarterly by the Police Association of Papua and New Guinea. Circulation 4,500.

The Drum. English. Published three times a year by the Girl Guides' Association. Circulation 400.

Big Ed. English. Published about 14 times a year by students of the Administrative College. Circulation 150.

Nuis Bilong Sios Na Ples. Pidgin and Enga (two editions). Published monthly by the New Guinea Lutheran Mission. Circulation 950 (Enga) 800 (Pidgin).

Idupa. Pidgin, English and Enga. Published quarterly by the New Guinea Lutheran Mission. Circulation 2,500.

Third South Pacific Games News Letter. English and French, Pidgin and Motu (two editions). Published monthly by the Organising Committee of the Third South Pacific Games. Circulation 9,000 (English and French), 6,000 (Pidgin and Motu).

Gima Kohorona. Motu. Published monthly by the International Bible Students' Association. Circulation 900.

Wastaua. Pidgin. Published monthly by the International Bible Students' Association. Circulation 2,500.

Sabbath School Lesson Quarterly. English. Published quarterly by the Bismark-Solomons Union Mission of Seventh-Day Adventists. Circulation 12,000.

Missions Quarterly. English. Published quarterly by the Bismark-Solomons Union Mission of Seventh-Day Adventists. Circulation 2,500.

Compass. English. Published quarterly by the Bismark-Solomons Mission of Seventh-Day Adventists. Circulation 500.

Missionary Notes. English. Published quarterly by the Bismark-Solomons Union Mission of Seventh-Day Adventists. Circulation 500.

New Guinea Lutheran. English, Pidgin and Kotte (three editions). Published monthly by the New Guinea Lutheran Mission. Circulation 3,850 (English), 4,300 (Pidgin) and 3,300 (Kotte).

Freedom Radio. English. Published every six weeks by the Christian Radio Missionary Fellowship. Circulation 5,000.

Fatima Chronicle. English. Published three times a year by Fatima College. Circulation 300.

Kundu. Pidgin, English and Guantuan. Published monthly by Catholic Press. Vunapope, Kokopo. Circulation 8,000.

Read. English. Published quarterly by the Summer Institute of Linguistics. Circulation 200.

Erantora Vakaaka. Tairora and English. Published monthly by the Summer Institute of Linguistics. Circulation 150.

Pas San. Wantoat. Published monthly by the Summer Institute of Linguistics. Circulation 500.

Journal of the Papua and New Guinea Society. English. Published twice a year by the Papua and New Guinea Society. Circulation 1,000.

Countrywoman in Papua and New Guinea. English. Published quarterly by the Countrywomen's Association. Circulation 800.

Public Service Association Bulletin. English and Pidgin. Published quarterly by the Public Service Association. Circulation 9,700.

Tapwaroro Teterina. Dobuan and English. Published quarterly by the United Church Papuan Islands Region. Circulation 1,200.

GOVERNMENT PERIODICALS

Our News. English and Pidgin (two editions). Published once every two weeks by the Department of Information and Extension Services. Circulation 14,000 (English) and 6,000 (Pidgin).

Papua and New Guinea Journal of Education. English. Published quarterly by the Department of Education. Circulation 3,000.

Education Gazette. English. Published monthly by the Department of Education. Circulation 4,000.

Lower School Paper. English. Published monthly by the Department of Education. 65,000.

Upper School Paper. English. Published monthly by the Department of Education. Circulation 48,000.

Our World. English. Published monthly by the Department of Education. Circulation 45,000.

Background. English. Published monthly by the Department of Education. Circulation 3,000.

Philatelic Publicity Leaflet. English. Published approximately every ten weeks by the Depart-

ment of Posts and Telegraphs. Circulation 20,000.

Philatelic News. English. Published twice or three times a year by the Department of Posts and Telegraphs. Circulation 2,500.

Technical Research Bulletin. English. Published irregularly by the Department of Public Works. Circulation 1,200.

Vigilance. English, Motu and Pidgin. Published monthly by the Police Department. Circulation 700.

PART X. RESOLUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The Administering Authority has noted General Assembly Resolution 2348 (XXII). The attention of the General Assembly and Member States of the United Nations is drawn to the statements made by the Australian representative to the Fourth Committee on 14 December 1967 and the Australian Ambassador to the United Nations on 19 December 1967. The Administering Authority reiterates its previous statements that the destiny of Papua and New Guinea is to become a self-governing country developed for independence if and when it is clearly demonstrated by the majority of the indigenous population that this is what they wish. The basic policy of the Administering Authority is to develop the Territory for self-determination. Any subsequent relationship between a self-governing Papua and New Guinea and Australia is a matter for the people of the Territory and the Australian Government at that time.

The measures taken to implement General Assembly resolutions and obligations assumed under the Charter of the United Nations and the Trusteeship Agreement are described in preceding Parts of this Report.

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

The conclusions and recommendations of the Trusteeship Council arising out of the consideration of the Report of the United Nations Visiting Mission in 1968 and the examination of the Annual Report for 1966-67 have been noted and considered by the Administering Authority, and the following comments are made.

I. GENERAL

LAND AND PEOPLE

The Council notes the progress achieved in the past year with the successful completion of elections to a new House of Assembly and the implementation of the recommendations of the Select Committee on Constitutional Development. The achievement of these measures does not constitute the attainment of an ultimate goal, but rather an important step in a continuing process of increasing the responsibility which New Guineans exercise in the conduct of their country's affairs. While aware that further progress must accord with the wishes of the people, the Council reaffirms that it is the responsibility of the Administering Authority to increase the people's participation in their political institutions and to deepen their interest in questions concerning their political future.

The Council shares the concern expressed by the Visiting Mission that a sense of nationhood has not yet developed in Papua and New Guinea to any marked degree. While it is recognised that this sense of nationhood depends ultimately on the attitudes of the population itself, the Council considers that the local government councils and the House of Assembly have an essential role to play in developing a national feeling. It therefore endorses the recommendations of the Visiting Mission: (a) that efforts be continued to reach agreement on a national flag, a national anthem and a single name for the two Territories; and (b) that both the House of Assembly and the Administering Authority be urged to

undertake without delay a vigorous and constructive programme of public education through all media, to instil in the people a sense of nationhood.

The Administering Authority agrees with the view of the Visiting Mission that a principal prerequisite of nationhood is a feeling of national identity and is ensuring that these recommendations are brought to the notice of the people of the Territory and the House of Assembly.

The Administering Authority would expect that proposals for changes would come from the people of the Territory.

II. POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

DEVELOPMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE, EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE ORGANS AND THE EXTENSION OF THEIR POWERS

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT ORGANS

The Trusteeship Council, recalling the views expressed at previous sessions concerning the composition of the House of Assembly and bearing in mind the observations of the 1968 Visiting Mission to the Territory, is pleased to note that the elections to the Second House of Assembly were well organized to ensure maximum possible participation, that they were conducted on a basis of universal adult franchise and a common roll, and that an absolute majority of the elected members are indigenous. The Council takes note of the view expressed by the Visiting Mission that preferential voting is probably the most suitable system. It commends to the attention of the Administering Authority and the House of Assembly, which has the responsibility for changes in the electoral system, the Visiting Mission's suggestion for a modification in this system.

The Council, bearing in mind the views expressed at previous sessions that the next step in constitutional development is to bridge the gap between a fully representative parliament and fully responsible government, notes with satisfaction that the reforms recommended by the Select Committee on Constitutional Development concerning policy-making and executive bodies in the territorial Government have this goal in mind and that they have been fully implemented. The Select Committee's recommendations have led to the creation of the Administrator's Executive Council and to the appointment of seven ministerial members as well as eight assistant ministerial members.

These arrangements are transitional in character and are to be reviewed after a minimum of two years. The Council endorses the Visiting Mission's expression of hope that there will then be further development towards full ministerial responsibility, and notes that it is anticipated that the new House will reconvene the Select Committee on Constitutional Development to keep constitutional and political change under constant review. In this connexion, it endorses the Mission's recommendation that a careful and extensive study be made by the House of Assembly of the various alternative forms of governmental structure, to help acquaint the House and the people with the various possibilities before a final decision is made. The Council also endorses the view of the 1968 Visiting Mission that expert assistance should be made available to the House for this purpose.

The Council takes note of the statement of the Special Representative that the Select Committee rejected the proposal for a split budget and that the Administrator's Executive Council has been given the final responsibility for advising the Administrator on matters of budget policy and planning. The Council agrees with the Visiting Mission that some way must be found, without delay, to involve the House in real financial responsibilities. It therefore endorses the Mission's recommendation that, as a preliminary step, the House be empowered to allocate to each district its share of the funds available for subsidies to local government councils.

The Council endorses the view expressed by the Visiting Mission that one important facet of political education is travel abroad, and concurs in its recommendation that every opportunity be taken to enable political leaders to visit other countries, in particular those in the course of development.

The Administering Authority considers that the House of Assembly is the body which should give it guidance on most aspects of constitutional development.

On the need for improving electoral procedures, the Administering Authority, the Administration and the House of Assembly are paying close attention to the need for improvement. However, to some extent the improvement of procedures is limited by the varying levels of awareness of different sections of the electorate.

The new constitutional arrangements and the system of Ministerial and Assistant Ministerial Members are constantly being considered

by the Administering Authority and further changes proposed by the majority of the people of Papua and New Guinea, through their elected representatives in the House of Assembly, will be considered by the Administering Authority.

The Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia, in opening the Second House of Assembly for the Territory of Papua and New Guinea on 4 June 1968 spoke thus:

‘The Australian Government’s view is that the destiny of Papua and New Guinea is to become a self-governing country developed for independence if and when it is clearly demonstrated by the majority of the indigenous population that this is what they wish. The Australian Government’s basic policy for Papua and New Guinea is therefore to develop it for self-determination.’

Referring specifically to the new constitutional arrangements and the offices of Ministerial Members and Assistant Ministerial Members, he said: ‘The arrangements are transitional in character. They cannot therefore be as precise or firm as the arrangements were at an earlier stage, nor as clear cut as they will no doubt be at the stage when there is full Ministerial responsibility or self-government. . . . In turn the present arrangements will lead on to new steps forward in the years to come. In these matters the Australian Government will be guided by the wishes of the majority of the people in the Territory.’

The arrangements which were introduced in the House of Assembly in June 1968 included arrangements for sharing financial responsibility with the elected representatives of the people. Both Ministerial and Assistant Ministerial Members participate with Departmental Heads in planning and preparing departmental budget estimates in their areas of special responsibility. The Administrators’ Executive Council, on which Ministerial Members form a majority, has the final responsibility for advising the Administrator on budget policy and planning. A Budget Committee of the House of Assembly, composed of five elected members without Ministerial office, forms an additional link between the House of Assembly and the Administration, and through it, the Administering Authority.

Both the Administration of the Territory and the Administering Authority are actively promoting overseas visits and studies abroad by Members of the House of Assembly and other inhabitants of the Territory.

POLITICAL PARTIES

The Council recalls the hope expressed at its thirty-fourth session that representative political parties would be formed to contest the 1968 elections. It notes that two political parties took part in the campaign and secured representation in the House of Assembly. It is the Council’s hope that there will be an expansion and development of these and other parties, on a territory-wide basis, contributing to the growth of both political coherence and a sense of nationhood.

There are six political parties in the Territory.

JUDICIARY

The Council notes the statement of the Special Representative that the training programme to qualify Papuans and New Guineans for appointment as magistrates in the courts has developed to the point where it is expected to produce ten new magistrates each year. The Council concurs in the Visiting Mission’s expression of hope that it will be possible to replace those public servants who are currently exercising judicial functions with well trained professional magistrates.

The Administering Authority is continuing its policy of transferring the administration of justice into indigenous hands and relocating this function from the Department of District Administration to the Department of Law.

A local Magistrate Training Scheme was established at the Administrative College in 1966, and ten indigenous Magistrates and thirteen indigenous Assistant Magistrates have already been appointed.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS

The Council is pleased to note that with the establishment of eight new councils in the past year, local government councils are now extended to approximately 80 per cent of the population. It shares the Visiting Mission’s hope that the Administering Authority’s efforts to complete the network of local government councils will soon bear fruit. It concurs in the Mission’s view that the time has come for the councils, in particular those with more experience, to be given more autonomy. The Council notes in this connection the statement of the Special Representative that the range of function of local government council activities is continuing to expand, as reflected by the increase in their annual expenditures on public services from a total of \$A1.6 million at the end of June 1967 to over \$A2.5 million for the

year ending 30 June 1968. The Council notes with interest that a Local Government Association has recently been formed, a step which follows from the Administering Authority's policy of lessening the local government councils' dependence on the Administration in order to develop their initiative. The Council looks forward to further reports on the Association and hopes that its role will be effective. This step is in line with the recommendation of the Visiting Mission that territorial conferences of local government councils be held at regular intervals.

The Administering Authority wishes to inform the Trusteeship Council that the Local Government Ordinance under which councils are established provides for a degree of autonomy equivalent to or exceeding that enjoyed by local government councils elsewhere in the world. A council exercises wide powers and undertakes a broad range of functions in its area. These powers and functions are only limited by the capacity of the Council to raise finance and provide managerial skills. Councils are continually being encouraged to participate more fully in the management of local affairs and accept greater autonomy.

The policy of the Administering Authority is for the Councils to run their own administration as far as possible, contingent upon obtaining and training suitable executive staff to meet their needs. When councils request it, administrative advice and assistance is provided.

Since 1966 council representatives have met at annual Territorial conferences and at the 1966 conference the decision was taken to form a Local Government Association to be an independent organisation representing the interests of all councils in Papua and New Guinea. An inaugural meeting of the Association was held in April 1968 and a constitution was adopted.

DISTRICT AND TOWN ADVISORY COUNCILS

The Council notes the statement of the Special Representative that local government councils have continued to be extended to embrace urban and township areas, and that forty-seven towns and other main centres are now under local government as part of wider areas. With regard to the major centres of population, the Council joins the Visiting Mission in commending the proposal of the Administering Authority to initiate municipal government in some of the larger towns, by appointing town managers as an intermediate

step towards urban councils. The Council shares the hope that the gradual introduction of elected urban councils, replacing the existing town advisory councils, will not be long delayed.

With regard to district advisory councils, the Council notes that both the 1965 and 1968 Visiting Missions observed that between the local government councils and the House of Assembly there are no really representative institutions in the Territory. Recognizing the disadvantages which might be involved in altering the present institutions at the intermediate level, it joins the Visiting Mission in recommending that: (a) district commissioners be required to seek the advice of district advisory councils before taking certain decisions affecting the various branches of the district administration, and that district advisory councils should also take the initiative in making proposals to the district commissioners; and (b) district advisory councils be reconstituted to provide for members to be nominated by the local government councils in the district and to provide also for at least one local member of the House of Assembly to be appointed, together with two or three persons chosen for their contribution to progress in the district. The Council believes that efforts should be made to define more clearly the powers of these reconstituted bodies.

As part of its policy of introducing Municipal Councils to the larger towns of the Territory, the Administering Authority is collecting relevant facts and statistical data to assist the prerequisite assessment of possible local sources of revenue for such councils and to define the precise relationships which will be established between the central and local government of the Territory and municipal government bodies.

The Administering Authority informs the United Nations that District Commissioners are required to seek the advice of the District Advisory Councils on matters affecting district development and are specifically required to submit District Works Programmes to the District Advisory Councils before these are submitted to headquarters. Items for District Advisory Council meetings can be placed on the agenda by members of the Councils.

The Administrator of the Territory on the advice of the District Commissioner appoints members of the District Advisory Councils. The term of appointment of Council members is usually two years. An elected member of the House of Assembly may be appointed to

District Advisory Councils for the District in which he lives provided a vacancy exists. Members of the House of Assembly who are not members of District Advisory Councils may attend and participate in proceedings of the Council in respect of that portion of their electorate over which the Council has jurisdiction.

The Administering Authority notes the belief of the Trusteeship Council that efforts should be made to define more clearly the powers of these reconstituted bodies. The Administering Authority considers that the most pressing need is to encourage greater assumption of powers by Local Government Councils while at the same time fostering a sense of national unity.

PUBLIC SERVICE: TRAINING AND APPOINTMENT
OF INDIGENOUS PERSONS FOR POSITIONS
OF RESPONSIBILITY IN THE
ADMINISTRATION

The Council notes that the policy of localisation of the Public Service is progressing, with an increase of over 100 per cent in the number of local officers in the second division during the year which is now ending. It endorses the recommendation of the Visiting Mission that a date be fixed after which no new expatriate officers below a designated grade are to be appointed and notes in this connexion that the Administering Authority has decided that no further base grade clerks will be recruited from overseas sources after 1 July 1968, except in very exceptional circumstances. The Council endorses the Mission's commendation of the plan to set up a public service board with indigenous members and the formation of a separate unit to promote and co-ordinate the localisation of the Public Service.

The Council endorses the recommendation of the Visiting Mission that a common salary scale for local and expatriate officers be put into effect as soon as possible. The Council notes in this connexion the statement of the Special Representative that the recommendation of the Public Service Committee to establish a single-line service based on a common salary has been accepted by the Administration, and that legislation to implement this policy is before the House. The Council also endorses the Visiting Mission's recommendation that a permanent resident of the Territory joining the Public Service, regardless of nationality, be treated in the same way as any local officer of similar qualifications and experience performing the same

duties. On the subject of remuneration, the Council agrees with the Visiting Mission that a decision to grant equal pay for male and female employees is one which cannot be deferred indefinitely.

The Council notes that the Visiting Mission received the impression that matters within generally established policy have still to be referred to Canberra for decision, and also that the delegation of authority at the district level is apparently inadequate. The Mission further believed that to promote more effective administration and more timely resolution of immediate problems, there should be greater flexibility and decentralisation as between the Australian Government and the Administration and also as between the Administration and the districts.

Noting the steps taken to facilitate travel of Members of the House of Assembly to developing countries, as reflected in the annual report of the Administering Authority as well as in the statement of the Special Representative, the Council concurs in the recommendation of the Visiting Mission that as far as possible the overseas training programme for public servants include tours to newly independent countries which have recently passed through the same stages of development as New Guinea.

The Administering Authority and the Administration of the Territory are pursuing the policy of giving increasing responsibility to local members of the Territory Public Service. The Administering Authority is keeping the situation under continuous review and no new expatriate positions are included in the annual recruitment programmes unless local officers are not available. Legislation has been passed by the House of Assembly establishing a Public Service Board in place of the single Public Service Commissioner. The organisation of the Public Service Board's office will include a specific localisation section with the function of promoting and co-ordinating the implementation of localisation policy. The localisation unit has already been established within the existing Public Service Commissioner's Office.

The necessary preliminary work for the introduction of a single salary structure has been completed and it is expected that it will be introduced later in 1968. Local and overseas officers of the Public Service will then be paid the same basic rate of salaries with additional allowances being paid to attract overseas officers.

The Administering Authority has noted the recommendation of the Trusteeship Council that a permanent resident of the Territory, regardless of nationality, be treated in the same way as any local officer of similar qualifications and experience performing the same duties.

A committee was recently established to advise the Administering Authority on the matter of differences in salaries between male and female local officers.

The administrative relationship between Headquarters Departments and District Staff and between the Minister for External Territories, the Department of External Territories and the Administration of Papua and New Guinea is constantly being tested and reviewed. Some strains are inevitable in New Guinea where changes are being made rapidly. The Administering Authority is conscious of these strains and is constantly endeavouring to provide the most efficient arrangements for the administration of the territory.

The comment of the Trusteeship Council regarding travel by local officers to newly-independent countries has been noted. Several Papuans and New Guineans have already been given the benefit of overseas tours to various developing countries.

III. ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

GENERAL

The Trusteeship Council, recalling the view expressed at its thirty-fourth session that the increase which had occurred in the degree of economic self-reliance would contribute towards ensuring that all political options before the people of the Territory were kept open, welcomes the continued increase in the rate of economic development of New Guinea. It notes with interest the statement of the Special Representative that a five-year development plan is now in the final stages of preparation, and that the programme will give emphasis not only to the rapid development of the economy, but also to the advancement of the people through education and training and to their maximum participation in all fields of development. The Council endorses the commendation of the Visiting Mission on the work being done in this connection and trusts that the development programme will be implemented as rapidly as conditions permit.

The Council notes with approval the increasing role played by indigenous people in industrial as well as agricultural production. It also

takes note of the development in the past several years of the policy of territorial participation in major enterprises financed and operated by overseas companies. The Council agrees with the Visiting Mission that the capital required for a reasonably rapid development of New Guinea is so great that a proportion of overseas investment is necessary but shares the Mission's concern that the Territory itself should benefit from the fruits of this investment and its hope that the Administration's policy of requiring territorial participation in large enterprises will be continued and expanded.

The Council, recalling recommendations on the question of assistance from the United Nations and specialised agencies made at its thirty-fourth session, welcomes the statement of the representative of the Administering Authority that negotiations are nearing final approval for a \$US7 million loan from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) to help finance a major telecommunications project. The Council also notes with interest that preliminary discussions have been held with the IBRD on possible financing of agriculture and livestock development projects. The Council welcomes the decision of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to assist in financing a transport survey.

The Council continues to believe that it is investment in the commodity-producing sector which gives the indigenous people of the Territory their most direct and permanent stake in the economy, and recognises that there is a need to concentrate investment in this field.

The Administering Authority informs the United Nations that the 'Programmes and Policies for the Economic Development of Papua and New Guinea' will shortly be presented to the House of Assembly. The implementation of this plan will be proceeded with to the best of the ability of the Administering Authority and the Territorial Administration.

The investment of outside capital in the Territory is being encouraged, subject to suitable safeguards, to protect the interests of the indigenous inhabitants. Local entrepreneurs and businessmen will be assisted by the Territorial Department of Trade and Industry, by the Papua and New Guinea Development Bank and by other agencies, to start and develop their own businesses. The Administering Authority adheres to the view that local participation in major private investment schemes in the Territory is desirable and it will continue to direct its policies towards this objective.

PUBLIC FINANCE

The Council welcomes the substantial increase in the past year from \$A70 million to \$A78 million, in the Administering Authority's direct grant to the budget of the Territory. It was pleased to note that locally raised revenue had increased in the same period, so that the Administering Authority's grant, expressed as a proportion of the total of the budget, declined from 58 to 57 per cent. It continues to regard this trend as a significant indication of the move towards economic self-reliance.

The Council recalls the expression of hope at its thirty-fourth session that further capital would be made available to the Development Bank, and notes with satisfaction that the capital provided has increased from \$A1 million to \$A3.5 million during this first year of the Bank's operation. The Council endorses the Visiting Mission's view that as soon as possible there should be decentralisation of the Development Bank's authority to enable loans up to a certain maximum to be approved at district level.

The Administering Authority states that in providing funds for the capital of the Papua and New Guinea Development Bank the activities of the Bank will not be restrained for lack of funds. In its first year of operations the Bank has approved 500 loans totalling \$A3.7 million. The Bank is making every endeavour to reduce its reliance on seconded staff and is pursuing a policy of steadily increasing its local staff as these become available. The Bank will decentralise as soon as it is able to do so depending on the availability of staff. Branches will shortly be opened at Lae and Rabaul.

AGRICULTURE

The Council notes the observation of the Visiting Mission that the total value of agricultural exports has risen faster than was anticipated by the IBRD Survey Mission, but that increases in production of three major crops—copra, cocoa and rubber—have fallen short of the Mission's forecasts, while production of the fourth major crop, coffee, exceeded predictions. The production short-falls were variously due to climatic conditions, disease and fluctuations in prices on the world market. The Council agrees with the Visiting Mission's approval of the efforts being made to diversify agricultural production, in order to reduce the Territory's dependence on a small number of

cash crops, and recommends that greater efforts and funds be devoted to agricultural research in new and improved cash crops, in plant disease, and in improving the crops grown by the indigenous population for their own consumption.

The Administering Authority is actively pursuing a policy of research into agricultural problems. There are major research establishments located in five centres through the Territory together with many experimental plots for field trials. Three new cash crops introduced in recent years as a result of research by Administration officers are tea, pyrethrum and oil palm. Research on local food crops has been concentrated on devising more economic, stable systems to replace shifting cultivation for areas where land shortage is developing and for the needs of small-holders settling on permanent farms; and tending frost tolerant and storable food crops for people living at high altitudes where frost damage may cause food shortages.

FORESTS

The Council notes the observation of the ment of the Special Representative that timber production in Papua and New Guinea increased from 91 million super-feet in 1964 to 175 million super-feet in the year under review. Exports of logs have increased to over 50 million super-feet. The Council hopes that this production increase will continue to contribute to the diversification of the Territory's exports.

The Council also endorses the Visiting Mission's expression of hope that in the future, arrangements can be developed so as to make it possible for local clans, tribes and communities owning timber lands to combine, form companies, and cut and market their own timber.

The Administering Authority informs the Trusteeship Council that indigenes owning land on which there is marketable timber may dispose of the timber to the Administration of the Territory. The rights to fell, cut and remove the timber are negotiated by officers of the Department of Forests with officers of the Department of district Administration checking with the owners that they wish to sell their rights.

The principle of providing opportunities for the people of the Territory to participate in major development projects either directly or through the Territorial Administration is accepted by the Administering Authority.

LAND TENURE

Recognising that the development of land in the Territory cannot proceed in an orderly way until the various and difficult problems of land tenure have been resolved, the Council commends to the attention of the Administering Authority the suggestions contained in the report of the 1968 Visiting Mission (T/1678, paragraphs 230-236, 348) and urges the Administering Authority, in consultation with the elected representatives of the people, to explore all possible avenues in its endeavour to reach just and equitable solutions to land problems.

The present policy is that the long term objective is to introduce throughout the Territory a single system of land holding providing for secure individual registered titles. However, the land tenure system in the Territory is continually under review.

The Administering Authority takes note of the recommendations of the Visiting Mission and these will be taken into account as part of a current review of the land laws of the Territory.

INDUSTRIES

Recognising that the development of tourism could prove to be of considerable economic value to the Territory, but bearing in mind the need for safeguards to avoid any undue disruption of the social and cultural life of the people, the Council commends to the Administering Authority for careful study the views of the Visiting Mission on possibilities in this field.

The Administering Authority takes note of the views of the Visiting Mission on the need to develop a tourist industry. A plan to establish a school for waiters and hotel staff to be conducted in conjunction with the Department of Education is under review. A consultant has studied the development of a national museum and his report is now awaited.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

The Council notes the statement of the Administering Authority concerning the \$US7 million loan from the IBRD to help finance a major telecommunications project, as well as the announced UNDP transport survey, and expresses the hope that these projects will substantially further development in these important sectors.

The Council notes the importance which the Visiting Mission attached to the observations of representatives of the Planters' Association of New Guinea concerning freight rates, and endorses the Mission's recommendation that

the Administering Authority make every effort to see that freight rates between the Territory and Australia are kept to a reasonable level.

Noting the observations of the United Nations concerning the importance of developing a strong Public Works Department in the Territory, the Council endorses the Visiting Mission's recommendations for a progressive withdrawal from New Guinea of the Commonwealth Works Department and a corresponding strengthening of the territorial Public Works Department.

The Administering Authority has arranged with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development as executing agency for the United Nations Development Programme Special Fund to appoint consultants to examine all aspects of transport needs, including shipping between the Territory and overseas. Shipping between Australia and the Territory is becoming more competitive with new lines and vessels in the trade.

The recommendations of the Visiting Mission concerning the withdrawal of the Commonwealth Department of Works from the Territory are consistent with the Administering Authority's policy. However, until the Territory's Department of Works is able to undertake the design, construction and supervision of all Administration projects it is being assisted by the Commonwealth Department of Works.

IV. SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

The Trusteeship Council notes, with respect to its recommendation on this subject at its thirty-fourth session, that the Select Committee of the House of Assembly on the Discrimination Practices Ordinance, 1963 has reported that a close study of the application of present legislation is both necessary and desirable and has recommended that its report be considered by the new House of Assembly. It further notes the view of the Visiting Mission that although racial discrimination is not a major problem in the Territory, there are minor manifestations in some areas. The Council endorses the Visiting Mission's expression of hope that every opportunity will be taken to bring about the elimination of these minor manifestations of discrimination.

The development of the Territory is regarded as a partnership of local and outside resources and the policy of the Administering Authority is aimed at avoiding discrimination.

Discriminatory practices on grounds of race in all licensed establishments and in the sale of goods have been outlawed.

By means of broadcasts and other means of communication with the people, the Administration and various voluntary organisations constantly stress the need for better understanding and better co-operation among all sections of the community.

The Administering Authority, as recommended by the Visiting Mission, will take every opportunity to eliminate the minor manifestations of discrimination that may occur.

LABOUR

The Council commends to the Administering Authority the recommendations of the Visiting Mission in this field, namely, (a) that more encouragement be given to the formation and strengthening of trade unions in the Territory; (b) that the standards set out in the Native Employment Ordinance for governing the employment of contract labourers be reviewed as to adequacy, and that more personnel be allocated to the Department of Labour to permit more frequent inspections and strict enforcement to ensure that the rights of workers are fully protected.

The Council notes that a Tripartite Labour Mission visited the Territory in April 1968, and expresses the hope that its report will give new impetus to the trade union movement.

The Administering Authority takes note of the recommendations of the Visiting Mission concerning the encouragement of the formation of trade unions. Officers of the Department of Labour in the Territory assist industrial organisations to obtain registration, advise on day-to-day affairs and conduct workers education programmes.

It is the policy of the Territorial Administration to increase the number of labour inspectorial staff as the work force grows. The Department of Labour has embarked on a comprehensive training programme for indigenous officers to fit them for positions within the inspectorial service.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The Council notes with satisfaction the observation of the World Health Organisation (WHO) that health services in the Trust Territory have been progressing constantly. With regard to dental health, the Council takes note of the views of the Visiting Mission on this subject and is encouraged by the comments of WHO concerning the training of dental

personnel. It expresses the hope that there will be a steady expansion of dental services in the near future.

The Administration of the Territory provides extensive dental services throughout the Territory. The Administering Authority considers that the dental services provided are of the same level as other health services. The basis of the dental health programme is prevention of dental disease in children.

V. EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

The Trusteeship Council notes the commendation contained in the report of the Visiting Mission for the impressive advances made in education, particularly tertiary education in the past two or three years. The Council also notes that education is being adapted by the Administration to balanced political, economic and social development of the Territory. It continues to believe that industrial and commercial firms can contribute considerably to this development by expanding and intensifying their in-service training and apprenticeship programmes, and expresses the hope that the private sector of the economy will respond by continuing to improve these programmes.

The Council agrees with the Visiting Mission's recommendations that separate 'A' schools be abolished and that all children in a locality should attend the same school with modifications in the syllabus, where necessary and justified, for children whose first language is English and who may be expected to complete their education in Australia.

The Council notes the observations of the Visiting Mission concerning the enrolment of girls in primary schools, and shares its hope that every encouragement will be given to parents to send their daughters to school.

The Council also endorses the Mission's recommendation that greater efforts be made, particularly at the secondary level, to prepare: (a) texts and teaching materials in all subjects oriented towards and drawing upon New Guinean sources and culture; and (b) courses and textbooks on New Guinea itself, its origins, history, traditions, culture and peoples, as well as courses dealing with the history and peoples of the South Pacific and South East Asia, particularly the related Melanesian and Polynesian areas.

The Council recalls the belief expressed at its thirty-fourth session that it would be prudent to expand further existing programmes of adult education, including

practical demonstration courses in, for example, the domestic sciences, home economics, farming techniques and civics. The Council notes the statement of the Administering Authority that existing adult education programmes already include practical courses in these fields. The Council considers that existing programmes in these fields should be intensified and expanded.

The Council notes the views of the Visiting Mission on the use of overseas volunteers and agrees with the recommendation that a more affirmative approach be taken to recruit and train persons in greater numbers for a minimum of two years' service and that these efforts be supplemented by a greater use of volunteers from such other countries as are willing to make them available and as the Administration sees fit to ask.

The Administering Authority takes note of the Trusteeship Council's views on the expansion and intensification of training and apprenticeship programmes.

It is recognised that there are valuable advantages of cultural assimilation where circumstances are such that an integrated and parallel 'A' and 'T' stream can be conducted in the one school. There are in fact, several schools with 'A' and 'T' syllabuses now operating.

A merging of 'A' and 'T' schools, however, as recommended by the Visiting Mission, must be considered in the light of available resources in each locality so that duplication of facilities, materials and staff and the fragmentation of classes, with a consequent restriction of the number who could attend school, can be avoided.

The Administration of the Territory is continuing its efforts through the media of radio, news-sheets, schools and personal contacts with field officers, women's clubs and groups, to break down the traditional reluctance on the part of parents concerning the education of girls. Except in remote primitive areas parents are enrolling girls in substantial numbers. The Administration is also taking action to encourage parents to allow girls to go on to secondary education.

The Administering Authority appreciates the need to develop special texts, teaching materials and text-books orientated towards New Guinean sources and culture. Considerable effort has already been made and courses in both Administration and Mission secondary schools are now prepared specially for the Territory. Special curriculum committees are working continuously and will be aided considerably in the future by the co-operation of

academic staff at the University of Papua and New Guinea.

The Administering Authority takes note of the views of the Trusteeship Council concerning the intensification and expansion of adult education programmes.

The part which can be played by volunteers in the Territory is fully appreciated and the policy of the Administering Authority is to support the Overseas Service Bureau in a way which preserves the independent and voluntary character of the Bureau and its activities. The Administering Authority wishes to exploit fully the present source of volunteers before turning to other sources.

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION ON THE UNITED NATIONS

The Council shares the Visiting Mission's opinion that it would be a great help to the United Nations Information Centre in Port Moresby if a full-time travelling officer could be appointed to the staff.

The dissemination of information on the role and nature of the United Nations in Papua and New Guinea is primarily a function of the United Nations Information Centre at Port Moresby. The Administration co-operates closely with the centre and has active education programmes on the role and nature of the United Nations which supplement the Centre's efforts. Text-books and film strips are prescribed in schools to educate senior classes on the work of the United Nations and special days such as Children's Day, are celebrated throughout the Territory.

VI. ESTABLISHMENT OF INTER-MEDIATE TARGET DATES AND FINAL TIME-LIMIT FOR THE ATTAINMENT OF SELF-GOVERNMENT OR INDEPENDENCE

The Council notes with satisfaction the steps taken in the development of the Territory during the period under review, including the successful completion of a well-organised and thorough general election and, with the opening of a new enlarged House of Assembly, the implementation of the recommendations of the Select Committee on Constitutional Development. It also notes that the further development of the economy improves the prospect for economic self-reliance, and promises well for the exercise by the people of New Guinea of their right to self-determination.

Mindful of its mandate under the Charter and of the provisions of the Trusteeship Agreement and bearing in mind the provisions of relevant General Assembly resolutions, including the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960) and resolution 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960, the Council seeks to ensure that the people are brought to self-determination as swiftly as feasible.

The Council notes that the 1968 Visiting Mission said it appeared that the people of the Territory do not yet feel ready for self-government or independence, but that this attitude should not be used as an excuse for delaying progress towards self-determination. The Council recognises the view of the Administering Authority that a true act of self-determination cannot be made until the people themselves request it. It believes that the situation calls for a continual and intensified programme to bring the population to a full understanding of the meaning and implications of self-determination, with all its options. Such a policy will ensure that the people will be able to determine their future at the earliest possible date.

The Council, therefore, endorses the recommendations of the Visiting Mission with respect of self-determination, as follows:

(a) There should be a more vigorous programme of political education through all available publicity media. In particular, a greater effort is required to explain what is meant by the terms 'self-government' and 'independence' and the significance of the local government councils and the House of Assembly as integral parts of their own Government;

(b) Every effort should be made to associate the people more closely in the exercise of power in order to facilitate a transfer of responsibility when self-government or independence is achieved;

(c) Some firm assurance should be given the people that self-government or independence does not in itself involve the cessation of financial and technical assistance from Australia. The people should also be informed of the experience of other territories which have

become independent in recent years and which are still receiving aid, not only from the former administering country, but from other countries and international organisations as well.

The Administering Authority has an intensive political education programme aimed at village communities, schools and urban societies. This is operated by the administration through its radio broadcasts, the field staff of the Department of District Administration and special booklets published in simple English and Pidgin. The Australian Broadcasting Commission assists the Administration with broadcasts aimed at giving the people every opportunity to obtain political education. Local Government Councils, co-operatives and other local groups provide basic political education to supplement the school programmes in social studies which are also framed to this end. Local Government Councils provide village communities with a practical demonstration of governmental procedures and conduct education programmes on the workings of the House of Assembly. Councillors and Members of the House of Assembly are also brought to Australia on political education tours.

In May 1968, the Administering Authority implemented the recommendations of the Territory House of Assembly Select Committee on Constitutional Development by increasing the representation and participation by indigenes in the House and in the executive government of the Territory.

The Administering Authority repeats that the basic policy for Papua and New Guinea is to develop it for self-determination. A basic self-reliance in all economic matters is necessary if the people are to exercise a real choice at the time of self-determination. The terms of the relationship in the future can only be worked out between the then Government of a self-governing Papua and New Guinea and the then Government of Australia. The question of informing the people of the experiences of other Territories which have recently gained independence is being considered by the Administration in its review of its whole programme of political education.

PART XI. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

An outline of the principal events and achievements for 1967-68 in New Guinea has been set out in preceding parts in this Report. A summary of developments in the political field is given in Chapter 9 of Part V.

Internal revenue raised in the Territory increased from \$22,730,075 in 1966-67 to \$26,381,815 in 1967-68 while the Commonwealth Grant, applicable to New Guinea, increased from \$49,979,402 to \$54,453,853. Total expenditure rose from \$76,762,308 in 1966-67 to \$86,424,014 in 1967-68. Territory loans raised in the year amounted to \$5,588,346.

Preliminary estimates show that Territory trade increased from \$120,416,000 in 1966-67 to \$143,025,000 in 1967-68. Imports rose from \$76,034,000 to \$84,120,000 over the two-year period while exports rose significantly from \$44,382,000 in 1966-67 to \$58,905,000 in 1967-68.

Agricultural production continued to increase and with the commencement of commercial plantings of oil palm a further diversification has begun.

In the field of social advancement worker's associations were formed and the staff associations of the Institute for Higher Technical Education and the University were both registered as associations. Branches of already existing associations were formed in a number of centres.

Expenditure on health and education services rose from \$6,890,287 to \$7,786,726 and from \$8,337,033 to \$9,502,734 respectively for the period 1966-67 to 1967-68.

School enrolments at both Administration and recognised Mission Schools rose from a total of 151,846 to 157,019 pupils and the number of teachers also rose from 4,894 to 5,232 during the year.

Emphasis continued to be placed on the recruitment and training of indigenous teachers, with special courses being held as required to inform teachers of new methods and techniques as well as improving practice in particular areas.

Travel opportunities for indigenes to visit overseas countries for training and experience increased during the year. Two indigenous public servants, one male and one female, attended the 1967 meetings of the General Assembly and two other indigenes attended the 1968 meetings of the Trusteeship Council.

Other indigenes attended various conferences in the Pacific Region and orientation courses in Australia.

Comments and observations on both the General Assembly Resolution on New Guinea and the Trusteeship Council Recommendations and Conclusions are set out at Part X of this Report.

STATISTICAL APPENDICES

STATISTICAL ORGANISATION

The *Statistics Ordinance* 1950 provides for the appointment of a statistician and for the collection and compilation of statistics of the Territory as directed by the Administrator. A Bureau of Statistics is included in the organisation of the Department of the Administrator and under the direction of the Statistician is responsible, generally, for statistics and statistical co-ordination. Statistics are compiled separately for the Territories of Papua and New Guinea where relevant and available and are included in the following appendices.

The notification of births, deaths and marriages of members of both the indigenous and non-indigenous population is provided for under the *Civil Registration Ordinance* 1963.

A continuing census of the indigenous people in areas under Administration control is undertaken by the Department of District Administration. Officers of that Department visit individual villages and record vital statistics on a family group basis, including details of age, sex, relationships, births and deaths, migration and absentees from villages. This information is entered in village books, which are retained in the village, and is revised periodically during census patrols. It is also entered in a village population register which is maintained at each district headquarters. Figures for the enumerated and estimated population at 30 June 1968 are given in Appendix I of this Report.

The *Census Ordinance* 1947 provided for the taking of a census of the non-indigenous population of the Territory by the Commonwealth Statistician in conjunction with the census of the Commonwealth of Australia. Censuses were taken under this ordinance at 30 June 1947, 1954 and 1961.

The *Census (Papua and New Guinea) Ordinance* 1966 provided for the taking of censuses of both indigenous and non-indigenous populations and the first census under this ordinance was carried out in June–July 1966. Some preliminary population data is included in Appendix 1.

Provision is made in the *Local Government Ordinance* 1963–1967 for local government councils to undertake the collection of census and other statistics. The collection of statistical data to supply administrative requirements in fields such as education, forestry, health, labour, mining and trade, is authorised under various ordinances, and collected by the relevant departments.

Statistical publications issued during the year comprised bulletins dealing with Oversea Trade (annual, quarterly and monthly), Migration (quarterly), New Motor Vehicle Registrations (quarterly), Motor Vehicles on Register (annual), Production in Rural Industries (annual), Production in Secondary Industries (annual), Summary of Statistics (quarterly), Imports cleared for Home Consumption (annual), Transport and Communications (annual), Finance–Taxation (annual), Retail Price Index (quarterly), Industrial Accidents (annual), Building Operations (quarterly), Abstract of Statistics—Selected Economic Indicators (monthly) and a bulletin giving preliminary results of the Census of Employers carried out in July 1967.

Figures are rounded to the last significant figure shown. Due to rounding, components in a table may not add exactly to the total indicated.

CONVERSION TABLE

Relationship between English units with their metric equivalents:

LENGTH:

	1 inch	=	2.540 centimetres
12 inches	= 1 foot	=	.3048 metres
3 feet	= 1 yard	=	.9144 metres
1,760 yards	= 1 mile	=	1.609 kilometres

AREA:

	1 square foot	=	.0929 square metres
9 square feet	= 1 square yard	=	.8361 square metres
4,840 square yards	= 1 acre	=	.4047 hectares
640 acres	= 1 square mile	=	2.590 square kilometres

VOLUME:

	1 cubic foot	=	.0283 cubic metres
	1 square foot by 1 inch thick	=	1 super foot (timber)

CAPACITY:

	1 pint	=	.5682 litres
8 pints	= 1 imperial gallon	=	4.546 litres

WEIGHT:

	1 ounce troy (oz)	=	31.10 grammes
	1 ounce avoirdupois (oz)	=	28.35 grammes
16 oz avoirdupois	= 1 pound (lb)	=	.4536 kilogrammes
100 lb	= 1 cental	=	45.36 kilogrammes
112 lb	= 1 hundredweight (cwt)	=	50.80 kilogrammes
2,000 lb	= 1 short ton	=	.9072 tonnes
20 cwt	= 1 ton (long ton)	=	1.016 tonnes

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

APPENDIX I. POPULATION

	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Indigenous Population—					
Enumerated	1,505,586	1,547,210	1,591,329	1,625,746	1,671,943
Estimated	16,570	11,310	9,485	10,156	5,331
Total	1,522,156	1,558,520	1,600,814	1,635,902	1,677,274
Estimated non-indigenous population (Tables 1 and 2) ..	16,938	17,446	(a) 20,292	n.a.	n.a.

(a) Revised census figure. n.a.—not available.

APPENDIX II. ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT

	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Total Public Service Staff in New Guinea .. (Table 3)	2,983	4,928	8,367	17,041	18,465
Indigenous village officials and councillors .. (Table 9)	10,569	10,191	7,761	6,738	5,542
Local Government Councils—					
Number of councils	55	72	78	86	90
Number of councillors	1,670	2,089	2,394	2,590	2,749
Population in council areas (Table 10)	635,530	879,918	1,079,419	1,256,900	1,355,013
	Square miles	Square miles	Square miles	Square miles	Square miles
Unrestricted areas	89,298	92,033	92,033	(a)91,340	91,490
Restricted areas	3,702	967	967	820	670

(a) This is an amended figure in accordance with the recalculation of January 1967.

APPENDIX III. JUSTICE

	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Supreme Court—					
Number charged	253	206	255	314	311
Number convicted	196	125	187	194	195
Number discharged	32	28	44	66	98
Number nolle prosequi entered	25	53	24	54	18
(Table 1)					
District Courts—					
Asians and mixed race—					
Charged	15	35	188	95	99
Convicted	15	31	157	54	79
Europeans—					
Charged	88	89	328	83	554
Convicted	71	76	282	52	426
Referred to Supreme Court .. .. .	..	2	1	..	..
Indigenes—					
Charged	1,917	2,165	7,497	3,878	13,580
Convicted	1,682	1,952	6,392	3,258	11,894
Referred to Supreme Court	68	139	152	..	..
(Table 2)					
Courts for Native Affairs (a)—					
Persons tried	11,519	12,016	..	..	..
Persons convicted	11,090	11,579	..	..	..
Local Courts (a)—					
Persons tried .. .. .	..	..	15,399	10,754	19,031
Persons convicted .. .. .	..	..	14,134	9,938	18,293
(Table 1)					

(a) Courts for Native Affairs were replaced by Local Courts during 1965-1966 when the *Local Courts Ordinance* 1963 came into operation.

APPENDIX IV. PUBLIC FINANCE

	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Revenue from within the Territory	12,264,698	14,906,460	18,458,762	22,730,075	26,381,815
Grant by the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia	30,476,514	33,873,448	38,179,213	49,979,402	54,453,853
Total Expenditure	44,860,570	52,690,570	60,309,259	76,762,308	86,424,014
Less amount chargeable to Loan Fund	2,119,358	3,910,662	3,671,284	4,052,831	5,588,346
Expenditure from Revenue	42,741,212	48,779,908	56,637,975	72,709,477	80,835,668
(Table 1)					

APPENDIX VII. COMMERCE AND TRADE

	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
	\$(a)	\$(a)	\$(a)	\$(a)	\$(a)
Imports	43,118,812	54,112,594	67,566,246	76,132,000	84,120,000
Exports	33,714,132	40,094,788	40,889,317	44,382,000	58,905,000
Total trade .. (Table 1)	76,832,944	94,207,382	108,455,563	120,514,000	143,025,000
Number of local companies	754	822	997	1,347	1,532
Nominal capital of local companies	(a) \$227,098,022	(a) \$238,605,972	(a) \$254,817,772	(a) \$277,734,792	(a) 300,104,892
Number of foreign companies	163	174	204	237	308
Nominal capital of companies—					
Sterling area excluding Hong Kong ..	(b) \$189,581,050	(b) \$189,731,050	(b) \$177,732,050	(b) \$181,582,050	(b) £181,683,050
Hong Kong	(c) \$622,000	(c) \$1,222,000	(c) \$1,222,000	(c) \$1,222,000	(c) \$1,222,000
Canada	(d) \$3,489,627	(d) \$6,489,627	(d) \$6,489,627	(d) \$6,489,627	(d) \$6,489,627
United States of America	(e) \$412,127,000	(e) \$412,126,000	(e) \$437,227,000	(e) \$460,478,000	(e) 462,800,750
Netherlands	(f) D.Fl.10,000,000	(f) D.Fl.10,000,000	(f) D.Fl.10,000,000	(f) D.Fl.10,000,000	(f) D.Fl.10,360,000
Australia	(a) 679,759,152	(a) \$701,479,152	(a) \$725,309,152	(a) \$759,649,152	(a) \$919,551,152
(Table 8)					

(a) Australian dollars. (b) Pounds sterling. (c) Hong Kong dollars. (d) Canadian dollars. (e) United States of America dollars. (f) Netherlands guilders.

APPENDIX VIII. AGRICULTURE

	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Land Tenure—					
Unalienated land (hectares)	23,249,109	23,252,964	23,238,240	23,172,483	23,120,097
Land alienated (hectares)	621,068	617,213	631,937	696,754	749,140
(Table 1)					
Land Leases—					
Number of leases	5,768	6,613	7,402	8,339	9,522
Area of leases (hectares)	154,164	159,292	165,100	172,055	(a) 178,568
(Table 2)					

(a) This figure includes an additional 'Town Sub-division' category in 1967-68 of 2 leases of total area 123 hectares.

APPENDIX XI. FORESTS

	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
	Hectares	Hectares	Hectares	Hectares	Hectares
Silviculture operations—					
Plantation area improved or regenerated ..	700	943	1,077	1,151	1,191
Area of plantation established (Table 2)	4,417	5,002	5,695	6,197	7,042
Areas under exploitation (Table 3)	203,837	214,549	243,836	295,622	373,789
	Super feet	Super feet	Super feet	Super feet	Super feet
Timber harvested (Table 4)	76,220,619	89,743,107	109,819,999	110,424,686	151,348,253
Sawn timber produced (Table 6)	20,257,517	25,151,980	27,101,535	21,403,976	30,145,844

APPENDIX XII. MINERAL RESERVES

	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Mineral areas held—hectares (Table 1)	4,589	4,956	4,286	5,022	2,922
Number of mines (Table 2)	358	380	399	358	357
Number of workers in mining industry .. (Table 6)	3,508	3,629	3,915	4,018	4,483
Value of minerals produced .. \$ (Table 3)	1,349,678	1,076,172	945,251	912,646	854,189

APPENDIX XIV. CO-OPERATIVES

	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Number of primary societies	150	154	156	163	165
Total turnover \$ (Table 1)	1,482,972	2,487,576	3,405,686	3,326,436	3,769,539
Number of secondary societies	7	7	7	7	7
Total turnover \$ (Table 4)	660,248	673,444	616,685	648,140	781,980

APPENDIX XV. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Number of postal articles handled (Table 1)	12,763,420	14,471,458	18,269,756	21,727,768	24,149,213
Number of telephone instruments connected ..	4,102	4,729	5,397	6,055	6,880
Number of subscribers (Table 3)	2,702	2,907	3,267	3,625	3,931
Number of telegraph stations	508	577	657	725	811
Number of telegraph messages handled .. (Table 5)	962,969	1,051,733	1,123,653	1,721,079	2,019,029
Number of aerodromes (Table 9)	194	214	230	249	(a) 377
Mileage of vehicular roads (Table 15)	5,577	5,747	6,427	5,286	5,215
Total number of vessels from overseas entered and cleared	356	368	425	508	747
Tonnage of oversea vessels entered and cleared (Table 10)	876,281	989,336	1,085,000	1,209,000	1,533,000
Tonnage of oversea cargo handled	398,323	481,726	559,207	568,402	645,224
Tonnage of inter-Territory cargo handled .. (Table 12)	17,629	23,831	32,357	35,439	37,794
Number of motor vehicle and motor-cycle registrations (Table 17)	7,058	8,152	9,442	10,727	11,693
Number of licences to drive motor vehicles and ride motor cycles	11,589	12,888	13,820	16,608	(b)

(a) Includes Territory of Papua. (b) See Part VI. Section 4, Chapter 9.

APPENDIX XVII. LABOUR

	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Number of indigenous employees	55,122	62,519	61,674	68,225	n.a.
Number of Administration indigenous em- ployees	14,492	18,215	17,568	18,750	n.a.
Number of indigenous agreement employees ..	18,197	18,814	17,063	16,540	n.a.
Number of indigenous casual workers in private employment (Table 1)	23,344	26,427	27,884	32,708	n.a.
Number of indigenous females employed .. (Table 2)	1,083	1,358	1,555	1,703	n.a.
Number of deaths due to occupational disease (Table 7)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of prosecutions for breaches of Native Employment Ordinance by employers .. (Table 8)	2	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of prosecutions for breaches of Native Employment Ordinance by workers .. (Table 9)	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of breaches of indigenous employees' agreements under Native Employment Ordin- ance (Table 10)	562	469	550	449	467

APPENDIX XIX. PUBLIC HEALTH

	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Number of health services personnel(a) .. (Table 1)	4,469	4,235	4,497	4,620	4,759
Number of hospitals and clinics (Table 3)	1,931	1,973	3,198	3,472	3,443
Number of in-patients treated in Administra- tion hospitals of which were fatal (Table 8)	83,968 1,985	73,529 1,922	84,721 2,016	92,045 2,307	92,316 2,141
Value of medical aid to missions .. \$	204,536	235,470	225,978	256,046	297,767
Total expenditure on health .. \$ (Table 17)	6,612,500	6,127,740	7,626,243	8,971,733	10,017,126

(a) Excludes non-medical personnel.

APPENDIX XXI. PENAL ORGANISATION

	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Total number of persons committed to cor- rective institutions (Table 1)	9,467	12,185	12,218	15,757	15,451

APPENDIX XXII. EDUCATION

	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Number of Administration schools	316	326	348	355	358
Number of Administration teachers	1,194	1,374	1,552	1,667	1,842
Number of Administration pupils	37,932	46,208	*49,840	*53,175	56,298
Number of Mission schools	2,557	2,234	2,051	1,717	923
Number of Mission teachers	4,582	4,383	4,419	4,331	3,390
Number of Mission pupils (Table 1)	134,492	131,866	131,701	129,222	100,721

* Amended figures.

APPENDIX XXV. RELIGIOUS MISSIONS

	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Number of non-indigenous missionaries ..	1,867	2,153	2,354	2,236	(a)
Estimated number of adherents	978,605	1,007,513	1,095,375	1,002,773	(a)
Expenditure on health \$	746,038	724,174	1,062,000	1,225,000	1,044,000
Expenditure on education \$ (Table 3)	2,170,000	3,010,000	3,278,000	4,087,000	4,459,000

(a) Not available

APPENDIX I

POPULATION

1. ENUMERATED INDIGENOUS POPULATION AT 30 JUNE 1968(a)

District and sub-district	Children (Under 16 Years of Age)			Adults			Persons			Esti- mated	Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
Eastern Highlands—											
Goroka	11,623	11,151	22,774	18,949	17,289	36,238	30,572	28,440	59,012	..	59,012
Kainantu	10,453	10,044	20,497	13,252	13,574	26,826	23,705	23,618	47,323	..	47,323
Okapa	10,381	9,720	20,101	13,192	9,351	22,543	23,573	19,071	42,644	..	42,644
Henganofi	7,260	6,654	13,914	9,629	8,864	18,493	16,889	15,518	32,407	..	32,407
Lufa	6,420	6,020	12,440	8,107	7,343	15,450	14,527	13,363	27,890	..	27,890
Wonenara	2,300	1,900	4,200	2,144	2,398	4,542	4,444	4,298	8,742	..	8,742
Total ..	48,437	45,489	93,926	65,273	58,819	124,092	113,710	104,308	218,018	..	218,018
Chimbu—											
Kundiawa	14,480	13,987	28,467	25,799	21,385	47,184	40,279	35,372	75,651	..	75,651
Karimui	1,398	1,259	2,657	1,947	1,778	3,725	3,345	3,037	6,382	..	6,382
Kerowagi	5,496	5,367	10,863	9,726	9,066	18,792	15,222	14,433	29,655	..	29,655
Chuave	5,113	5,068	10,181	11,005	9,554	20,559	16,118	14,622	30,740	..	30,740
Gumine	6,833	6,541	13,374	13,499	10,799	24,298	20,332	17,340	37,672	..	37,672
Total ..	33,320	32,222	65,542	61,967	52,582	114,558	95,296	84,804	180,100	..	180,100
Western Highlands—											
Mount Hagen	28,858	26,461	55,319	40,190	35,289	75,479	69,048	61,750	130,798	1,500	132,298
Wabag	18,608	17,352	35,960	26,319	22,980	49,299	44,927	40,332	85,259	..	85,259
Lake Kopiago	1,419	1,319	2,738	2,059	1,946	4,005	3,478	3,265	6,743	1,120	7,863
Lagaip	13,164	12,412	25,576	15,170	14,543	29,713	28,334	26,955	55,289	200	55,489
Minj	6,412	6,094	12,506	12,680	11,528	24,208	19,092	17,622	36,714	..	36,714
Total ..	68,461	63,638	132,099	96,418	86,286	182,704	164,879	149,924	314,803	2,820	317,623
East Sepik—											
Wewak	10,475	9,054	19,529	11,514	10,582	22,096	21,989	19,636	41,625	..	41,625
Angoram	8,247	7,404	15,651	10,514	8,723	19,237	18,761	16,127	34,888	..	34,888
Maprik	17,603	16,981	34,584	27,777	23,400	51,177	45,380	40,381	85,761	..	85,761
Ambunti	5,450	5,202	10,652	7,220	6,707	13,927	12,670	11,909	24,579	..	24,579
Total ..	41,775	38,641	80,416	57,025	49,412	106,437	98,800	88,053	186,853	..	186,853
West Sepik—											
Aitape	3,411	3,279	6,690	4,606	3,923	8,529	8,017	7,202	15,219	..	15,219
Amanab	3,671	3,052	6,723	5,643	4,298	9,941	9,314	7,350	16,664	400	17,064
Lumi	8,998	8,764	17,762	14,868	11,777	26,645	23,866	20,541	44,407	50	44,457
Telefomin	2,546	2,279	4,825	4,187	3,357	7,544	6,733	5,636	12,369	665	13,034
Vanimo	1,240	1,290	2,530	1,783	1,533	3,316	3,023	2,823	5,846	..	5,846
Total ..	19,866	18,664	38,530	31,087	24,888	55,975	50,953	43,552	94,505	1,115	95,620
Madang—											
Madang	13,878	12,596	26,474	16,852	14,219	31,071	30,730	26,815	57,545	300	57,845
Ramu	9,085	8,504	17,589	15,069	13,065	28,134	24,154	21,569	45,723	25	45,748
Bogia	7,779	7,437	15,216	12,132	9,556	21,688	19,911	16,993	36,904	..	36,904
Saidor	3,853	3,747	7,600	5,631	4,881	10,512	9,484	8,628	18,112	..	18,112
Total ..	34,595	32,284	66,879	49,684	41,721	91,405	84,279	74,005	158,284	325	158,609

POPULATION

1. ENUMERATED INDIGENOUS POPULATION AT 30 JUNE 1968(a)—continued

District and sub-district	Children (Under 16 Years of Age)			Adults			Persons			Esti- mated	Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
Morobe—											
Kaiapit	5,787	5,589	11,376	8,586	7,363	15,949	14,373	12,952	27,325	..	27,325
Lae	11,606	11,114	22,720	16,610	15,129	31,739	28,216	26,243	54,459	..	54,459
Mumeng	3,262	3,176	6,438	5,409	4,911	10,320	8,671	8,087	16,758	..	16,758
Finschhafen ..	10,961	10,097	21,058	14,789	13,717	28,506	25,750	23,814	49,564	..	49,564
Menyamya ..	8,923	8,101	17,024	9,981	9,488	19,469	18,904	17,589	36,493	1,071	37,564
Wau	1,941	1,873	3,814	2,795	2,342	5,137	4,736	4,215	8,951	..	8,951
Kabwum	7,140	6,726	12,866	10,837	10,702	21,539	17,977	17,428	35,405	..	35,405
Total	49,620	46,676	96,296	69,007	63,652	132,659	118,627	110,328	228,955	1,071	230,026
New Ireland—											
Kavieng	6,230	5,797	12,027	8,569	7,058	15,627	14,799	12,855	27,654	..	27,654
Namatanai ..	3,941	3,779	7,720	5,636	4,546	10,182	9,577	8,325	17,902	..	17,902
New Hanover ..	1,422	1,356	2,778	2,699	2,474	5,173	4,121	3,830	7,951	..	7,951
Total	11,593	10,932	22,525	16,904	14,078	30,982	28,497	25,010	53,507	..	53,507
East New Britain—											
Rabaul	12,650	11,490	24,140	12,103	10,430	22,533	24,753	21,920	46,673	..	46,673
Kokopo	5,948	5,448	11,396	6,376	5,257	11,633	12,324	10,705	23,029	..	23,029
Pomio	4,261	4,118	8,379	5,959	5,463	11,422	10,220	9,581	19,801	..	19,801
Total	22,859	21,056	43,915	24,438	21,150	45,588	47,297	42,206	89,503	..	89,503
West New Britain—											
Hoskins	2,760	2,652	5,412	3,425	3,069	6,494	6,185	5,721	11,906	..	11,906
Talasea	5,471	5,173	10,644	6,065	5,276	11,341	11,536	10,449	21,985	..	21,985
Kandrian(b) ..	4,007	3,882	7,889	5,726	4,390	10,116	9,733	8,272	18,005	..	18,005
Total	12,238	11,707	23,945	15,216	12,735	27,951	27,454	24,442	51,896	..	51,896
Bougainville—											
Buka Passage ..	7,160	7,613	14,773	7,707	7,660	15,367	14,867	15,273	30,140	..	30,140
Buin	6,018	5,517	11,535	6,544	5,682	12,226	12,562	11,199	23,761	..	23,761
Kieta	4,523	4,274	8,797	5,128	4,567	9,695	9,651	8,841	18,492	..	18,492
Total	17,701	17,404	35,105	19,379	17,909	37,288	37,080	35,313	72,393	..	72,393
Manus—											
Lorengau	5,655	5,506	11,161	6,325	5,640	11,965	11,980	11,146	23,126	..	23,126
Total	5,655	5,506	11,161	6,325	5,640	11,965	11,980	11,146	23,126	..	23,126
Grand Total ..	366,120	344,219	710,339	512,732	448,872	961,604	878,852	793,091	1,671,943	5,331	1,677,274

(a) The enumerated populations shown in this Table are de jure estimates based on Village Registers. They therefore do not record movement between Districts or sub-districts. As registers are brought up to date at various times depending on patrol availability the figures do not apply to a specific date but result from an aggregation of Registers at 30 June each year. In addition it was estimated that 5,331 people were in areas not yet under complete control. (b) Includes the Gasmata Census Division formerly in East New Britain.

2. NON-INDIGENOUS POPULATION AT CENSUS OF JUNE 1966

At the June 1966 census the non-indigenous population totalled 20,292—11,746 males and 8,546 females.

3. INDIGENOUS AND NON-INDIGENOUS POPULATION: OVERSEAS MIGRATION DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1968(a)—
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Nationality	Arrivals			Departures		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
British	27,956	17,541	45,497	27,736	16,441	44,177
Australian protected	466	74	540	435	79	514
British protected	129	28	157	103	23	126
Austrian	69	17	86	75	9	84
Chinese	64	24	88	70	13	83
Danish	21	12	33	27	10	37
Dutch	196	79	275	205	85	290
Filipino	60	7	67	67	8	75
French	91	36	127	116	35	151
German	317	106	423	308	107	415
Greek	18	10	28	10	6	16
Indonesian	13	4	17	21	3	24
Italian	79	12	91	88	15	103
Japanese	184	24	208	191	18	209
Swiss	56	20	76	50	11	61
United States (American)	1,651	723	2,374	1,581	705	2,286
Yugoslav	33	2	35	33	5	38
Other and undefined	164	45	209	174	38	212
Total	31,567	18,764	50,331	31,290	17,611	48,901

(a) Details by race are no longer available. As all overseas flights now terminate at Port Moresby and most passengers are Customs cleared at that port, separate details for New Guinea are not available.

4. NON-INDIGENOUS POPULATION

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES
DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1968

Sex	Live births	Deaths		Marriages
		Total	Infant deaths(a)	
Male	318	45	5	..
Female	328	14	1	..
Total	646	59	6	166

(a) Deaths of children under one year of age.

5. POPULATION RESIDING IN MAJOR TOWNS AT CENSUS 30 JUNE 1966(a)

Town	Population								
	Indigenous			Non-indigenous			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Aitape	306	211	517	16	7	23	322	218	540
Angoram	1,005	758	1,763	40	19	59	1,045	777	1,822
Bogia	357	246	603	20	14	34	377	260	637
Bulolo	1,865	380	2,245	263	217	480	2,128	597	2,725
Goroka	2,676	1,201	3,877	524	417	941	3,200	1,618	4,818
Kainantu	726	352	1,078	71	46	117	797	398	1,195
Kavieng	1,184	524	1,708	250	185	435	1,434	709	2,143
Kerowagi	293	190	483	13	10	23	306	200	506
Kieta	476	162	638	77	33	110	553	195	748
Kundiawa	847	614	1,461	67	59	126	914	673	1,587
Kokopo	345	83	428	57	52	109	402	135	537
Lae	8,925	4,396	13,321	1,721	1,321	3,042	10,646	5,717	16,363
Laiagam	334	178	512	10	3	13	344	181	525
Lorengau(b)	1,361	735	2,096	194	156	350	1,555	891	2,446
Madang	5,162	2,260	7,422	850	573	1,423	6,012	2,833	8,845
Maprik	426	321	747	21	14	35	447	335	782
Minj	432	180	612	30	23	53	462	203	665
Mount Hagen	1,925	840	2,765	324	225	549	2,249	1,065	3,314
Okapa	366	202	568	17	11	28	383	213	596
Rabaul	5,383	1,564	6,947	1,923	1,622	3,545	7,306	3,186	10,492
Sohano	505	295	800	47	30	77	552	325	877
Vanimo	277	190	467	26	13	39	303	203	506
Vunapope	494	500	994	64	88	152	558	588	1,146
Wabag	334	180	514	24	21	45	358	201	559
Wau	589	301	890	100	82	182	689	383	1,072
Wewak	4,870	3,069	7,939	608	286	894	5,478	3,355	8,833
Total	141,463	19,932	61,395	7,357	5,527	12,884	48,820	25,459	74,279

(a) Preliminary field count, subject to revision. (b) Includes Lombrum.

APPENDIX II

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1968

Explanatory Notes

(A) Those positions occupied by local officers and employees are shown by the symbol (L). Other symbols used are:
 (MR) to indicate positions occupied by persons of mixed race; and
 (PT) to indicate positions occupied on a part time basis.

(B) 'Headquarters' staff includes cadets and trainees undergoing full-time tuition in Australia.

(C) 'Unattached Officers' include:

- (1) officers and employees who are surplus to establishment;
- (2) officers who are on extended sick leave or leave without pay; and
- (3) temporary employees classified at a lower level than the positions which they are deemed to be occupying (e.g., temporary Clerical Assistants, Third Division, may be held against positions of Clerk, Second Division. In such cases they are shown as 'unattached' Clerical Assistants).

(D) 'Uncreated Positions' include:

- (1) positions which no longer exist on the departmental establishment as a result of changes in the organisation but the occupants of which have not yet been transferred to new positions and remain as unattached officers; and
- (2) positions occupied by persons of mixed race temporarily employed under a special determination who have not yet been absorbed into created positions.

(E) The salary scales quoted for positions occupied by overseas officers are standard rates and are subject to the following Basic Wage adjustments where applicable (wherever a position may be occupied by either a male or a female the female standard salary is \$402 per annum less than the rate shown):

Second and Third Divisions (Basic wage adjustments)—

						per annum
						\$
Adult male officers and married minors (male)	..	..	..	..	..	157
Male officers aged 20 years	..	..	..	..	..	141
Male officers aged 19 years	..	..	..	..	..	118
Male officers aged 18 years	..	..	..	..	..	94
Male officers under 18 years	..	..	..	..	..	78
Adult female officers	..	..	..	..	..	131
Female officers aged 20 years	..	..	..	..	..	113
Female officers aged 19 years	..	..	..	..	..	102
Female officers aged 18 years	..	..	..	..	..	86
Female officers under 18 years	..	..	..	..	..	79

In addition the following allowances are paid to overseas officers:

(1) *Overseas Allowance* (per annum).

	Married male officers	Unmarried officers 18 years of age or over
	\$	\$
Less than five years' service	860	500
Five years' but less than seven years' service	910	550
Seven years' service and over	960	600

(Unmarried officers under 18 years of age are paid Territorial Allowance at the rate of \$250 per annum)

(2) *Child Allowance* (per annum). \$104 for the first child and \$130 for each other child under the age of 16 years. Every officer in receipt of adult male salary rates contributes \$52 per annum towards the cost of child allowance.

DEPARTMENT OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Positions occupied					Total
				Headquarters		Un-attached officers	Total		
	Overseas	Local		Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	
<i>Second Division—</i>									
Clerk of the House ..	\$ 8,068–8,375	\$ 5,475–5,875	1	1	..	..	1	..	1
Deputy Clerk ..	6,328–6,533	3,145–3,365	1	1	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk Assistant ..	5,098–5,508	2,175–2,415	1	1(L)	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
Parliamentary Officer ..	3,712–4,328	1,530–1,770	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assistant Parliamentary Officer ..	2,821–3,353	1,070–1,350	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk (Staff and Accounts)	3,712–4,328	1,530–1,770	1	1	..	..	1	..	1
Serjeant-at-arms ..	4,328–4,944	1,830–2,100	1	1	..	..	1	..	1
Chief Interpreter ..	6,328–6,533	3,145–3,365	1	1	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Interpreter ..	5,713–6,123	2,595–2,925	2	1	..	..	1	..	1
Interpreter ..	5,098–5,508	2,175–2,415	10	5(L)	1(L)	1(L)	6(L)	1(L)	7(L)
Editor of Debates ..	5,098–5,508	2,175–2,415	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-Editor of Debates ..	4,328–4,944	1,830–2,100	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Reporter ..	3,712–4,328	1,530–1,770	1	..	1	..	..	1	1
<i>Third Division—</i>									
Principal Attendant ..	..	1,350–1,470	1	1(L)	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
Chamber Attendant ..	..	1,125–1,180	4	1(L)	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
Typist (Female) Parliamentary ..	2,415–2,591	1,250–1,310	1	..	1	..	..	1	1
Typist/Switchboard Operator ..	..	530– 750	1	..	1(L)	..	..	1(L)	1(L)
Typist (Female) ..	1,027–1,892	530– 750	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Duplicator Operator ..	..	480– 600	1	1(L)	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
Stenographer(Female)Grade 2 ..	2,445	1,135–1,190	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Messenger ..	..	480– 600	..	2(L)	..	..	2(L)	..	2(L)
<i>Special Positions—</i>									
<i>Second Division—</i>									
Secretary (Public Accounts Committee) ..	5,098–5,508	2,175–2,415	1	1	..	..	1	..	1
Legal Officer (Secretary, Select Committee) ..	4,066–5,878	1,950–2,815	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
			40	18(11L)	4(2L)	1(L)	19(12L)	4(2L)	23(14L)

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1968

Classified positions				Positions occupied											
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		Total	
	Overseas	Local		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
Department of the Administrator															
Statutory Appointees—															
Administrator	15,852	\$..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Assistant Administrator (Economic Affairs)	11,500	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Assistant Administrator (Services) ..	11,500	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Personal Staff—															
Second Division—															
Official Secretary	4,328–4,944	1,830–2,100	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Third Division—															
Steno-secretary (Female), Grade 2	2,677–3,028	1,370	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Steno-secretary (Female), Grade 1	2,415–2,591	1,250–1,310	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Household Assistant (Female) ..	2,415–2,591	1,250–1,310	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Administrative Branch—															
First Division—															
Secretary	9,500	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Third Division—															
Steno-secretary, Grade 1 ..	2,415–2,591	1,250–1,310	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Second Division—															
Administrative Officer ..	5,713–6,123	2,595–2,925	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk, Class 5 ..	4,328–4,944	1,830–2,100	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk, Class 4 ..	3,712–4,328	1,530–1,770	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Clerk, Class 3 ..	3,180–3,712	1,235–1,470	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk, Class 2 ..	2,422–3,087	700–1,180	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk, Class 1 ..	..	1,070–1,350	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Third Division—															
Typist	1,862–2,038	530– 750	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Clerical Assistant, Grade 3 ..	2,352–2,527	1,125–1,180	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Teleprinter Operator ..	1,862–2,038	530– 750	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Messenger .. ..	..	480– 600	9	2(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2(L)	..	2(L)
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1 ..	..	560– 850	7	7(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7(L)	..	7(L)

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1968—continued

[illegible]

[illegible]

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1968—continued

Classified positions			Positions occupied											
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		
	Overseas	Local		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Department of the Administrator—continued														
Office Services—														
Second Division—														
Clerk, Class 2..	2,821–3,353	1,070–1,350	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Assistant, Grade 2, Library	2,323–2,498	905–1,070	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Third Division—														
Storeholder ..	2,496–2,684	905–1,070	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Typist-in-Charge	2,562	1,310	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Typist ..	1,077–2,038	530– 750	6	..	6(2L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	6(2L)	6(2L)	6(2L)
Telephonist ..	1,008–1,862	530– 750	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Relief Section—														
Second Division—														
Clerk, Class 1..	2,422–3,087	700–1,180	4	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
Third Division—														
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	..	560– 850	4	3(L)	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	3(L)	1(L)	4(L)
Criminal Investigation Bureau														
Headquarters—														
Second Division—														
Clerk, Class 2	2,821–3,353	1,070–1,350	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Third Division—														
Clerical Assistant, Grade 3	2,555–2,817	1,125–1,180	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Clerical Assistant, Grade 2	2,323–2,498	905–1,070	13	..	7(1L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	7(1L)	7(1L)	7(1L)
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	1,039–2,323	560– 850	7	3(L)	4(2L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	3(L)	4(2L)	7(5L)
Special Branch—														
Second Division—														
Clerk, Class 6	5,098–5,508	2,175–2,415	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Clerk, Class 5	4,328–4,944	1,830–2,100	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk, Class 3	3,180–3,712	1,235–1,470	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Clerk, Class 1	2,422–3,087	700–1,180	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1

<i>Third Division—</i>														
Clerical Assistant, Grade 2	..	2,323-2,498	905-1,070	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stenographer, Grade 1..	..	2,008-2,125	860- 970	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typist	..	1,077-2,038	530- 750	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assistant (Typing)	..	2,038-2,153	860- 915	11	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
<i>Training—</i>														
<i>Second Division—</i>														
Clerk, Class 2	..	2,821-3,353	1,070-1,350	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
<i>Third Division—</i>														
Mess Supervisor, Grade 3	..	2,555-2,730	1,290-1,470	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Instructor (Physical Training)	..	3,138-3,458	1,125-1,410	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mess Supervisor, Grade 2	..	2,352-2,469	1,070-1,180	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Typist	..	1,077-2,038	530- 750	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Cook	..	..	520- 800	6	3(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	3(L)	..	3(L)
Steward	..	..	480- 600	2	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
<i>Highlands Division—</i>														
<i>Second Division—</i>														
Clerk, Class 4	..	3,712-4,328	1,530-1,770	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk, Class 3	..	3,180-3,712	1,235-1,470	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk, Class 2	..	2,821-3,353	1,070-1,350	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Third Division—</i>														
Mess Supervisor, Grade 1	..	2,264-2,323	850-1,015	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Clerical Assistant, Grade 2	..	2,323-2,498	905-1,070	7	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	5
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	..	1,039-2,323	560- 850	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typist	..	1,077-2,038	530- 750	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	2
Telephonist	..	1,008-1,862	530- 750	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cook	..	..	520- 800	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Messenger	..	..	460- 600	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Papua Division—</i>														
<i>Second Division—</i>														
Clerk, Class 4..	..	3,712-4,328	1,530-1,770	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk, Class 3..	..	3,180-3,712	1,235-1,470	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk, Class 2..	..	2,821-3,353	1,070-1,350	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
<i>Third Division—</i>														
Mess Supervisor, Grade 3	..	2,555-2,730	1,290-1,470	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Typist-in-Charge	..	2,562	1,310	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerical Assistant, Grade 2	..	2,323-2,498	905-1,070	7	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	4	5(L)
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	..	1,039-2,323	560- 850	5	..	5(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	5(L)	5(L)
Typist	..	1,077-2,038	530- 750	6	..	5(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	5(L)	5(L)
Telephonist	..	1,008-1,862	530- 750	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Cook	..	..	520- 800	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
Messenger	..	..	460- 600	2	..	2(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	2(L)	2(L)

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1968—continued

Classified positions			Positions occupied											
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		
	Overseas	Local		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Department of the Administrator—continued														
New Guinea Coastal Division—														
Second Division—														
Clerk, Class 4..	3,712-4,328	1,530-1,770	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk, Class 3..	3,180-3,712	1,235-1,470	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk, Class 2..	2,821-3,353	1,070-1,350	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	2
Third Division—														
Clerical Assistant, Grade 3	2,555-2,817	1,125-1,180	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Mess Supervisor, Grade 2	2,352-2,469	1,070-1,180	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1
Mess Supervisor, Grade 1	2,264-2,323	850-1,015	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerical Assistant, Grade 2	2,323-2,498	905-1,070	9	..	..	..	..	1(L)	4	..	..	1(L)	4	5(1L)
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	1,039-2,323	560-850	2	..	..	..	..	..	2(1L)	..	..	..	2(1L)	2(1L)
Typist	1,077-2,038	530-750	6	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	4
Telephonist	1,008-1,862	530-750	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cook	..	520-800	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Messenger	..	460-600	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Guinea Islands Division—														
Second Division—														
Clerk, Class 4..	3,712-4,328	1,530-1,770	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk, Class 3..	3,180-3,712	1,235-1,470	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk, Class 2..	2,821-3,353	1,070-1,350	2	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
Third Division—														
Clerical Assistant, Grade 3	2,555-2,817	1,125-1,180	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Mess Supervisor, Grade 2	2,352-2,469	1,070-1,180	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Clerical Assistant, Grade 2	2,323-2,498	905-1,070	6	..	..	..	..	..	5(1L)	..	..	..	5(1L)	5(1L)
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	1,039-2,323	560-850	3	..	..	..	..	..	3(1L)	..	..	..	3(1L)	3(1L)
Typist	1,077-2,038	530-750	5	..	..	..	..	..	3(1L)	..	..	..	3(1L)	3(1L)
Telephonist	1,008-1,862	530-750	1	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	..	..	1(L)	1(L)
Cook	..	520-800	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Messenger	..	460-600	1	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
Total	..	..	393	102(33L)	86(7L)	4(2L)	22(4L)	9(3L)	40(5L)	..	..	115(38L)	148(16L)	263(54L)

Administrative Branch—																
First Division—																
Director	..	10,500	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Second Division—																
Executive Officer	..	7,454-7,761	4,355-4,905	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative Officer	..	5,713-6,123	2,595-2,926	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Agricultural Economist	..	6,328-6,523	3,145-3,365	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cadet Agricultural Officer	..	2,187-2,833	700	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cadet Veterinary Officer	..	2,187-2,833	700	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	..	5
Clerk, Class 6	..	5,098-5,508	2,175-2,415	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk, Class 5	..	4,328-4,944	1,830-2,100	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Clerk, Class 4	..	3,712-4,328	1,530-1,770	..	4	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	3	6
Clerk, Class 3	..	3,180-3,712	1,235-1,470	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk, Class 2	..	2,821-3,353	1,070-1,350	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	7(4L)	2	..	2
Clerk, Class 1	..	2,422-3,087	700-1,180	..	10	7(1L)	3(1L)	..	..	..	..	..	7(2L)	14(5L)	10(3L)	24(8L)
Librarian, Class 1	..	3,343-4,615	1,830-2,100	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Registrar	..	3,712-4,328	1,530-1,770	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Third Division—																
Clerical Assistant, Grade 2	..	2,323-2,498	905-1,070	..	2	2(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2(L)	1	3(2L)
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	..	2,079-2,323	560- 850	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	..	..	560- 850	..	7	7	..	..	..	..	11	..	1	18(L)	1(L)	19(L)
Library Assistant, Grade 4	..	2,905-3,079	1,250-1,310	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Messenger	..	..	480- 600	..	9	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8(L)	..	8(L)
Steno-secretary (Female), Grade 1	..	2,415-2,591	1,250-1,310	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typist (Female)	..	1,862-2,038	530- 750	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4(1L)	..	8(1L)	8(1L)
Rural Economics and Commodities Research Branch—																
Second Division—																
Chief Agricultural Economist	..	8,068-8,375	5,475-5,875	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division of Research and Surveys—																
Second Division																
Assistant Director	..	8,850-9,150	5,675-6,075	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Agricultural Chemist, Class 4	..	6,864-7,370	4,715-5,095	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Agricultural Chemist, Class 3	..	5,975-6,611	4,000-4,355	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Agricultural Chemist, Class 2	..	5,104-5,761	3,035-3,650	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	2
Agricultural Chemist, Class 1	..	3,456-4,890	1,950-2,815	..	6	2	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	4	3	7
Agricultural Engineer	..	5,489-5,789	3,035-3,650	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agronomist, Class 4	..	6,864-7,370	4,715-5,095	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	2
Agronomist, Class 3	..	5,975-6,611	4,000-4,355	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	2
Agronomist, Class 2	..	5,104-5,761	3,035-3,650	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	2
Agronomist, Class 1	..	3,456-4,890	1,950-2,815	..	17	1	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	11	..	11
Assistant Soil Survey Officer	..	3,281-4,061	1,180-1,770	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	4	..	4
Chief Agronomist	..	7,640-8,194	5,283-5,475	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chief Biologist	..	7,640-8,194	5,285-5,475	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Chief Chemist	..	7,640-8,194	5,285-5,475	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1968—continued

Classified positions			Positions occupied											
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		
	Overseas	Local		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries—continued														
Division of Research and Surveys—continued														
Second Division—continued														
Chief Entomologist ..	7,640-8,194	5,285-5,475	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chief Lands Utilization Officer ..	7,640-8,194	5,285-5,475	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chief Plant Pathologist ..	7,640-8,194	5,285-5,475	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk, Class 2 ..	2,821-3,353	1,070-1,350	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Deputy Assistant Director ..	8,500-8,750	5,475-5,875	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Economic Botanist ..	6,864-7,370	4,715-5,095	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Entomologist, Class 4 ..	6,864-7,370	4,715-5,095	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Entomologist, Class 2 ..	5,104-5,761	3,350-3,650	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
Entomologist, Class 1 ..	3,456-4,890	1,950-2,815	6	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
Field Supervisor, Grade 2 ..	4,267-4,679	1,590-1,770	4	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Field Supervisor, Grade 1 ..	2,761-4,061	960-1,470	3	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
Horticulturalist Experimentalist, Grade 3 ..	5,129-5,579	2,505-2,818	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
Horticulturalist Experimentalist, Grade 2 ..	4,267-4,679	1,950-2,175	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Horticulturalist Experimentalist, Grade 1 ..	3,281-4,061	1,180-1,770	3	..	1	..	..	2	..	8(2L)	..	11(2L)	..	11(2L)
Manager, Grade 3 ..	4,904-5,354	1,950-2,255	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Plant Ecologist ..	5,975-6,611	4,000-4,355	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plant Introduction Officer ..	5,975-6,611	4,000-4,355	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plant Pathologist, Class 4 ..	6,864-7,370	4,715-5,095	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Plant Pathologist, Class 3 ..	5,975-6,611	4,000-4,355	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plant Pathologist, Class 2 ..	5,104-5,761	3,035-3,650	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Plant Pathologist, Class 1 ..	3,456-4,890	1,950-2,815	4	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	5	..	5
Soil Survey Officer, Class 4 ..	6,864-7,370	4,715-5,095	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Soil Survey Officer, Class 3 ..	5,975-6,611	4,000-4,355	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Soil Survey Officer, Class 2 ..	5,104-5,761	3,035-3,650	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Soil Survey Officer, Class 1 ..	3,456-4,890	1,950-2,815	8	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	1	4
Third Division—														
Agricultural Assistant ..	..	600- 905	27	2(L)	..	14(L)	..	13(L)	..	3(L)	..	32(L)	..	32(L)
Artisan ..	2,264-2,527	1,070-1,180	3	..	1(1MR)	..	..	2(1MR)	..	..	..	3(2MR)	..	3(2MR)
Artisan's Assistant ..	..	560- 850	10	..	4(L)	..	..	3(L)	..	..	..	7(L)	..	7(L)
Clerical Assistant, Grade 2 ..	2,323-2,498	905-1,070	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2

Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	..	..	3	..	..	2(L)	..	..	2(L)	..	2(L)
Cook, Grade 1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Field Assistant	..	2,847-3,109	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Field Assistant	..	2,555-2,993	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Field Assistant	..	..	2	..	..	2(L)	..	..	10(L)	..	10(L)
Field Assistant	..	..	8	..	..	7(L)	..	..	15(L)	..	15(L)
Laboratory Assistant	..	..	1	..	1(L)	..	..	..	1	..	1
Laboratory Assistant	..	2,847-3,109	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	2
Laboratory Assistant	..	2,555-3,079	2	..	..	1(L)	..	..	4(L)	..	4(L)
Laboratory Assistant	..	..	2	..	1(L)	1(L)	..	..	6(L)	..	6(L)
Laboratory Technician..	..	..	4	..	1(L)	2(L)	..	..	6(L)	..	6(L)
Messenger	..	..	1	..	1(L)	..	..	..	3(L)	..	3(L)
Overseer	..	1,952-2,381	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Overseer	..	..	19	..	..	16(L)	..	..	18(L)	..	18(L)
Plant Operator	..	2,195-2,381	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Storeman, Grade 1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2(L)	3(L)	..	3(L)
Technical Assistant	..	2,847-3,109	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1
Technical Assistant	..	2,823-3,239	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical Assistant	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typist (Female)	..	1,862-2,038	3	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)	2(L)	..	2(L)
	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3(1L)	6(1L)	..	6(1L)

Division of Fisheries—

Second Division—											
Biologist, Class 3	..	5,975-6,611	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Biologist, Class 2	..	5,104-5,761	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Biologist, Class 1	..	3,456-4,890	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1

Third Division—

Boatswain	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	..	2,079-2,323	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cook, Grade 1	..	..	1	..	1(L)	..	..	..	1(L)	..	(1L)
Fisheries Supervisor	..	3,780-3,868	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishing Master	..	4,359-4,613	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Fishing Master-Engineer	..	3,167-3,401	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laboratory Assistant	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marine Engine Operator, Grade 2	..	..	1	..	1(L)	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
Marine Engine Operator, Grade 1	..	..	2	..	2(L)	..	..	..	3(L)	..	3(L)
Master	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Master Engineer	..	3,087-3,341	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seaman	..	..	1	..	1(L)	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
Technical Assistant	..	2,847-3,109	2	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	2
Technical Assistant	..	2,823-3,239	4	..	..	1(L)	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
Technical Assistant	..	2,303-2,718	1	..	..	1(L)	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
Technical Assistant	..	..	1	..	1(L)	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
Technical Assistant	..	..	37	..	16(L)	21(L)	..	..	62(L)	..	62(L)
Technical Assistant	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1
Technical Officer, Grade 2	..	3,864-4,176	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical Officer, Grade 1	..	3,343-3,759	1	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	6
Typist (Female)	..	1,862-2,038	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1968—continued

Designation	Classified positions			Positions occupied										
	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		
	Overseas	Local		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries—continued														
Division of Animal Industry—														
Second Division—														
Assistant Director	8,850-9,150	5,675-6,075	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Animal Ecologist	5,975-6,611	4,000-4,355	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Animal Husbandry Officer, Class 1	3,456-4,890	1,950-2,815	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Chief Animal Production Officer	7,295-7,797	4,000-4,355	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chief Veterinary Research Officer	8,064-8,605	5,285-5,475	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk, Class 1	2,422-3,087	700-1,180	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Fauna Officer..	2,579-4,359	1,180-1,770	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Field Supervisor, Grade 3	4,904-5,354	1,950-2,255	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Field Supervisor, Grade 2	4,267-4,679	1,590-1,770	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Field Supervisor, Grade 1	2,761-4,061	960-1,470	3	..	2	..	..	1	..	8	..	11	..	11
Laboratory Officer	2,579-4,359	1,070-1,410	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Livestock Officer, Grade 3	5,129-5,579	2,505-2,815	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Livestock Officer, Grade 2	4,267-4,679	1,950-2,175	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	3
Livestock Officer, Grade 1	3,281-4,061	1,180-1,770	6	..	..	..	..	2(1L)	..	..	..	2(1L)	..	2(1L)
Manager, Grade 3	4,904-5,354	1,950-2,255	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Manager, Grade 2	4,267-4,679	1,590-1,770	4	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	3
Pathologist-Bacteriologist, Class 1	3,456-4,890	1,950-2,815	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Stock Inspector, Grade 3	4,904-5,354	2,335-2,505	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
Stock Inspector, Grade 2	4,267-4,679	1,950-2,175	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Stock Inspector, Grade 1	3,281-4,061	1,180-1,770	4	..	2	..	..	2	..	4	..	8	..	8
Veterinary Officer, Class 4	8,064-8,605	5,285-5,475	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Officer, Class 3	7,295-7,797	4,000-4,355	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Veterinary Officer, Class 2	6,300-7,048	3,035-3,650	6	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	4	1	5
Veterinary Officer, Class 1	3,969-6,048	1,950-2,815	12	..	2	..	..	4	..	..	..	6	..	6
Third Division—														
Abattoir Manager	4,188	1,650-1,770	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Agricultural Assistant	..	600- 905	65	..	..	18(L)	..	47(L)	..	4(L)	..	69(L)	..	69(L)
Artisan	..	850- 960	4	..	..	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
Artisan's Assistant	..	560- 850	18	..	..	9(L)	..	9(L)	..	12(L)	..	30(L)	..	30(L)
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	..	560- 850	8	1(L)	..	1(L)	..	2(L)	..	..	..	4(L)	..	4(L)
Laboratory Assistant	..	1,070-1,180	4	..	..	2(L)	..	..	..	..	..	2(L)	..	2(L)
Leather Worker	..	520- 800	4	..	..	..	..	4(L)	..	..	..	4(L)	..	4(L)
Overseer	1,952-2,381	560- 850	7	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	4
Overseer	..	560- 850	6	..	3(L)	..	..	3(L)	..	4(L)	..	10(L)	..	10(L)

[illegible]

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1968—continued

Classified positions				Positions occupied									
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total	
	Overseas	Local		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries—continued													
Division of Development and Marketing—continued													
Third Division—continued													
Clerical Assistant, Grade 2	2,323–2,498	905–1,070	8	..	..	9(L)	..	10(L)	7	22(L)	..	41(L)	7
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	..	560– 850	19	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	9(L)	..	10(L)	..
Cook, Grade 1	..	520– 800	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mechanical Equipment Inspector	3,430–3,692	1,470–1,590	5	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	4	..
Messenger	..	480– 600	1	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	11(L)	..	12(L)	..
Overseer	1,952–2,381	560– 850	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Overseer	..	560– 850	13	..	..	2(L)	..	8(L)	..	..	..	10(L)	..
Plant Operator	..	850– 960	4	..	..	4(L)	..	..	..	..	..	4(L)	..
Plant Operator	..	560– 850	37	..	..	13(L)	..	24(L)	..	16(L)	..	53(L)	..
Senior Mechanical Equipment Inspector	3,780–3,868	1,650–1,770	1	1	..	..	3(2PT)	..	..	..	..	1	1
Typist (Female)	1,862–2,038	530– 750	11	..	3	..	..	..	5	..	10(8L)	21(8L) (2PT)	21(8L) (2PT)
Temporary Positions—													
Administrative Branch—													
Second Division—													
Clerk, Class 4	3,712–4,328	1,530–1,770	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk, Class 2	2,821–3,353	1,070–1,350	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Third Division—													
Typist-in-Charge (Female), Grade 1	2,562	1,310	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Division of Fisheries—													
Third Division—													
Fisheries Supervisor	3,780–3,868	1,650–1,770	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishing Master	4,359–4,613	1,650–1,770	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Division of Development and Marketing—													
Third Division—													
Housekeeper (Female), Grade 1	1,677	505– 710	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1

<i>Uncreated Positions— Administrative Branch— Third Division— Library Assistant, Grade 1</i>													
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2(L)	..	2(L)	2(L)	2(L)
<i>Division of Research and Surveys— Second Division— Entomologist, Class 3</i>													
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
<i>Third Division— Assistant Agricultural Officer .. Clerical Assistant, Grade 1 .. Plant Operator ..</i>													
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	1(L)	1(L)	1(L)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6(L)	6(L)	6(L)	6(L)
<i>Division of Fisheries— Second Division— Clerk, Class 1</i>													
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
<i>Division of Animal Industry— Second Division— Parasitologist, Class 2</i>													
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
<i>Third Division— Agricultural Assistant .. Assistant Agricultural Officer .. Clerical Assistant, Grade 2 .. Clerical Assistant, Grade 1 .. Field Assistant .. Laboratory Assistant ..</i>													
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	1(L)	1(L)	1(L)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6(L)	6(L)	6(L)	6(L)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2(1PT)	..	2(1PT)	2(1PT)	2(1PT)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	1(L)	1(L)	1(L)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4(L)	4(L)	4(L)	4(L)
<i>Division of Development and Marketing— Second Division— Clerk, Class 1</i>													
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7(5L)	2	9(5L)	9(5L)
<i>Third Division— Clerical Assistant, Grade 1 .. Orderly .. Storeman, Grade 1 ..</i>													
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4(2PT)	..	4(2PT)	4(2PT)	4(2PT)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	1(L)	1(L)	1(L)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3(L)	3(L)	3(L)	3(L)
<i>Total ..</i>													
1,624	89(29L)	28(1L)	360 (275L)	8	895 (664L)	25(2L)	473 (414L)	43(16L)	1,817 (1,382L)	104 (19L)	1,921 (1,401L) (2MR)		

APPENDIX II—continued

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1968—continued

[illegible]

<i>Examinations—</i> Education Officer, Class 7 Education Officer, Class 3	..	6,695–6,995	3,365–3,650	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
	..	5,095–5,395	2,100–2,335	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
<i>Guidance—</i> Education Officer, Class 9 Education Officer, Class 6 Education Officer, Class 3	..	7,795	4,355–4,715	1	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	2	..	2
	..	6,295–6,595	3,035–3,255	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
	..	5,095–5,395	2,100–2,335	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
<i>Administrative—</i> Executive Officer .. Administrative Officer .. Accountant .. Sub-Accountant .. Personnel Officer .. Clerk, Class 6 .. Methods Officer .. Clerk, Class 5 .. Clerk, Class 4 .. Clerk, Class 3 .. Clerk, Class 2 .. Clerk, Class 1 ..	..	7,454–7,761	4,355–4,905	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
	..	5,713–6,123	2,595–2,925	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
	..	5,713–6,123	2,595–2,925	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
	..	5,098–5,508	2,175–2,415	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
	..	4,328–4,944	1,830–2,100	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
	..	5,098–5,508	2,175–2,415	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
	..	5,098–5,508	2,175–2,415	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
	..	4,328–4,944	1,830–2,100	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
	..	3,712–4,328	1,538–1,770	14	12	4(1PT)	..	..	..	13	4	7(3L)	4	17
	..	3,180–3,712	1,235–1,470	14	5(3L)	4	..	2	..	7(3L)	7	14(3L)	7	14(3L)
	..	2,821–3,353	1,070–1,350	19	12(2L)	3	2(1L)	1	3	15(3L)	6	21(3L)	6	21(3L)
	..				(1MR)					(1MR)		(1MR)		(1MR)
	..	2,422–3,087	700–1,180	15	9(5L)	11(1L)	4(3L)	2	2(L)	15(10L)	18(1L)	33(11L)		33(11L)
<i>Third Division—</i> Accounting Machinist, Grade 2 .. Library Assistant, Grade 4 .. Library Assistant, Grade 3 .. Library Assistant, Grade 2 .. Library Assistant, Grade 1 .. Assistant (Female), Typing .. Clerical Assistant, Grade 1 .. Clerical Assistant, Grade 1 .. Clerical Assistant, Grade 3 .. Clerical Assistant, Grade 4 .. Cook's Assistant .. Cook, Grade 1 .. Cook, Grade 2 .. Driver .. Duplicator Operator .. Gestetner Operator .. Hostel Supervisor (Female) .. Hostel Worker (Female) .. Housekeeper (Female), Grade 2 .. Housekeeper (Female), Grade 3 .. Mess Supervisor .. Steward ..	..	2,153	1,025–1,080	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	..	2,527–2,614	1,100–1,200	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	..	..	1,000–1,100	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	800– 950	2	..	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	1(L)
	..	..	520– 760	3	1(L)	1(L)	2(L)	..	..	3(L)	1(L)	4(L)	1(L)	4(L)
	..	2,038–2,153	860– 915	9	..	1	..	5	4	..	10	10	10	10
	..	..	560– 850	51	24(L)	1(L)	18(L)	1(L)	4(L)	57(L)	6(L)	63(L)	6(L)	63(L)
	..	1,892–2,223	560– 850	24	2	3	2	9(1PT)	16(2PT)	12(2L)	28	40(2L)	28	40(2L)
	..	2,352–2,527	1,125–1,180	15	6(L)	2	2	3	4	10(7L)	9	19(7L)	9	19(7L)
	..	2,527–2,614	1,235–1,350	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1
	..	..	520– 800	3	..	..	2(L)	..	..	3(L)	..	3(L)	..	3(L)
	..	..	520– 800	55	..	..	38(L)	..	4(L)	95(L)	4(L)	99(L)	4(L)	99(L)
	..	..	850–1,015	2	..	..	..	..	..	2(L)	..	2(L)	..	2(L)
	..	..	560– 580	1	..	..	1(L)	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
	..	..	480– 600	3	..	..	2(L)	..	..	3(L)	..	3(L)	..	3(L)
	..	..	480– 600	1	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
	..	1,979–2,038	970–1,080	3	..	..	..	2	2(1L)	..	4(1L)	4(1L)	..	4(1L)
	..	..	530– 750	10	..	..	..	1(L)	2(L)	..	3(L)	3(L)	2	3(L)
	..	1,793–1,921	750– 915	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
	..	1,950–2,067	970–1,080	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	2,264–2,323	850–1,015	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	2
	..	..	480– 600	7	..	..	3(L)	..	2(L)	5(L)	..	5(L)	..	5(L)

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1968—continued

Classified positions			Positions occupied												
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		Total	
	Overseas	Local		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
<i>Department of Education—continued</i>															
<i>Executive—continued</i>															
<i>Third Division—continued</i>															
Messenger ..	..	480– 600	33	28(L)	..	13(L)	1(L)	15(L)	..	..	..	56(L)	1(L)	57(L)
Overseer ..	..	560– 850	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Storeman ..	..	520– 800	9	..	..	5(L)	..	6(L)	..	..	..	11(L)	..	11(L)
Storeman/Caretaker ..	..	560– 850	5	..	..	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
Steno-secretary (Female), Grade 1	1,982–2,167	1,250–1,310	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Stenographer (Female), Grade 1 ..	2,153–2,415	860– 970	5	..	1(L)	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2(1L)	2(1L)
Typist (Female) ..	2,008–2,125	530– 750	26	..	18(1L)	..	5(2PT)	..	12(4PT)	..	..	..	35(1L)	35(1L)
Typist (Female) ..	1,862–2,038	530– 750	1	..	4(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4(L)	4(L)
Typist-in-Charge (Female), Grade 1	..	1,310	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
<i>Primary—</i>															
<i>Second Division—</i>															
Chief of Division ..	8,294–8,590	5,675–6,075	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Superintendent ..	8,195	4,905–5,285	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Inspector, Grade 2 ..	7,795	4,355–4,715	8	4	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	8	..	8
Inspector, Grade 1 ..	6,695–7,395	3,365–4,175	19	2	..	5	..	11	..	..	..	18	..	18
District Inspector ..	..	3,365–4,175	3	..	..	1(L)	..	2(L)	..	..	..	3(L)	..	3(L)
Assistant Inspector (E.O.5) ..	..	2,705–2,925	4	..	..	1(L)	..	2(L)	..	..	..	3(L)	..	3(L)
Education Officer, Class 6 ..	6,295–6,595	3,035–3,255	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Education Officer, Class 5 ..	5,895–6,195	2,705–2,925	15	..	..	2	1	7	..	..	..	9	1	10
Education Officer, Class 4 ..	5,495–5,795	2,415–2,595	56	..	1	3	2	14(2L)	1	..	..	17(2L)	4	21(2L)
Education Officer, Class 3 ..	5,095–5,395	2,100–2,335	193	4	..	16(7L)	1	19(4L)	3	..	..	39(11L)	4	43(11L)
Education Officer, Class 2 ..	4,695–4,995	1,770–2,025	150	..	1	19(6L)	3	50(10L)	6	..	..	69(16L)	10	79(16L)
Education Officer, Class 1 ..	2,595–4,595	1,070–1,710	400	..	1	52(1PT)	89	78	116	1	3	131	209	340	
Education Officer, Class 1 ..	..	1,070–1,710	148	..	..	36(L)	7(L)	54(L)	8(L)	..	..	90(L)	15(L)	105(L)
<i>Third Division—</i>															
Teacher, Grade 3 ..	..	1,830–2,100	73	..	..	6(L)	..	7(L)	..	..	..	13(L)	..	13(L)
Teacher, Grade 2 ..	..	1,530–1,770	241	..	..	38(L)	..	44(L)	..	..	..	82(L)	..	82(L)
Teacher, Grade 1 ..	2,395–4,095	960–1,470	200	2	12	24	12	96	12(1PT)	..	..	122	24	146
Teacher, Grade 1 ..	..	960–1,470	813	..	..	225(L)	18(L)	392(L)	32(L)	1(L)	..	618(L)	50(L)	668(L)
Teacher ..	..	650– 960	800	..	..	210(L)	57(L)	521(L)	95(L)	1(L)	3(L)	732(L)	155(L)	887(L)

<i>Secondary—</i>															
<i>Second Division—</i>															
Chief of Division	..	8,294–8,590	1	5,675–6,075	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Superintendent	..	8,195	1	4,905–5,285	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Education Officer, Class 6	..	6,295–6,595	9	3,305–3,255	9	..	..	2	1	..	..	3	3	4
Education Officer, Class 5	..	5,895–6,195	11	2,705–2,925	11	..	..	2	7	..	..	9	9	9
Education Officer, Class 3	..	5,095–5,395	36	2,100–2,335	36	..	..	15	21	2	..	36	40	40
Education Officer, Class 3	..	5,095–5,395	1	2,100–2,335	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Education Officer, Class 2	..	4,695–4,995	63	1,770–2,025	63	..	..	19	3	8	..	45(1L)	57(1L)	57(1L)
Education Officer, Class 1	..	2,595–4,595	233	1,070–1,710	233	..	..	37	69	71	69	110	139	249
<i>Technical—</i>															
<i>Second Division—</i>															
Chief of Division	..	8,294–8,590	1	5,675–6,075	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Superintendent	..	8,195	1	4,905–5,285	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Education Officer, Class 6	..	6,295–6,595	3	3,035–3,255	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	2
Education Officer, Class 5	..	5,895–6,195	2	2,705–2,925	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Education Officer, Class 3	..	5,095–5,395	7	2,100–2,335	7	..	..	3	3	..	..	7	..	7
Education Officer, Class 3	..	5,095–5,395	3	2,100–2,335	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	2
Education Officer, Class 2	..	4,695–4,995	20	1,770–2,025	20	..	..	6	10	2	..	16	3	19
Education Officer, Class 1	..	2,595–4,595	30	1,070–1,710	30	..	..	8	14	7	..	22	17	39
<i>Third Division—</i>															
Instructor, Grade 3	..	4,545–4,845	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Instructor, Grade 2	..	3,695–4,195	27	1,650–1,770	27	..	..	10	16	..	..	26	1	27
Instructor, Grade 1	..	3,095–3,495	75	1,470–1,590	75	..	..	38	41	4	..	79	5	84
Instructor, Grade 1	..	..	24	1,470–1,590	24	..	..	..	2(L)	2(PT) (L)	..	2(L)	2(L)	4(L)
Artisan's Assistant	..	..	41	560– 850	41	..	..	19(L)	24(L)	..	..	43(L)	..	43(L)
Cane Worker..	..	..	4	520– 800	4	..	..	3(L)	2(L)	..	..	5(L)	..	5(L)
Teacher, Grade 1	..	2,395–4,095	12	960–1,470	12	..	..	7(4L)	4(2L)	..	..	11(6L)	..	11(6L)
<i>Teacher Training—</i>															
<i>Second Division—</i>															
Chief of Division	..	8,294–8,590	1	5,675–6,075	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Superintendent	..	8,195	1	4,905–5,285	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education Officer, Class 9	..	7,795	3	4,355–4,715	3	..	..	1	3	..	..	1	..	1
Education Officer, Class 6	..	6,295–6,595	21	3,035–3,255	21	..	..	3	9	..	..	6	3	9
Education Officer, Class 3	..	5,095–5,395	48	2,100–2,335	48	..	..	4	7(1L)	7(1L)	..	13	11(1L)	24(1L)
Cadet Education Officer	..	1,463–2,833	100	700	100	74	..	..	..	..	..	74	29	103
Education Officer-in-training	..	1,463–2,833	26	700	26	..	..	3	..	3	..	3	3	6
<i>Third Division—</i>															
Trainee Teachers	..	..	70	480	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>															
..	4,384	..	222 (69L) (1MR)	99 (10L) (1PT)	916 (645L) (1PT)	313 (85L) (3PT)	1,674 (1,174L) ..	441 (149L) (9PT)	6 (2L) ..	7 (3L) ..	2,818 (1,890L) (1MR)	860 (247L) ..	3,678 (2,137L) (1MR)

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1968—continued

[illegible]

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1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1968—continued

Classified positions				Positions occupied										
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		Total
	Overseas	Local		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females			
<i>Department of Forests—continued</i>														
<i>Division of Silviculture—continued</i>														
<i>Third Division—continued</i>														
Cook ..	..	520- 800	2	..	..	..	..	2(L)	..	..	..	2(L)	..	2(L)
Plant Operator ..	..	560- 850	9	..	..	1(L)	..	5(L)	..	..	..	6(L)	..	6(L)
Overseer ..	..	560- 850	14	..	..	3(L)	..	8(L)	..	..	..	11(L)	..	11(L)
Artisan's Assistant ..	..	560- 850	9	..	..	3(L)	..	6(L)	..	..	..	9(L)	..	9(L)
<i>Papua Region—</i>														
<i>Second Division—</i>														
Forest Officer, Class 3 ..	5,975-6,611	4,000-4,355	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Forest Officer, Class 2 ..	5,104-5,761	3,035-3,650	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Forest Officer, Class 1 ..	3,037-4,890	1,950-2,815	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk, Class 4 ..	3,712-4,328	1,350-1,550	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
<i>Third Division—</i>														
Technical Officer, Grade 2 ..	3,864-4,176	1,650-1,770	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical Officer, Grade 1 ..	3,343-3,759	1,470-1,590	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerical Assistant, Grade 3 ..	2,555-2,817	1,125-1,180	1	..	..	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
Clerical Assistant ..	..	560- 850	1	..	..	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
Typist (Female) ..	1,862-2,038	530- 750	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Technical Assistant, Grade 2 ..	2,823-3,239	1,290-1,410	1	..	..	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
Plant Operator ..	2,195-2,381	850- 960	2	..	..	1	..	1(L)	..	..	..	2(1L)	..	2(1L)
Plant Operator ..	..	560- 850	2	..	..	2(L)	..	..	..	..	..	2(L)	..	2(L)
Forest Guard ..	..	560- 850	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Overseer ..	..	560- 850	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Division of Management—</i>														
<i>Second Division—</i>														
Chief of Division ..	7,640-8,194	5,475-5,875	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk, Class 5 ..	4,328-4,944	1,830-2,100	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineer, Class 2 ..	5,212-5,866	3,035-3,650	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Forest Officer, Class 4 ..	6,864-7,370	4,715-5,095	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Forest Officer, Class 3 ..	5,975-6,611	4,000-4,355	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Forest Officer, Class 2 ..	5,104-5,761	3,035-3,650	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Forest Officer, Class 1 ..	3,037-4,890	1,950-2,815	7	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2

Second or Third Division—
 Chief Drafting Officer, Grade 3 ..
 Assistant Chief Drafting Officer,
 Grade 1
 Senior Drafting Officer, Grade 2..
 Senior Drafting Officer, Grade 1..
 Drafting Officer, Grade 2 ..
 Drafting Officer, Grade 1 ..

6,028-6,405	3,365-3,475	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
5,281-5,656	2,705-2,925	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
4,843-5,219	2,255-2,505	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	4
4,345-4,656	1,890-2,100	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	4
3,864-4,176	1,650-1,770	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)
3,343-3,759	1,470-1,590	3	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)

Third Division—

Clerical Assistant, Grade 2 ..
 Inspector (Mechanical Equipment)
 Senior Technical Officer, Grade 1
 Technical Officer, Grade 2 ..
 Technical Officer, Grade 1 ..
 Technical Assistant, Grade 2 ..
 Drafting Assistant, Grade 2 ..
 Drafting Assistant, Grade 1 ..
 Overseer
 Forestry Assistant
 Tracer
 Artisan's Assistant ..

2,323-2,498	905-1,070	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
2,964-3,138	1,470-1,590	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
4,345-4,656	1,890-2,100	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	3
3,864-4,176	1,650-1,770	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	3
3,343-3,759	1,470-1,590	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	3
2,823-3,239	1,290-1,410	9	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	6(3L)	..	8(4L)	..	8(4L)
2,823-3,239	1,290-1,410	4	1(L)	2	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	2	1(L)	2	3(1L)
2,303-2,718	1,070-1,180	12	3(2L)	2	2(L)	..	..	..	..	1(L)	2	6(5L)	2	8(5L)
..	560- 850	2	..	..	1(L)	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	2(L)	..	2(L)
..	600- 905	25	4(L)	..	2(L)	..	..	..	..	19(L)	..	25(L)	..	25(L)
..	560- 850	1	1(L)	..	2(L)	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
..	560- 850	3	..	..	1(L)	..	..	..	..	2(L)	..	3(L)	..	3(L)

Division of Botany—

Second Division—

Chief of Division ..
 Botanist, Class 2 ..
 Botanist, Class 1 ..
 Ecologist, Class 1 ..
 Illustrator ..

6,864-7,370	4,355-4,905	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
5,104-5,761	3,035-3,650	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
3,037-4,890	1,950-2,815	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
3,037-4,890	1,950-2,815	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1
3,850-4,359	1,470-1,590	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1

Third Division—

Clerical Assistant ..
 Messenger ..
 Plant Operator ..
 Artisan's Assistant ..
 Overseer
 Technical Assistant ..
 Forestry Assistant ..
 Curator
 Clerical Assistant, Grade 3 ..
 Clerical Assistant, Grade 1 ..
 Typist
 Keeper of the Herbarium ..
 Technical Assistant, Grade 2 ..
 Technical Assistant, Grade 1 ..

..	560- 850	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2(L)	..	2(L)	..	2(L)
..	480- 600	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
..	560- 850	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2(L)	..	2(L)	..	2(L)
..	560- 850	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2(L)	..	2(L)	..	2(L)
..	560- 850	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2(L)	..	2(L)	..	2(L)
..	600- 905	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2(L)	..	2(L)	..	2(L)
..	600- 905	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8(L)	..	8(L)	..	8(L)
..	1,650-1,770	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
..	1,125-1,180	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1
..	560- 850	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1
..	530- 750	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1
..	1,890-2,100	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	1,290-1,410	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	2	2
..	1,070-1,180	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1968—continued

Designation	Classified positions			Number of positions	Positions occupied												
	Salary range		Total		Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total				
	Overseas	Local			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females			
Department of Forests—continued																	
New Guinea Mainland Region—																	
Second Division—																	
Forest Officer, Class 4 ..	6864-7,370	4,715-5,095	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Forest Officer, Class 3 ..	5,975-6,611	4,000-4,355	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
Forest Officer, Class 2 ..	5,104-5,761	3,035-3,650	5	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	..
Forest Officer, Class 1 ..	3,037-4,890	1,950-2,815	4	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..
Clerk, Class 4 ..	3,712-4,328	1,350-1,770	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Clerk, Class 3 ..	3,180-3,712	1,235-1,470	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk, Class 2 ..	2,821-3,353	1,070-1,350	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Clerk, Class 1 ..	..	700-1,180	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	..	1(L)	..
Third Division—																	
Clerical Assistant, Grade 3 ..	2,555-2,817	1,125-1,180	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerical Assistant, Grade 2 ..	2,323-2,498	905-1,070	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Typist (Female) ..	1,862-2,038	530- 750	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Hygiene and Welfare Officer ..	2,527-2,788	650- 960	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Senior Technical Officer, Grade 1 ..	4,345-4,656	1,890-2,100	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Technical Officer, Grade 2 ..	3,864-4,176	1,650-1,770	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Technical Officer, Grade 1 ..	3,343-3,759	1,470-1,590	4	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..
Technical Assistant, Grade 2 ..	2,823-3,239	1,290-1,410	5	..	..	..	..	2(L)	..	..	..	..	..	2(L)	..	2(L)	..
Plant Operator ..	2,195-2,381	850- 960	4	..	..	..	..	2(1L)	..	..	..	..	..	2(1L)	..	2(1L)	..
Plant Operator ..	..	560- 850	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fire Control Officer ..	3,343-3,759	1,470-1,590	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Storeman ..	1,962-2,167	520- 800	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forest Guard ..	..	560- 850	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..
Artisan ..	..	1,070-1,180	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)	..
Overseer ..	..	560- 850	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Guinea Island Region—																	
Second Division—																	
Forest Officer, Class 4 ..	6,864-7,370	4,715-5,095	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Forest Officer, Class 3 ..	5,975-6,611	4,000-4,355	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Forest Officer, Class 2 ..	5,104-5,761	3,035-3,650	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..
Forest Officer, Class 1 ..	3,037-4,890	1,950-2,815	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
Clerk, Class 4 ..	3,712-4,328	1,530-1,770	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk, Class 2 ..	2,821-3,353	1,070-1,350	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk, Class 1 ..	..	700-1,180	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	..	1(L)	..

<i>Third Division—</i>									
Clerical Assistant, Grade 2	2,323-2,498	905-1,070	2	52(21L)	18	61(42L)	3	258 (183L)	27
Typist	1,862-2,038	530- 750	1					383 (249L)	48
Technical Officer, Grade 2	3,864-4,176	1,650-1,770	1					1	2
Technical Officer, Grade 1	3,343-3,759	1,470-1,590	2					2	..
Technical Assistant, Grade 2	2,823-3,239	1,290-1,410	1					1(L)	..
Artisan	..	1,070-1,180	1					1(L)	1(L)
Forest Guard..	..	560- 850	2					..	..
Plant Operator	2,195-2,381	850- 960	3					1(L)	1(L)
Plant Operator	..	560- 850	2					2(L)	2(L)
Hygiene and Welfare Officer	2,527-2,788	600- 960	1					1	1
Total	..	..	565	52(21L)	18	61(42L)	3	258 (183L)	27
								431 (249L)	48

Department of Information and Extension Services

<i>Administrative Branch—</i>									
<i>First Division—</i>									
Director	9,500	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
<i>Second Division—</i>									
Clerk, Class 7	5,713-6,123	2,595-2,925	1	1	..	..	..	1	1
Administrative Officer	5,098-5,508	2,175-2,415	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
Clerk, Class 3	3,180-3,712	1,235-1,470	3	3	..	..	..	3	..
Clerk, Class 2	2,821-3,353	1,070-1,350	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
Clerk, Class 1	1,350-3,087	700-1,180	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
Library Officer, Grade 2	3,610-4,072	1,530-1,770	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
<i>Third Division—</i>									
Steno-secretary (Female)	2,415-2,591	1,250-1,310	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
Typist, Grade 1 (Female)	1,862-2,038	530- 750	2	..	2	..	..	..	2
Library Assistant, Grade 2	2,323-2,498	800- 950	2	1(L)	1	..	..	1(L)	1(L)
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	..	560- 850	3	2(L)	1	..	..	2(L)	3(L)
Messenger	..	480- 600	6	5(L)	..	..	..	5(L)	5(L)
<i>Information Branch—</i>									
<i>Second Division—</i>									
Principal Information Officer	6,833-7,121	2,415-2,705	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
Public Relations Officer	5,790-6,090	2,175-2,415	1	1	..	..	..	1	1
Senior Information Officer	5,790-6,090	2,415-2,705	1	1	..	..	..	1	1
Information Officer	4,747-5,007	1,950-2,175	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information Officer	3,703-3,963	1,530-1,710	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
<i>Third Division—</i>									
Typist, News (Female)	1,862-1,979	860- 970	1	..	1	1
Messenger	..	480- 600	1	1(L)	1(L)	1(L)

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1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1968—continued

[illegible]

<i>Third Division—</i> Clerical Assistant	1,982-2,223	560- 850	2	2(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	2(L)	..	2(L)
<i>Manpower—</i> <i>Second Division—</i> Officer-in-charge	7,454-7,761	4,355-4,905	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Manpower Officer	6,840-6,970	3,650-4,000	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Manpower Officer	6,328-6,533	2,595-3,145	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total .. ..	..	..	163	54 (19L)	17 (4L)	15 (9L)	1	49 (29L)	2 (1L)	..	118 (57L)	20 (5L)	138 (62L)

Department of District Administration

<i>Administrative Division—</i> <i>First Division—</i> Director	10,500	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
<i>Second Division—</i> First Assistant Director	8,068-8,375	5,475-5,875	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Deputy District Commissioner (Principal Staff Training Officer)	6,840-7,147	3,650-4,000	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
District Officer (Staff Training Officer)	5,713-6,533	2,595-3,145	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Staff Training Officer (Clerical Training)	5,713-6,123	2,595-2,925	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Third Division—</i> Steno-secretary, Grade 1 (Female)	2,415-2,591	1,250-1,310	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
<i>Planning and Advisory Division—</i> <i>Second Division—</i> Assistant Director	8,068-8,375	5,475-5,875	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Principal Anthropologist	6,684-6,981	4,715-5,095	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anthropologist	4,613-4,890	3,035-3,650	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deputy District Commissioner (Senior Projects Officer)	6,840-7,147	3,650-4,000	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
District Officer (Projects Officer) ..	5,713-6,533	2,595-3,145	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Deputy District Commissioner (District Inspector)	6,840-7,147	3,650-4,000	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Principal Officer (Lands)	7,454-7,761	4,355-4,905	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
District Officer (Lands)	5,713-6,533	2,595-3,145	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	4,328-4,944	1,830-2,100	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1968—continued

Classified positions			Positions occupied										
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total	
	Overseas	Local		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Department of District Administration—continued													
Planning and Advisory Division—continued													
Third Division—													
Clerical Assistant	..	560- 850	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	1(L)
Assistant Field Officer	..	850-1,180	15	..	..	..	7(L)	..	..	..	..	14(L)	14(L)
Field Assistant	..	560- 850	1	..	..	..	2(L)	..	..	..	..	4(L)	4(L)
Management Services—													
Second Division—													
Assistant Director	..	7,454-7,761	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Administrative Officer	..	5,098-5,508	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk (Senior Staff)	..	3,712-4,328	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk (Staff)	..	3,180-3,712	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk, Class 1	..	2,422-3,087	2	2(1L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2(1L)	2(1L)
Clerk (Accountant)	..	4,328-4,944	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk (Calculator/Checker)	..	2,821-3,353	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Clerk (Accounts)	..	3,180-3,712	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk (Stores)	..	2,422-3,087	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk (Records)	..	3,712-4,328	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Library Officer, Grade 2	..	3,610-4,072	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Clerk, Class 4	..	3,712-4,328	15	..	..	..	3	8	..	..	..	11	11
Clerk, Class 3	..	3,180-3,712	26	..	..	..	3	8	5	..	7	11	18
Clerk, Class 2	..	2,821-3,352	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Clerk, Class 1	..	2,422-3,087	28	1(1L)	..	3(3L)	2	16(12L)	7	..	9	20(16L)	29(16L)
Third Division—													
Clerical Assistant	..	2,527-2,614	3	..	..	..	..	2(1MR)	1	..	1	3(1MR)	4(1MR)
Clerical Assistant	..	2,352-2,527	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerical Assistant	..	2,178-2,292	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	1(L)
Clerical Assistant	12	11(5L)	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	11(5L)	12(6L)
Clerical Assistant	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerical Assistant	..	560- 850	19	..	..	3(L)	3	..	3	..	6	4(L)	10(4L)
Clerical Assistant	..	1,125-1,180	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	1(L)
Clerical Assistant	..	905-1,070	3	..	..	1 MR	..	1 MR	1	..	1	2(MR)	3(2MR)
Clerical Assistant	..	560- 850	60	2(1L)	..	1(1L)	44(43L)	44(43L)
Clerical Assistant	141	35(3L)	..	82(4L)	117(L)	117(L)

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1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1968—continued

Classified positions			Positions occupied											
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		
	Overseas	Local		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Department of District Administration—continued														
Social Services and Community Development—continued														
Youth Work Organiser ..	5,713-6,123	2,595-2,925	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Welfare Officer ..	5,713-6,123	2,595-2,925	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Welfare Officer, Grade 2 ..	5,098-5,508	1,950-2,255	20	..	..	1	..	1	3	..	1	2	4	6
Welfare Officer, Grade 1 ..	4,328-4,944	1,070-1,710	10	..	..	..	4	6	3	..	..	6	7	13
Welfare Officer, Grade 1 ..	..	1,070-1,710	14	2(L)	..	1(L)	4(L)	2(L)	3(L)	..	1(L)	5(L)	8(L)	13(L)
Third Division—														
Clerical Assistant ..	..	560- 850	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Welfare Assistant, Grade 2 ..	..	1,235-1,350	9	..	..	..	8(L)	1(L)	4(L)	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
Welfare Assistant, Grade 1 ..	..	805-1,070	35	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	..	..	1(L)	12(L)	13(L)
Supervisor (Female) ..	..	505- 710	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Field Staff—														
District Commissioner ..	8,068-8,375	5,475-5,875	20	..	..	6	..	12	..	1	..	19	..	19
Deputy District Commissioner ..	6,840-7,147	3,650-4,000	21	..	..	6	..	12	..	2	..	20	..	20
District Officer ..	5,713-6,533	2,595-3,145	107	..	..	29	..	67	..	..	..	96	..	96
Assistant District Officer ..	5,098-5,508	1,950-2,255	146	..	..	53(4L)	..	88(8L)	..	..	..	141	..	141
Patrol Officer ..	3,353-4,944	1,070-1,710	136	1	..	45(2L)	..	77	..	..	..	12(L)	..	12(L)
Patrol Officer ..	..	1,070-1,710	12	..	..	10(L)	..	22(L)	..	..	..	123(2L)	..	123(2L)
Cadet Patrol Officer ..	2,187-2,833	700	105	..	..	27	..	56	..	39	..	32(L)	..	32(L)
Third Division—														
Overseer ..	1,952-2,381	560- 850	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Overseer ..	..	560- 850	24	..	..	3(L)	..	11(L)	..	..	..	14(L)	..	14(L)
Interpreter ..	..	560- 850	126	..	..	52(L)	..	40(L)	..	..	..	92(L)	..	92(L)
Messenger ..	..	480- 600	9	..	..	5(L)	..	4(L)	..	..	..	9(L)	..	9(L)
Storeman ..	..	520- 800	30	..	..	13(L)	..	13(L)	..	..	..	26(L)	..	26(L)
Cook ..	..	520- 800	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plant Operator ..	..	560- 850	1	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
Total ..	..	..	1,442	80 (38L) (1MR)	20 (2L)	355 (176L) (1MR)	35 (13L)	629 (266L) (3MR)	73 (8L)	43	2(1L)	1,107 (480L) (5MR)	130 (24L)	1,237 (504L) (5MR)

Administrative Section—																
First Division—																
Director	..	9,500	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Second Division—																
Executive Officer	..	6,840-7,147	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Administrative Officer	..	5,713-6,123	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk, Class 5	..	4,328-4,944	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Clerk, Class 4	..	3,712-4,328	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Clerk, Class 3	..	3,180-3,712	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	4
Clerk, Class 2 (temporary)	..	2,821-3,353	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Clerk, Class 1	..	1,350-3,087	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	4
Clerk (Relief)	..	2,422-3,087	..	3	3(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3(L)	3(L)
Third Division—																
Clerical Assistant	..	1,982-2,223	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6
Clerical Assistant	..	..	..	11	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	11	11
Steno-secretary, Grade 1	..	2,153-2,415	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Typist (Female)	..	1,705-1,892	..	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	7
Lands Division—																
Second Division—																
Chairman, Lands Board	..	7,454-7,761	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Chief of Division	..	7,454-7,761	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Principal Lands Officer	..	6,840-7,147	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Principal Land Development Officer	..	6,328-6,533	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Senior Land Development Officer	..	5,506-5,956	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Land Development Officer, Grade 3	..	4,831-5,281	..	6	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	4	4
Land Development Officer, Grade 2	..	4,194-4,606	..	14	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	2
Land Development Officer, Grade 1	..	2,818-3,988	..	18	..	..	7	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	17	17
Assistant Land Development Officer	..	700- 960	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk, Class 6	..	5,098-5,508	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Clerk, Class 5	..	4,328-4,944	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
Clerk, Class 4	..	3,712-4,328	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk, Class 3	..	3,180-3,712	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Clerk, Class 1	..	1,350-3,087	..	4	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	4
Third Division—																
Clerical Assistant, Grade 2	..	2,223-2,352	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2
Typist (Female)	..	1,705-1,892	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2
Tracer	..	1,580-1,821	..	2	..	2(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2(L)	2(L)	2(L)
Field Worker	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2(L)	2(L)
Overseer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5(L)	..	..	..	..	5(L)	5(L)

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1968—continued

Classified positions			Positions occupied										
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total	
	Overseas	Local		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Department of Lands, Surveys and Mines—continued													
Valuation Section—													
Chief Valuer ..	\$ 6,840–7,761	\$ 3,650–4,000	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Valuer, Grade 3 ..	6,123–6,533	2,595–2,925	4	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	4	..	4
Valuer, Grade 2 ..	5,221–5,878	2,175–2,415	7	1	1	..	..	4	..	..	6	..	6
Valuer, Grade 1 ..	3,712–4,944	1,830–2,100	7	2	1	..	..	4	..	..	7	..	7
Clerk, Class 4 ..	3,712–4,328	1,530–1,770	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Cadet Valuer ..	2,187–2,833	700	7	15(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	15(L)	..	15(L)
Typist ..	972–1,892	530– 750	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerical Assistant, Grade 3 ..	2,555–2,817	1,125–1,180	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Surveys Division—													
Second Division—													
Chief of Division ..	7,697–8,246	5,475–5,875	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Surveyor, Class 3 ..	6,923–7,426	4,000–4,355	3	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	3	..	3
Surveyor, Class 2 ..	6,021–6,688	3,305–3,650	10	3	..	..	1	6	..	..	10	..	10
Surveyor, Class 1 ..	3,762–5,807	1,950–2,815	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Town Planner ..	5,489–5,789	3,145–3,365	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Deputy Town Planner ..	4,890–5,189	2,595–2,925	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Chief Drafting Officer, Grade 4 ..	6,405–6,777	3,650–3,825	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Assistant Chief Drafting Officer, Grade 2 ..	5,656–6,028	3,035–3,255	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Assistant Chief Drafting Officer, Grade 1 ..	5,281–5,656	2,705–2,925	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Drafting Officer, Grade 2 ..	4,843–5,219	2,255–2,505	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	2
Senior Drafting Officer, Grade 1 ..	4,345–4,656	1,890–2,100	7	5	..	..	..	2	..	..	7	..	7
Drafting Officer, Grade 2 ..	4,176–3,864	1,650–1,770	12	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	6	..	6
Drafting Officer, Grade 1 ..	3,343–3,759	1,470–1,596	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cadet Surveyor ..	2,187–2,833	640	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk ..	2,422–3,087	700–1,180	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1 (Third Division) ..	1,982–2,223	560– 850	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Third Division—													
Senior Technical Officer ..	4,345–4,656	1,890–2,100	7	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	4	..	4
Technical Officer, Grade 2 ..	3,846–4,176	1,650–1,770	8	4	..	..	2	3(1L)	..	..	9(1L)	..	9(1L)
Technical Officer, Grade 1 ..	3,343–3,759	1,470–1,590	12	1	..	..	2	9(2L)	..	..	12(2L)	..	12(2L)

Technical Assistant	..	2,718-3,329	1,290-1,410	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Technical Assistant	..	2,012-2,614	1,070-1,180	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	7(L)
Technical Assistant	..	..	560- 850	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	3(L)
Drafting Assistant	..	2,012-2,614	1,070-1,180	5	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Drafting Assistant	..	..	560- 850	6	..	5(L)	..	..	..	..	5(L)
Chainman ..	..	2,137-2,323	560- 850	10	..	16(L)	..	..	..	..	36(L)
Chainman ..	..	..	560- 850	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	27(L)
Storeman ..	..	1,982-2,167	520- 950	1	..	1(L)	..	..	..	..	1(L)
Typist ..	..	1,705-1,892	520- 650	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Tracer ..	..	1,580-1,821	520- 650	2	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	1(L)
Tracer ..	..	..	520- 650	4	..	2(L)	..	..	..	2(L)	2(L)

Mines Division—

Second Division—											
Chief of Division	..	7,263-7,771	4,715-5,095	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mining Engineer	..	6,187-6,949	3,650-4,000	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mining Warden	..	6,328-6,533	3,145-3,365	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Inspector of Mines	..	6,328-6,533	2,255-2,505	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Chemist Class 2	..	5,104-5,761	3,035-3,650	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mining Registrar (Class 4)	..	3,712-4,328	1,530-1,770	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Assistant Assayer	..	2,422-3,087	700-1,180	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk ..	..	2,422-3,087	700-1,180	2	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)

Third Division—

Drilling Superintendent	..	3,692-3,926	1,590-1,710	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Driller and Tester	..	3,343-3,575	1,290-1,470	6	3(2L)	..	..	..	..	..	3(2L)
Senior Field Assistant	..	2,993-3,079	1,290-1,470	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Field Assistant	..	2,643-2,817	1,070-1,350	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	5(2L)
Mines Officer	..	2,579-3,087	1,070-1,350	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assistant Driller and Tester	..	..	850- 960	6	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)
Drillers Assistant	..	..	560- 850	6	4(L)	..	..	..	..	..	6(L)
Overseer ..	..	..	560- 850	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	3(L)
Typist ..	..	1,705-1,892	520- 650	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1

Geological and Volcanological—

Clerk Class 4 ..	..	3,712-4,328	1,530-1,770	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk, Class 1	..	1,350-3,087	700-1,180	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerical Assistant	..	2,223-2,352	905-1,070	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Driver, Grade 2	..	..	600- 905	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerical Assistant	..	..	560- 850	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	2
Messenger ..	..	..	480- 600	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Overseer ..	..	..	560- 850	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)
Senior Technical Officer, Grade 1	1	4,345-4,656	1,890-2,100	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Senior Field Assistant	..	2,993-3,079	1,290-1,470	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Technical Assistant	..	2,847-3,109	1,290-1,410	3	3(L)	..	..	..	..	..	5(L)
Technical Assistant	..	..	1,070-1,180	12	3(L)	..	..	..	..	..	5(L)
Technical Assistant	..	..	600- 905	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	2(L)

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1968—continued

Classified positions			Positions occupied											
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		
	Overseas	Local		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
<i>Department of Lands, Surveys and Mines—continued</i>														
<i>Geological and Volcanological—continued</i>		\$												
Technical Officer, Grade 1	3,343-3,759	1,470-1,590	2	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
Technical Officer, Grade 3	2,847-3,109	1,290-1,410	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Typist	..	530- 750	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Total	..	..	458	135(53 L)	43(5L)	29(5L)	..	131(76 L)	1	..	..	295 (134L)	44 (5L)	339 (139L)

Department of Law

<i>Executive Branch—</i>												
<i>First Division—</i>												
Secretary	..	10,500	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
<i>Second Division—</i>												
Assistant Secretary (Executive)	..	7,990-8,560	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Courts Adviser	..	7,165-7,715	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District Officer	..	5,713-6,533	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Law Revision Officer	..	7,165-7,715	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Legal Officer	..	4,170-6,180	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
<i>Second Division (temporary)—</i>												
Professional Assistant	..	2,325-3,749	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
<i>Third Division—</i>												
Steno-secretary, Grade 1	..	2,415-2,591	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	..	..	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	1(L)
<i>Crown Solicitor's Office—</i>												
<i>Second Division—</i>												
Crown Solicitor	..	9,500	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Principal Legal Officer	..	7,990-8,560	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Chief Crown Prosecutor	..	8,990	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Deputy Crown Solicitor	..	8,990	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Senior Crown Prosecutor	..	6,880-7,440	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1

Senior Legal Officer	..	6,595-7,165	3,035-3,650	7	5	2	..	..	..	..	5	2	7
Crown Prosecutor	..	6,595-7,165	3,035-3,650	6	4(1L)	1	..	..	..	..	4(1L)	1	5(1L)
Legal Officer ..	..	4,170-6,180	1,950-2,815	12	6	2	..	..	..	..	7	2	9
<i>Third Division—</i>													
Stenographer, Grade 1	..	2,008-2,125	860- 970	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Typist	..	1,862-2,038	530- 750	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Messenger	..	..	480- 600	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
<i>Public Solicitor's Office—</i>													
<i>Second Division—</i>													
Public Solicitor	..	9,200	5,285-5,475	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Deputy Public Solicitor	..	6,880-7,440	4,000-4,355	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Defending Officer	..	6,595-7,165	3,035-3,650	6	3	2	..	..	..	..	4	2	6
Legal Officer	..	4,170-6,180	1,950-2,815	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Clerk, Class 3	..	3,180-3,712	1,235-1,470	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
<i>Third Division—</i>													
Clerical Assistant, Grade 3	..	2,555-2,817	1,125-1,180	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	2(1L)	..	2(1L)
Stenographer, Grade 1	..	2,008-2,125	860- 970	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Typist	..	1,862-2,038	530- 750	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	..	..	560- 850	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	1(L)	2(L)
Messenger	..	..	480- 600	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3(L)	..	3(L)
<i>Legislative Draftsman's Office—</i>													
<i>Second Division—</i>													
Legislative Draftsman	..	9,200	5,285-5,475	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Assistant Legislative Draftsman	..	7,165-7,715	4,000-4,355	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Legal Officer	..	6,595-7,165	3,035-3,650	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Legal Officer	..	4,170-6,180	1,950-2,815	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Legislation and Publications Officer	..	4,328-4,944	1,830-2,100	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk, Class 1	..	2,422-3,087	700-1,180	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
<i>Third Division—</i>													
Legislative Drafting Assistant, Grade 2	..	2,555-3,079	1,125-1,180	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Legislative Drafting Assistant, Grade 1	..	1,982-2,223	905-1,070	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Steno-secretary, Grade 1	..	2,415-2,591	1,250-1,310	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typist	..	1,862-2,038	530- 750	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
<i>Administrative Branch—</i>													
<i>Second Division—</i>													
Administrative Officer	..	5,713-6,123	2,595-2,925	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk, Class 5	..	4,328-4,944	1,830-2,100	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1968—continued

Classified positions			Positions occupied										
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total	
	Overseas	Local		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Department of Law—continued													
Administrative Branch—continued													
Second Division—continued													
Clerk, Class 4	3,712-4,328	1,530-1,770	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Clerk, Class 3	3,180-3,712	1,235-1,470	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Clerk, Class 2	2,821-3,353	1,070-1,350	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
Clerk, Class 1	2,422-3,087	700-1,180	2	..	2(L)	..	..	..	3(2L)	..	3(2L)	2(L)	5(4L)
Librarian, Class 1	3,343-4,800	1,830-2,100	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Third Division—													
Clerical Assistant, Grade 3	..	1,125-1,180	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
Clerical Assistant, Grade 2	..	905-1,070	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	..	560- 850	4	4(L)	..	..	..	..	2(L)	..	6(L)	..	6(L)
Accounting Machinist, Grade 2	2,298	1,025-1,080	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Typist-in-charge	2,562	1,310	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typist	1,862-2,038	530- 750	6	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
Library Assistant, Grade 1	..	560- 850	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
Messenger	..	480- 600	4	4(L)	..	..	..	..	2(L)	..	6(L)	..	6(L)
Registrar General's Office—													
Second Division—													
Registrar General	6,840-7,147	3,650-4,000	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Deputy Registrar General	5,713-6,123	2,595-2,925	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk, Class 6	5,098-5,508	2,175-2,415	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Clerk, Class 5	4,328-4,944	1,830-2,100	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk, Class 4	3,712-4,328	1,530-1,770	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Clerk, Class 3	3,180-3,712	1,235-1,470	3	2(1L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	2(1L)	..	2(1L)
Clerk, Class 2	2,821-3,353	1,070-1,350	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4
Clerk, Class 1	2,422-3,087	700-1,180	3	1	2	..	..	..	6(L)	..	7(6L)	2	9(6L)
Drafting Officer, Grade 2	3,864-4,176	1,650-1,770	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Third Division—													
Clerical Assistant, Grade 3	2,555-2,817	1,125-1,180	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
Clerical Assistant, Grade 2	2,323-2,498	905-1,070	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	2,079-2,323	560- 850	3	1(L)	2	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	2	3(1L)

Drafting Assistant	..	2,303-2,718	1,070-1,180	1	1	1(L)	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Drafting Assistant	..	..	560- 850	1	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)
Typist	..	1,862-2,038	530- 750	4	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
Messenger	..	..	480- 600	2	2	2(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2(L)
Public Curator's Office—																				
Second Division—																				
Public Curator	..	5,713-6,123	2,595-2,925	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Deputy Public Curator	..	5,098-5,508	2,175-2,415	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Clerk, Class 5	..	4,328-4,944	1,830-2,100	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Clerk, Class 4	..	3,712-4,328	1,530-1,770	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Clerk, Class 1	..	2,422-3,087	700-1,180	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Third Division—																				
Typist	..	1,862-2,038	530- 750	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Messenger	..	..	480- 600	2	2	2(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(2L)
Magisterial—																				
Second Division—																				
Clerk, Class 5	..	4,328-4,944	1,830-2,100	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk, Class 4	..	3,712-4,328	1,530-1,770	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk, Class 3	..	3,180-3,712	1,235-1,470	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk, Class 2	..	2,821-3,353	1,070-1,350	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2(L)
Magistrate, Grade 1	..	..	1,950-2,255	11	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10(L)
Assistant Magistrate	..	..	1,070	13	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13(L)
Third Division—																				
Interpreter/Court Assistant	..	..	1,125-1,180	9	9	..	3(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8(L)
Typist	..	1,862-2,038	530- 750	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	..	..	560- 850	2	2	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2(L)
Messenger	..	..	480- 600	1	1	..	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)
Liquor Licensing Commission—																				
Second Division—																				
Clerk, Class 4	..	3,712-4,328	1,530-1,770	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Third Division—																				
Steno-secretary Grade 1	..	2,415-2,591	1,250-1,310	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Messenger	..	..	480- 600	1	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)
Supreme Court—																				
Second Division—																				
Registrar	..	7,990-8,560	4,000-4,355	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Deputy Registrar	..	6,595-7,165	3,035-3,650	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Clerk, Class 4	..	3,712-4,328	1,530-1,770	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Librarian, Class 1	..	3,343-4,000	1,830-2,100	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1968—continued

Classified positions				Positions occupied										
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		Total
	Overseas	Local		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Department of Law—continued														
Supreme Court—continued														
Third Division—														
Steno-secretary, Grade 2	2,677–3,028	1,370	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Typist	1,862–2,038	530– 750	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	2,079–2,323	560– 850	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Library Assistant	..	560– 850	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
Tipstaff	..	480– 600	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
Messenger .. ..	..	480– 600	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	2(L)	..	2(L)
Land Titles Commission—														
Second Division—														
Executive Officer	6,880–7,715	4,000–4,355	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Registrar	5,098–5,508	2,175–2,415	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk, Class 3	3,180–3,712	1,235–1,470	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Clerk, Class 1	2,422–3,087	700–1,180	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1(L)	1	2(1L)
Deputy Registrar	3,712–4,328	1,530–1,770	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Senior Drafting Officer, Grade 2 ..	4,843–5,219	2,255–2,505	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Drafting Officer, Grade 1 ..	4,345–4,656	1,890–2,100	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Third Division—														
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	2,079–2,323	560– 850	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	5(L)	..	5(L)	1	6(5L)
Steno-secretary, Grade 1	2,415–2,591	1,250–1,310	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Typist	1,862–2,038	530– 750	3	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	4	4
Drafting Assistant	2,303–2,718	1,070–1,180	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	2(L)	..	2(L)	1	3(2L)
Messenger .. ..	..	480– 600	2	2(L)	..	..	..	..	..	2(L)	..	4(L)	..	4(L)
Third Division (temporary)—														
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	2,079–2,323	560– 850	2	..	..	..	..	2(L)	..	3(L)	..	5(L)	..	5(L)
Corrective Institutions Branch—														
Second Division—														
Controller	7,454–7,761	4,355–4,905	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Inspector	4,944–5,312	1,890–2,100	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1968—continued

Classified positions			Positions occupied											
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		
	Overseas	Local		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Department of Posts and Telegraphs—continued														
Administration Division—continued														
Personnel Branch—continued														
Third Division—continued														
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	..	560– 850	2	3(L)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3(L)	1	4(3L)
Duplicator Operator..	..	480– 600	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Messenger ..	..	480– 600	4	3(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3(L)	..	3(L)
Senior Cleaner, Grade 1	..	520– 800	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
	2,137													
Accounts Branch—														
Second Division—														
Chief Finance Officer	..	3,145–3,365	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk, Class 7	..	2,595–2,925	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk, Class 6	..	2,175–2,415	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Clerk, Class 5	..	1,830–2,100	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk, Class 4	..	1,530–1,770	7	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4
Clerk, Class 2	..	1,070–1,350	5	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
Clerk, Class 1	..	700–1,180	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	5
Clerk, Class 1	..	700–1,180	1	2(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2(L)	..	2(L)
	..													
Third Division—														
Typist (Female)	..	530– 750	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Clerical Assistant, Grade 3	..	1,125–1,180	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerical Assistant, Grade 3	..	1,125–1,180	2	3(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3(L)	..	3(L)
Clerical Assistant, Grade 2	..	905–1,070	3	3(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3(L)	..	3(L)
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	..	560– 850	3	2(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2(L)	..	2(L)
Accounting Machinist (Female), Grade 3 ..	..	1,135–1,190	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Accounting Machinist (Female), Grade 2 ..	..	1,025–1,080	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Messenger ..	..	480– 600	1	2(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2(L)	..	2(L)
Costing Branch—														
Second Division—														
Costing Officer	..	2,175–2,415	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk, Class 5	..	1,830–2,100	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk, Class 4	..	1,530–1,770	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Clerk, Class 1	..	700–1,180	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	5,098–5,508													
	4,328–4,944													
	3,712–4,328													
	1,463–3,087													

[illegible]

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1968—continued

[illegible]

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1968—continued

Classified positions			Positions occupied											
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		Total
	Overseas	Local		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Department of Posts and Telegraphs—continued														
Postal Systems Branch—continued														
Third Division—														
Clerical Assistant, Grade 3	2,555-2,817	1,125-1,180	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	1,118-2,323	560- 850	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	..	560- 850	2	2(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2(L)	..	2(L)
Typist	1,156-2,038	530- 750	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Training Branch—														
Second Division—														
Principal	5,713-6,123	2,705-2,925	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk, Class 4	3,712-4,328	1,530-1,770	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Instructor (Postal), Grade 2	3,712-4,328	1,530-1,770	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Instructor (Postal), Grade 1	..	1,530-1,650	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Third Division—														
Senior Technical Instructor,	4,761	2,255-2,505	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Grade 2														
Senior Technical Instructor,	4,322-4,440	1,890-2,100	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Grade 2														
Senior Technical Instructor,	4,269-4,392	2,255-2,505	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Grade 1														
Technical Instructor, Grade 2	3,817-4,146	1,650-1,770	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
Technical Instructor, Grade 1	3,388-3,797	1,125-1,410	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Demonstrator	..	1,235-1,350	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Demonstrator	..	1,015-1,125	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	..	560- 850	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Typist (Female)	1,156-2,038	530- 750	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Housekeeper (Female), Grade 2	1,793-1,921	750- 915	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Cook, Grade 1	..	520- 800	2	2(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2(L)	..	2(L)
Steward	..	480- 600	4	4(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4(L)	..	4(L)
Trainee (temporary positions)	..	480	108	..	..	..	54(L)	4(L)	12(L)	1(L)	..	..	5(L)	71(L)
Total	..	..	906	107 32(L)	58	306 (208L)	28(2L)	4(L)	337 (261L)	46(5L)	3(L)	..	753 (504L)	885* (511L)

* Includes 20 Officers seconded from the Commonwealth Public Service.

First Division—									
Senior Public Service Inspector	9,500	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
Second Division—									
Public Service Inspector	8,068-8,375	5,475-5,875	4	3	..	..	..	..	3
Chairman	6,840-8,375	3,145-3,365	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public Service Inspector (Psychological Services)	7,490-8,000	4,715-5,095	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
Chairman	7,454-7,761	4,355-4,905	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
Public Service Inspector	7,454-7,761	4,355-4,905	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
Public Service Inspector	6,840-7,147	3,650-4,000	12	6	..	..	..	..	6
Psychologist, Class 3 ..	6,455-7,145	4,000-4,355	2	2	..	..	..	..	2
Assistant Public Service Inspector	6,328-6,533	3,145-3,365	12	1	..	..	..	..	1
Officer-in-Charge ..	6,328-6,533	3,145-3,365	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
Senior Investigation Officer	5,713-6,123	2,595-2,925	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk, Class 7 ..	5,713-6,123	2,595-2,925	3	1	..	..	..	..	1
Psychologist, Class 2 ..	5,420-6,110	3,035-3,650	3	3	..	..	..	..	3
Investigation Officer ..	5,098-5,508	2,175-2,415	2	1	..	..	..	..	1
Training Officer, Grade 3 ..	5,098-5,508	2,175-2,415	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
Administrative Officer ..	5,098-5,508	2,175-2,415	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
Clerk, Class 6 ..	5,098-5,508	2,175-2,415	13	6	..	..	..	..	6
Clerk, Class 5 ..	4,328-4,944	1,830-2,100	6	3	..	..	..	..	3
Research Officer, Grade 2 ..	4,328-4,944	1,830-2,100	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
Clerk, Class 4 ..	3,712-4,328	1,530-1,770	11	6	..	..	..	..	6
Technical Officer, Grade 2 ..	3,864-4,176	1,650-1,770	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
Clerk, Class 3 ..	3,180-3,712	1,235-1,470	5	2	..	..	..	..	2
Clerk, Class 3 ..	..	1,235-1,470	4	3(L)	..	..	..	..	4(L)
Clerk, Class 2 ..	2,821-3,353	1,235-1,470	7	4(1L)	..	..	..	..	7(1L)
Clerk, Class 1 ..	1,350-3,087	700-1,180	9	12(5L)	..	..	..	..	17(5L)
Clerk, Class 1 ..	..	700-1,180	2	5(L)	..	..	..	..	5(L)
Third Division—									
Steno-secretary (Female), Grade 1	2,415-2,591	1,250-1,310	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Typist-in-Charge (Female), Grade 1 ..	2,562	1,310	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Clerical Assistant, Grade 3 ..	..	1,125-1,180	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	1(L)
Stenographer, Grade 1 ..	2,008-2,125	860- 970	7	..	..	..	..	..	5
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1 ..	..	560- 850	4	4(L)	..	..	..	..	4(L)
Typist (Female) ..	1,862-2,038	530- 750	3	..	..	..	..	..	3(2L)
Typist ..	..	530- 750	1	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)
Messenger ..	..	480- 600	5	2(L)	..	..	..	..	2(L)
Administrative College—									
Second Division—									
Principal ..	7,454-7,761	4,355-4,905	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
Senior Lecturer ..	6,500-7,600	3,650-4,000	8	6	2	..	..	..	6
Lecturer ..	4,800-6,340	3,145-3,365	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Officer-in-Charge (Community Development Training)	6,840-7,147	3,145-3,365	1	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1968—continued

Classified positions			Positions occupied										
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total	
	Overseas	Local		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Department of the Public Service Commissioner—continued													
Administrative College—continued													
Second Division—continued													
Officer-in-Charge (Administrative Training Wing)	6,840-7,147	3,145-3,365	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Registrar	5,713-6,123	2,595-2,925	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Training Officer	5,713-6,123	2,595-2,925	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Training Officer, Grade 4	5,713-6,123	2,595-2,925	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Librarian, Class 2	4,950-5,560	2,175-2,415	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Training Officer, Grade 3	5,098-5,508	2,175-2,415	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Tutor	5,189-5,489	2,595-2,925	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Tutor	5,189-5,489	2,595-2,925	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tutor	4,890-5,189	2,175-2,415	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tutor	4,890-5,189	2,175-2,415	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Training Officer, Grade 2	4,328-4,944	1,830-2,100	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Librarian, Class 1	3,343-4,800	1,830-2,100	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Training Officer (Female), Grade 2	3,926-4,542	1,730-2,000	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Training Officer, Grade 1	3,712-4,328	1,530-1,770	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
House Manager	3,712-4,328	1,530-1,770	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk, Class 4	3,712-4,328	1,530-1,770	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assistant Training Officer	..	1,235-1,470	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Curator	3,341-3,850	1,070-1,350	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk, Class 3	3,180-3,712	1,235-1,470	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Library Officer	2,996-3,456	1,235-1,470	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk, Class 1	2,422-3,087	700-1,180	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Library Assistant, Grade 9	2,905-3,079	1,235-1,470	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Library Assistant, Grade 3	2,555-2,817	1,123-1,180	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Third Division—													
Instructress	2,503-2,853	1,370	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assistant Instructress	2,241-2,503	1,250-1,310	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mess Supervisor	2,352-2,469	1,070-1,180	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Steno-secretary (Female), Grade 1	2,153-2,415	1,250-1,310	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typist-in-Charge, Grade 1	2,415	1,310	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cook, Grade 2	2,223-2,352	850-1,015	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	..	560- 850	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Overseer	..	560- 850	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plant Operator	..	560- 850	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Cook	..	..	..	520— 800	8	7(L)	5(2L)	..	..	..	..	..	7(L)	5(2L)	7(L)
Typist	..	..	..	530— 750	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5(2L)
Steward	..	..	..	480— 600	7	6(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	6(L)	..	6(L)
Messenger	..	..	..	480— 600	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
Total	..	..	..	..	217	120 (44L)	41(5L)	..	1(L)	..	..	..	121 (45L)	41(5L)	162 (50L)

Department of Public Works

Headquarters— First Division— Director	..	..	10,500	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Second Division— Engineer, Class 5 (Director of Water Resources)	..	..	8,085–8,633	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Engineering Division (Roads and Bridges)															
Second Division— Engineer, Class 5	..	..	8,085–8,633	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Engineer, Class 4	..	..	7,263–7,771	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Engineer, Class 3	..	..	6,187–6,949	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Engineer, Class 2	..	..	5,212–5,866	8	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
Engineer, Class 1	..	..	3,154–4,890	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chief Drafting Officer, Grade 1	..	..	5,281–5,656	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Drafting Officer, Grade 2	..	..	4,843–5,219	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Drafting Officer, Grade 1	..	..	4,345–4,656	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
Senior Technical Officer, Grade 2	2	..	4,843–5,219	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Technical Officer, Grade 1	1	..	4,345–4,656	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Third Division— Drafting Officer, Grade 2	..	..	3,864–4,176	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Drafting Officer, Grade 1	..	..	3,343–3,759	4	3(1L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3(1L)	..	3(1L)
Technical Officer, Grade 2	..	..	3,864–4,176	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Technical Officer, Grade 1	..	..	3,343–3,759	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Technical Assistant, Grade 2	..	..	2,823–3,239	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical Assistant, Grade 1 (Local)	..	..	..	9	8(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8(L)	..	8(L)
Engineering Division (General Design)															
Second Division— Engineer, Class 5 (Principal En- gineer)	..	..	8,085–8,633	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Engineer, Class 4	..	..	7,263–7,771	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Engineer, Class 3	..	..	6,187–6,949	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1968—continued

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1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1968—continued

Classified positions			Positions occupied										
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total	
	Overseas	Local		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Department of Public Works—continued													
Construction Division (Headquarters)—continued													
Third Division—													
Technical Officer, Grade 2	3,864-4,176	1,650-1,770	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical Assistant, Grade 2	2,823-3,239	1,290-1,410	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Waste Water Inspector	2,264-2,527	1,070-1,180	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction Division (Regional)—													
Second Division—													
Engineer, Class 3	6,187-6,949	4,000-4,355	4	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	4	..
Engineer, Class 2	5,212-5,866	3,035-3,650	14	..	..	2	..	7	..	..	..	9	..
Engineer, Class 1	3,154-4,890	1,950-2,815	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Architect, Class 2	5,179-5,849	3,035-3,650	4	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..
Senior Drafting Officer, Grade 1	4,345-4,656	1,890-2,100	4	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..
Third Division—													
Technical Officer, Grade 2	3,864-4,176	1,650-1,770	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Drafting Officer, Grade 1	3,343-3,759	1,470-1,590	4	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	3	1
Drafting Assistant, Grade 1	2,303-2,718	1,070-1,180	2	..	..	..	..	(1L)	..	..	..	1(L)	..
Storeman	1,982-2,167	520- 800	2	..	..	1(MR)	..	1	..	1	..	3(1MR)	..
Senior Works Supervisor	4,365-4,597	2,415-2,595	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Works Supervisor	4,102-4,334	1,950-2,100	36	..	..	15	..	21	..	..	..	36	..
Works Supervisor (Temporary)	4,102-4,334	1,950-2,100	3	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	3	..
Technical Officer, Grade 1	3,343-3,759	1,470-1,590	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Termite Inspector	2,555-2,643	1,070-1,180	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Building Inspector	3,458-3,692	1,770-1,830	5	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	5	..
Building Inspector (Local)	..	1,070-1,180	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Artisan Foreman	3,313-3,401	1,590-1,650	35	..	..	12	..	23	..	..	..	35	..
Foreman (Roads and Bridges)	3,313-3,401	1,590-1,650	16	..	..	2	..	14	..	..	..	16	..
Artisan Foreman (temporary)	3,313-3,401	1,590-1,650	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Artisan Foreman (Local)	..	1,590-1,650	33	..	..	9(L)	..	10(L)	..	..	..	19(L)	..
Foreman (Roads and Bridges) (Local)	..	1,590-1,650	5	..	..	..	..	2(L)	..	..	..	2(L)	..
Plant Inspector	3,644-3,768	..	8	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	4	..
Artisan (Senior)	2,700-2,788	1,070-1,180	10	..	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	7	..

Artisan	..	..	2,264-2,527	1,070-1,180	242	..	..	92 (16MR) (22L)	..	150 (6MR) (57L)	..	..	..	242 (22MR) (79L)	..	242 (22MR) (79L)	..	242 (22MR) (79L)
Bridge Carpenter	..	..	2,195-2,381	1,070-1,180	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Artisan	..	..	2,137-2,323	850- 960	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rigger	..	..	2,079-2,264	850- 960	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Artisan (Local)	..	..	..	1,070-1,180	34	..	..	14(L)	..	20(L)	..	..	37(L)	71(L)	..	71(L)	..	71(L)
Plant Operator, Grade 2	..	..	2,195-2,381	850- 960	47	..	..	12	..	35	..	..	..	47	..	47	..	47
								4(MR) (7L)	..	(2MR) (32L)	..	..	..	(6MR) (39L)	..	(6MR) (39L)	..	(6MR) (39L)
Plant Operator, Grade 2 (tem- porary)	..	..	..	850- 960	51	..	..	17(L)	..	34(L)	..	..	..	51(L)	..	51(L)	..	51(L)
Plant Attendant	..	..	2,264-2,527	850- 960	10	..	..	3	..	4	..	..	..	7	..	7	..	7
Overseer (Roads and Bridges)	..	..	2,440-2,700	1,070-1,180	40	..	..	7	..	33	..	..	..	40	..	40	..	40
										(1MR)	..	..	..	(1MR)	..	(1MR)	..	(1MR)
Overseer (Roads and Bridges) (tem- porary)	..	..	2,440-2,700	1,070-1,180	8	..	..	3(L)	..	5(4L)	..	..	..	8(7L)	..	8(7L)	..	8(7L)
Apprentice	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	5
Artisan Assistant (Local)	..	..	..	1,070-1,180	939	..	..	283(L)	..	476(L)	..	..	..	759(L)	..	759(L)	..	759(L)
Artisan Assistant (Local) (tem- porary)	..	..	..	1,070-1,180	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plant Operator, Grade 1 (Local)	..	..	..	560- 850	120	..	..	58(L)	..	62(L)	..	..	..	120(L)	..	120(L)	..	120(L)
Plant Operator, Grade 1 (Local)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(temporary)	..	..	..	560- 850	51	..	..	21(L)	..	21(L)	..	..	..	42(L)	..	42(L)	..	42(L)
Boiler Attendant (Local)	..	..	..	560- 850	29	..	..	4(L)	..	15(L)	..	..	..	19(L)	..	19(L)	..	19(L)
Chainman (Local) (temporary)	..	..	..	560- 850	3	2(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2(L)	..	2(L)	..	2(L)
Overseer (Labour) (Local)	..	..	..	560- 850	19	..	..	4(L)	..	15(L)	..	..	..	19(L)	..	19(L)	..	19(L)
Storeman, Grade 1 (Local)	..	..	..	560- 850	5	..	..	3(L)	..	3(L)	..	..	..	6(L)	..	6(L)	..	6(L)
Cook's Assistant (Local)	..	..	..	560- 850	5	..	..	..	..	2(L)	..	..	..	2(L)	..	2(L)	..	2(L)
Messenger (Local)	..	..	..	480- 600	6	6(L)	..	..	..	5(L)	..	..	..	11(L)	..	11(L)	..	11(L)
Driver, Grade 1 (Local)	..	..	..	560- 850	83	..	..	8(L)	..	75(L)	..	..	..	83(L)	..	83(L)	..	83(L)
Driver, Grade 3 (Local) (tem- porary)	..	..	..	650- 960	45	..	..	18(L)	..	27(L)	..	..	..	45(L)	..	45(L)	..	45(L)

Finance and Administration Division—
Headquarters—

Second Division—																	
Assistant Director	..	..	7,454-7,761	4,355-4,905	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Administrative Officer	..	..	5,713-6,123	2,595-2,925	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Accountant	..	..	5,713-6,123	2,595-2,925	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Sub-Accountant	..	..	5,098-5,508	2,175-2,415	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Clerk, Class 6	..	..	5,098-5,508	2,175-2,415	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Clerk, Class 5	..	..	4,328-4,944	1,830-2,100	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7	..
Clerk, Class 4	..	..	3,712-4,328	1,530-1,770	13	11	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	2	13	..
Clerk, Class 3	..	..	3,180-3,712	1,235-1,470	8	7(1L)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7(1L)	1	8(1L)	..
Clerk, Class 2	..	..	2,821-3,353	1,070-1,350	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	..
Clerk, Class 1	..	..	2,422-3,087	700-1,180	15	11	4	..	..	..	..	7(L)	4(L)	18(7L)	8(4L)	26(11L)	..
Engineer, Class 1	..	..	3,154-4,890	1,950-2,815	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Library Officer, Grade 2	..	..	3,610-4,072	1,530-1,770	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1968—continued

Classified positions			Positions occupied											
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		
	Overseas	Local		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Department of Public Works—continued														
Finance and Administration Division—Headquarters—continued														
Third Division														
Senior Technical Instructor	3,926–4,014	1,890–2,100	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Steno-secretary, Grade 1 (Female)	2,415–2,591	1,250–1,310	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Stenographer, Grade 1 (Female)	2,008–2,125	860– 970	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Typist-in-Charge (Female)	2,562	1,310	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Typist (Female)	1,862–2,038	530– 750	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10
Accounting Machinist, Grade 2 (Female)	2,298	1,025–1,080	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
Clerical Assistant, Grade 4	2,905–3,079	1,235–1,470	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
Clerical Assistant, Grade 3	2,555–2,817	1,125–1,180	2	1(L)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	1	2(1L)
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	2,079–2,323	560– 850	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Bulk Establishment—Second Division—														
Clerk, Class 6	5,098–5,508	2,175–2,415	4	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	3	1	4
Clerk, Class 4	3,712–4,328	1,530–1,770	4	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	4	..	4
Clerk, Class 2	2,821–3,353	1,070–1,350	16	..	..	..	1	13	..	..	..	15(1L)	1	16(1L)
Clerk, Class 1	2,422–2,087	700–1,180	22	..	..	..	..	15	2	7(L)	1(L)	27(8L)	3(1L)	30(9L)
Third Division—														
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	2,079–2,323	560– 850	22	1	3	1	2	2	7	..	..	5	11	16
Clerical Assistant (Local), Grade 1	..	560– 850	61	18(L)	6(L)	..	13(L)	20(L)	..	..	..	51(L)	6(L)	57(L)
Accounting Machinist, Grade 2 (Female)	2,298	1,025–1,080	6	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	5	5
Typist (Female)	1,862–2,038	530– 750	16	..	4	3	..	..	8(1L)	..	..	..	16	16
Department of Public Works—continued														
Finance and Administration Division—Headquarters—continued														
Third Division														
Senior Technical Instructor	3,926–4,014	1,890–2,100	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Steno-secretary, Grade 1 (Female)	2,415–2,591	1,250–1,310	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Stenographer, Grade 1 (Female)	2,008–2,125	860– 970	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Typist-in-Charge (Female)	2,562	1,310	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Typist (Female)	1,862–2,038	530– 750	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10
Accounting Machinist, Grade 2 (Female)	2,298	1,025–1,080	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
Clerical Assistant, Grade 4	2,905–3,079	1,235–1,470	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
Clerical Assistant, Grade 3	2,555–2,817	1,125–1,180	2	1(L)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	1	2(1L)
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	2,079–2,323	560– 850	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Bulk Establishment—Second Division—														
Clerk, Class 6	5,098–5,508	2,175–2,415	4	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	3	1	4
Clerk, Class 4	3,712–4,328	1,530–1,770	4	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	4	..	4
Clerk, Class 2	2,821–3,353	1,070–1,350	16	..	..	..	1	13	..	..	..	15(1L)	1	16(1L)
Clerk, Class 1	2,422–2,087	700–1,180	22	..	..	..	..	15	2	7(L)	1(L)	27(8L)	3(1L)	30(9L)
Third Division—														
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	2,079–2,323	560– 850	22	1	3	1	2	2	7	..	..	5	11	16
Clerical Assistant (Local), Grade 1	..	560– 850	61	18(L)	6(L)	..	13(L)	20(L)	..	..	..	51(L)	6(L)	57(L)
Accounting Machinist, Grade 2 (Female)	2,298	1,025–1,080	6	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	5	5
Typist (Female)	1,862–2,038	530– 750	16	..	4	3	..	..	8(1L)	..	..	..	16	16
Department of Public Works—continued														
Finance and Administration Division—Headquarters—continued														
Third Division														
Senior Technical Instructor	3,926–4,014	1,890–2,100	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Steno-secretary, Grade 1 (Female)	2,415–2,591	1,250–1,310	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Stenographer, Grade 1 (Female)	2,008–2,125	860– 970	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Typist-in-Charge (Female)	2,562	1,310	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Typist (Female)	1,862–2,038	530– 750	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10
Accounting Machinist, Grade 2 (Female)	2,298	1,025–1,080	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
Clerical Assistant, Grade 4	2,905–3,079	1,235–1,470	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
Clerical Assistant, Grade 3	2,555–2,817	1,125–1,180	2	1(L)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	1	2(1L)
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	2,079–2,323	560– 850	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Bulk Establishment—Second Division—														
Clerk, Class 6	5,098–5,508	2,175–2,415	4	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	3	1	4
Clerk, Class 4	3,712–4,328	1,530–1,770	4	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	4	..	4
Clerk, Class 2	2,821–3,353	1,070–1,350	16	..	..	..	1	13	..	..	..	15(1L)	1	16(1L)
Clerk, Class 1	2,422–2,087	700–1,180	22	..	..	..	..	15	2	7(L)	1(L)	27(8L)	3(1L)	30(9L)
Third Division—														
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	2,079–2,323	560– 850	22	1	3	1	2	2	7	..	..	5	11	16
Clerical Assistant (Local), Grade 1	..	560– 850	61	18(L)	6(L)	..	13(L)	20(L)	..	..	..	51(L)	6(L)	57(L)
Accounting Machinist, Grade 2 (Female)	2,298	1,025–1,080	6	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	5	5
Typist (Female)	1,862–2,038	530– 750	16	..	4	3	..	..	8(1L)	..	..	..	16	16
Department of Public Works—continued														
Finance and Administration Division—Headquarters—continued														
Third Division														
Senior Technical Instructor	3,926–4,014	1,890–2,100	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Steno-secretary, Grade 1 (Female)	2,415–2,591	1,250–1,310	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Stenographer, Grade 1 (Female)	2,008–2,125	860– 970	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Typist-in-Charge (Female)	2,562	1,310	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Typist (Female)	1,862–2,038	530– 750	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10
Accounting Machinist, Grade 2 (Female)	2,298	1,025–1,080	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
Clerical Assistant, Grade 4	2,905–3,079	1,235–1,470	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
Clerical Assistant, Grade 3	2,555–2,817	1,125–1,180	2	1(L)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	1	2(1L)
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	2,079–2,323	560– 850	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Bulk Establishment—Second Division—														
Clerk, Class 6	5,098–5,508	2,175–2,415	4	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	3	1	4
Clerk, Class 4	3,712–4,328	1,530–1,770	4	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	4	..	4
Clerk, Class 2	2,821–3,353	1,070–1,350	16	..	..	..	1	13	..	..	..	15(1L)	1	16(1L)
Clerk, Class 1	2,422–2,087	700–1,180	22	..	..	..	..	15	2	7(L)	1(L)	27(8L)	3(1L)	30(9L)
Third Division—														
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	2,079–2,323	560– 850	22	1	3	1	2	2	7	..	..	5	11	16
Clerical Assistant (Local), Grade 1	..	560– 850	61	18(L)	6(L)	..	13(L)	20(L)	..	..	..	51(L)	6(L)	57(L)
Accounting Machinist, Grade 2 (Female)	2,298	1,025–1,080	6	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	5	5
Typist (Female)	1,862–2,038	530– 750	16	..	4	3	..	..	8(1L)	..	..	..	16	16
Department of Public Works—continued														
Finance and Administration Division—Headquarters—continued														
Third Division														
Senior Technical Instructor	3,926–4,014	1,890–2,100	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Steno-secretary, Grade 1 (Female)	2,415–2,591	1,250–1,310	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Stenographer, Grade 1 (Female)	2,008–2,125	860– 970	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Typist-in-Charge (Female)	2,562	1,310	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Typist (Female)	1,862–2,038	530– 750	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10
Accounting Machinist, Grade 2 (Female)	2,298	1,025–1,080	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
Clerical Assistant, Grade 4	2,905–3,079	1,235–1,470	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
Clerical Assistant, Grade 3	2,555–2,817	1,125–1,180	2	1(L)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	1	2(1L)
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	2,079–2,323	560– 850	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Bulk Establishment—Second Division—														
Clerk, Class 6	5,098–5,508	2,175–2,415	4	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	3	1	4
Clerk, Class 4	3,712–4,328	1,530–1,770	4	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	4	..	4
Clerk, Class 2	2,821–3,353	1,070–1,350	16	..	..	..	1	13	..	..	..	15(1L)	1	16(1L)
Clerk, Class 1	2,422–2,087	700–1,180	22	..	..	..	..	15	2	7(L)	1(L)	27(8L)	3(1L)	30(9L)
Third Division—														
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	2,079–2,323	560– 850	22	1	3	1	2	2	7	..	..	5	11	16
Clerical Assistant (Local), Grade 1	..	560– 850	61	18(L)	6(L)	..	13(L)	20(L)	..	..	..	51(L)	6(L)	57(L)
Accounting Machinist, Grade 2 (Female)	2,298	1,025–1,080	6	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	5	5
Typist (Female)	1,862–2,038	530– 750	16	..	4	3	..	..	8(1L)	..	..	..	16	16

Administrative Division—															
First Division—															
Director	..	10,500	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Second Division—															
Projects Officer	..	5,098–5,508	2,175–2,415	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Projects Officers	..	5,713–6,123	2,595–2,925	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Administrative Officer	..	5,098–5,508	2,175–2,415	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Clerk, Class 4	..	3,712–4,328	1,530–1,770	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	3
Clerk, Class 2	..	2,821–3,353	1,070–1,350	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	3
Clerk, Class 1	..	2,422–3,087	700–1,180	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	3
Third Division—															
Steno-secretary, Grade 1 (Female)	..	2,415–2,591	1,250–1,310	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Typist-in-charge	..	2,562	1,310	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Typist (Female)	..	1,862–2,038	530– 750	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3
Telephonist (Female)	..	1,862–2,038	530– 750	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Clerical Assistant	..	2,555–2,817	1,125–1,180	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Clerical Assistant	..	..	560– 850	2	2(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	2(L)	..	2(L)	2(L)
Assistant Librarian	..	..	850– 960	1	..	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	1(L)	1(L)
Messenger	..	..	480– 600	2	2(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	2(L)	..	2(L)	2(L)
Division of Trade Promotion—															
Second Division—															
Chief of Division	..	7,454–7,761	4,355–4,905	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Senior Projects Officer	..	6,328–6,533	3,145–3,365	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Projects Officer	..	5,713–6,123	2,595–2,925	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Clerk, Class 3	..	3,180–3,712	1,235–1,470	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Division of Industrial Development—															
Second Division—															
Chief of Division	..	7,454–7,761	4,355–4,905	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Senior Projects Officer	..	6,840–7,147	3,650–4,000	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Projects Officer	..	6,328–6,533	2,595–2,925	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Projects Officer	..	5,713–6,123	2,595–2,925	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2
Extension Officer	..	5,098–5,508	1,950–2,175	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Clerk	..	..	1,235–1,470	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Third Division—															
Technical Officer, Grade 2	..	3,864–4,176	1,650–1,770	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	2	2
Extension Assistant	..	..	1,015–1,350	4	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)	1(L)
Temporary Artisan	..	..	1,070–1,180	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerical Assistant	..	..	560– 850	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1968—continued

Designation	Classified positions		Number of positions	Positions occupied										
	Salary range			Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		
	Overseas	Local		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Department of Trade and Industry—continued														
Division of Policy and International Trade Relations—														
Second Division—														
Chief of Division	8,068–8,375	5,475–5,875	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Project Officer	6,840–7,147	3,650–4,000	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Project Officer	6,328–6,533	2,595–2,925	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Clerk	3,180–3,712	1,235–1,470	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Division of Business Training and Management—														
Second Division—														
Chief of Division	7,454–7,761	4,355–4,905	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Principal Business Advisory Officer	6,328–6,533	3,145–3,365	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Business Advisory Officer, Grade 3	5,098–5,508	1,890–2,175	7	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	5	..	5
Business Advisory Officer, Grade 1	..	1,070–1,530	5	1(L)	..	..	..	1(L)	..	..	..	2(L)	..	2(L)
Principal Training Officer	6,328–6,533	3,145–3,365	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Training Officer, Grade 2	5,098–5,508	1,830–2,100	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Training Officer, Grade 1	3,712–4,328	1,530–1,770	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk, Class 3	3,180–3,712	1,235–1,470	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Third Division—														
Typist	1,862–2,038	530– 750	3	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	3
Clerical Assistant	..	560– 850	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
Messenger	..	480– 600	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
Business Advisory Assistant	..	905–1,070	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trainee Business Advisory Officer	..	480	9	..	..	7(L)	..	2(L)	..	..	..	9(L)	..	6(L)
Division of Co-operative Extension—														
Second Division—														
Registrar	7,454–7,761	3,875–4,275	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Assistant Registrar	6,328–6,533	3,145–3,365	4	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	4
Regional Inspector	6,328–6,533	3,145–3,365	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Chief Inspector	6,840–7,147	3,650–4,000	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Co-operative Officer, Grade 3	5,713–6,123	2,595–2,925	18	1	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	6	..	6
Co-operative Officer, Grade 2	5,098–5,508	1,830–2,100	17	..	1	4	..	4	..	..	..	8	1	9
Co-operative Officer, Grade 1	3,353–4,944	1,070–1,770	14	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	5

Co-operative Officer, Grade 1 (Local)	..	..	30	1,070-1,770	..	..	4(L)	10(L)	..	..	..	14(L)	..	14(L)	..	14(L)	..
Co-operative Officers in Training	..	..	34	..	..	..	19(L)	..	..	..	..	19(L)	..	19(L)	..	19(L)	..
<i>Third Division—</i>																	
Co-operative Assistant, Grade 3	..	..	4	1,830-1,950	..	..	2(L)	2(L)	..	..	..	4(L)	..	4(L)	..	4(L)	..
Co-operative Assistant, Grade 2	..	..	6	1,235-1,350	..	..	2(L)	3(L)	..	..	..	5(L)	..	5(L)	..	5(L)	..
Co-operative Assistant, Grade 1	..	..	30	905-1,070	..	..	3(L)	9(L)	..	..	..	12(L)	..	12(L)	..	12(L)	..
<i>Division of Customs and Migration—</i>																	
<i>Administrative Division—</i>																	
<i>Second Division</i>																	
Comptroller	..	..	1	5,475-5,875	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
Inspector	..	..	1	3,650-4,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
Investigating Officer	..	..	1	2,175-2,413	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
Senior Training Officer	..	..	1	2,175-2,413	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
Clerk, Class 7	..	..	1	2,595-2,925	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
Clerk, Class 6	..	..	1	2,175-2,415	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
Clerk, Class 5	..	..	2	1,830-2,100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	2	..
Clerk, Class 4	..	..	1	1,530-1,710	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
Clerk, Class 3	..	..	3	1,235-1,470	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	3	..
Clerk, Class 1	..	..	12	700-1,180	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	2	..
<i>Third Division—</i>																	
Clerical Assistant	..	..	1	1,070-1,180	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
Clerical Assistant	..	..	1	560- 850	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)	..	1(L)	..
Typist	..	..	4	530- 750	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	4	..
<i>Customs—</i>																	
<i>Second Division—</i>																	
Collector	..	..	3	2,595-2,925	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	3	..
Collector	..	..	1	2,175-2,415	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
Collector	..	..	2	1,830-2,100	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	2	..
Collector	..	..	1	1,530-1,770	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
Assistant Collector	..	..	4	1,830-2,100	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	3	..
Boarding Officer	..	..	6	1,530-1,770	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	6	..	6	..	6	..
Assistant Boarding Officer	..	..	1	1,070-1,350	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
Wharf Examining Officer	..	..	4	1,530-1,770	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	4	..
Assistant Wharf Examining Officer	..	..	4	1,070-1,350	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
Travelling Customs Officer	..	..	2	1,530-1,770	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	2	..
Clerk, Class 3	..	..	4	1,235-1,470	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	4	..
Clerk, Class 2	..	..	23	1,070-1,350	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	20	..	20	..	23	..
Clerk, Class 1	..	..	11	700-1,180	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	7	..	7	..	11	..
<i>Third Division—</i>																	
Senior Preventive Officer	..	..	4	1,125-1,235	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	3	..
Preventive Officer	..	..	14	905-1,070	..	..	3(L)	6(L)	..	..	..	9(L)	..	9(L)	..	9(L)	..
Typist	..	..	4	530- 750	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Accounting Machinist, Grade 1	..	..	4	530- 750	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Clerical Assistant	..	..	7	560- 850	..	..	1(L)	1(L)	..	..	..	10(L)	..	10(L)	..	10(L)	..
Messenger	..	..	4	480- 600	..	..	1(L)	4(L)	..	..	..	9(L)	..	9(L)	..	9(L)	..

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1968—continued

Classified positions				Positions occupied										
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		Total
	Overseas	Local		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Department of Trade and Industry—continued														
Division of Marine—														
Second Division—														
Superintendent	7,454-7,761	4,355-4,905	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Chief Engineer	5,489-5,789	3,650-4,000	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Harbour Master	5,189-5,489	3,035-3,255	2	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	3
Harbour Master	4,890-5,189	2,705-2,925	3	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	3
Officer-in-Charge, Nautical Training														
..	4,613-4,890	2,255-2,505	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Engineer and Ship Surveyor	4,613-4,890	2,255-2,505	5	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	4
Shipping Inspector	4,613-4,890	2,255-2,505	3	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	3
Clerk, Class 3	3,180-3,712	1,235-1,470	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Third Division—														
Resident Works Foreman														
Foreman Artisan	3,488-3,575	1,770-1,830	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Master	3,313-3,401	1,590-1,650	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Master	3,341-3,850	1,770-1,890	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Master	3,087-3,341	1,590-1,710	22	..	..	3(1MR)	..	6	..	..	..	9(1MR)	..	9(1MR)
Officer-in-Charge Charts	3,087-3,341	1,530-1,770	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Engineer Instructor	3,087-3,341	1,590-1,710	2	..	..	2(1L)	..	..	..	..	..	2(1L)	..	2(1L)
Seamanship Instructor	3,087-3,341	1,590-1,710	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Storeholder	2,496-2,684	905-1,070	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerical Assistant	2,555-2,817	1,125-1,180	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	2	2
Clerical Assistant	2,323-2,498	905-1,070	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	3	1	3
Artisan	2,264-2,527	1,070-1,180	20	..	..	17	..	1	..	..	..	18	..	18
						(10L)	..	(10L)	..	(10L)	..	(10L)	..	(10L)
						(2MR)	..	(2MR)	..	(2MR)	..	(2MR)	..	(2MR)
Tug Master/Fuel Officer	1,221-2,288	1,070-1,180	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Housekeeper	1,677	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Typist	1,862-2,038	530- 750	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Master	..	1,590-1,710	29	..	..	19(L)	..	10(L)	..	..	..	29(L)	..	29(L)
Coxswain	..	1,070-1,180	29	..	..	17(L)	..	12(L)	..	..	..	29(L)	..	29(L)
Boatswain	..	850- 960	47	..	..	29(L)	..	18(L)	..	..	..	47(L)	..	47(L)
Marine Engine Operator, Grade 2	..	1,070-1,180	35	..	..	23(L)	..	12(L)	..	..	..	35(L)	..	35(L)
Marine Engine Operator, Grade 1	..	850- 960	67	..	..	38(L)	..	29(L)	..	..	..	67(L)	..	67(L)
Assistant Engineer Instructor	..	1,125-1,410	1	..	..	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
Assistant Seamanship Instructor	..	1,125-1,410	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Artisan Assistant	..	560- 850	14	..	..	12(L)	..	2(L)	..	..	..	14(L)	..	14(L)

Clerical Assistant	..	..	560— 850	6	..	2(L)	..	2(L)	..	..	..	4(L)	..	4(L)
Seaman	..	..	520— 800	178	..	148(L)	..	91(L)	..	..	..	239(L)	..	239(L)
Cook	..	..	520— 800	22	..	15(L)	..	10(L)	..	..	..	25(L)	..	25(L)
Messenger/Cleaner	..	..	480— 600	4	..	2(L)	..	2(L)	..	..	..	4(L)	..	4(L)
Storeman	..	..	440— 760	1	..	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
Total	..	..	..	904	80 (21L)	27 27(1L)	420 (360L) (3MR)	7	296 (226L)	15	..	796 (607L) (3MR)	49 (1L)	845 (608L) (3MR)

Department of Public Health

Administrative Division— First Division—	..	..	11,350	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Director	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Second Division—	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
First Assistant Director	..	..	11,230	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Regional Medical Officer	..	..	10,700	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Medical Officer, Grade 3	..	..	8,820–9,230	14	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	14	..	14
Assistant Director	..	..	7,454–7,761	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
District Medical Officer	..	..	6,400–7,000	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Health Educator	..	..	6,328–6,533	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Staff Inspector	..	..	5,713–6,123	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Accountant	..	..	5,713–6,123	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Establishment Officer	..	..	5,098–5,508	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Administrative Officer	..	..	5,098–5,508	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Sub-Accountant	..	..	5,098–5,508	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Health Educator	..	..	5,098–5,508	3	..	..	1	1(L)	..	..	..	2	1(L)	3(1L)
Clerk, Class 6	..	..	5,098–5,508	4	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	4	..	4
Clerk, Class 5	..	..	4,328–4,944	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Personnel Officer	..	..	4,328–4,944	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk, Class 4	..	..	3,712–4,328	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Clerk, Class 3	..	..	3,180–3,712	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4
Clerk, Class 2	..	..	2,821–3,353	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	5
Clerk, Class 1	..	..	2,422–3,087	9	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	9
Third Division—	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Typist-in-charge	..	..	2,562	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Steno-secretary (Female) Grade 1	..	..	2,415–2,591	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerical Assistant, Grade 3	..	..	..	18	4(L)	..	2(L)	..	..	..	..	17(L)	..	17(L)
Clerical Assistant, Grade 2	..	..	2,323–2,498	6	..	1	2(L)	..	11(L)	..	..	5(2L)	1	6(2L)
Typist (Female)	..	..	1,862–2,038	12	..	7(2L)	..	..	3	5	..	..	12(2L)	12(2L)
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	..	..	2,079–2,323	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	5(L)	17(4L)	22(9L)
Clerical Assistant, Grade 4	..	..	..	11	1(L)	..	3(L)	..	..	..	..	11(L)	..	11(L)
Clerical Assistant, Grade 3	..	..	..	5	2(L)	..	1(L)	..	7(L)	..	..	5(L)	..	5(L)
Clerical Assistant, Grade 2	..	..	..	16	3(L)	..	2(L)	..	9(L)	..	..	14(L)	..	14(L)
Telephonist	..	..	..	1	..	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	1(L)
Typist	..	..	..	2	..	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	1(L)
Messenger	..	..	..	35	10(L)	..	..	..	24(L)	..	..	34(L)	..	34(L)

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1968—continued

Designation	Classified positions		Number of positions	Positions occupied												
	Salary range			Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total				
	Overseas	Local		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females			
<i>Department of Public Health—continued</i>																
<i>Medical Statistics and Evaluation Section—</i>																
<i>Second Division—</i>																
Medical Officer, Grade 3	8,820–9,230	4,000–4,355	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Senior Research Officer, Grade 2	5,713–6,123	2,595–2,925	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Senior Research Officer, Grade 1	5,098–5,508	2,175–2,415	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Clerk, Statistician	2,821–3,353	1,070–1,350	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
<i>Third Division—</i>																
Typist (Statistical)	2,125–2,415	1,025–1,080	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Accounting Machinist, Grade 1	1,862–2,038	480– 800	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
<i>Medical Services Division—</i>																
<i>Second Division—</i>																
Assistant Director	11,230	5,675–6,075	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Senior Specialist, Medical Officer	11,230	5,475	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Senior Medical Officer, Grade 2	10,700	5,285–5,475	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Senior Medical Officer, Grade 1	9,780	4,715–5,095	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
Medical Officer, Grade 2	8,683–8,000	3,035–3,650	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Specialist Medical Officer	8,410–10,600	5,095	25	..	..	10	1	..	2	..	..	20	3	23	..	23
Dentist, Class 4	8,162–8,408	4,715–5,095	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Dentist, Class 3	7,424–7,915	4,000–4,355	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
Dentist, Class 2	6,886–7,177	3,035–3,650	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Medical Officer, Grade 1	6,400–7,000	1,950–2,815	52	..	..	10	2(PT)	37	2(1PT)	..	..	47	4(3PT)	51(3PT)	..	51(3PT)
Dentist, Class 1	5,320–6,280	1,950–2,815	8	..	..	2	1(PT)	7	..	..	..	9	1(PT)	10(1PT)	..	10(1PT)
Clerk, Class 8	6,328–6,533	3,145–3,365	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Clerk, Class 7	5,713–6,123	2,595–2,925	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	5
Clerk, Class 6	5,098–5,508	2,175–2,415	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Biochemist, Grade 2	4,359–4,613	1,950–2,815	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	2
Chemist, Grade 2	4,359–4,613	1,950–2,815	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bacteriologist, Grade 2	4,359–4,613	1,950–2,815	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Parasitologist, Grade 2	4,359–4,613	1,950–2,815	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physiotherapist	3,330–3,452	1,180–1,410	6	1	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	5	6	..	6
Clerk, Class 2	2,821–3,353	1,070–1,350	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Clerk, Class 1	2,422–3,087	700–1,180	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2

Second or Third Division—

Senior Medical Assistant (Inspection)
Medical Assistant, Grade 3
Medical Assistant, Grade 2

3,850-4,359
3,341-3,850
2,590-3,341

4
27
88

2,100-2,255
1,770-1,950
1,410-1,590

1
8
26(10L)

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3
18
52(16L)

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..
..

4
26
79(26L)

1
8
26(10L)

Third Division—

Medical Technologist
Dental Tutor Sister
Radiographer
Instructor (Dental Mechanic)
Senior Dental Mechanic
Dental Mechanic
Typist

3,704-3,826
3,228-3,398
3,174-3,296
2,905-3,255
2,905-3,255
2,604-2,776
1,862-2,038

20
2
3
1
1
2
21

1,070-1,180
1,250-1,370
1,070-1,180
1,470-1,590
1,890-2,100
1,070-1,180
530- 750

6
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1
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2
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12(9L)
(1MR)

8
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3
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8(6L)
(2MR)

14
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2
1
1
2
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19
2
2
1
1
2
20(15L)
(3MR)

Radiotherapy Technician, Grade 2
Ambulance Attendant
Dietician (Female)
Clerical Assistant, Grade 3
Medical Assistant, Grade 1

2,759-2,934
2,264-2,378
2,177-3,448
2,555-2,817
2,262-2,748

1
3
3
3
61

1,290-1,410
600- 905
1,430-1,670
1,125-1,180
1,070-1,180

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1
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1
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1
2
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24(19L)
(2MR)

1
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2

1
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..
..
34(25L)
(3MR)

1
..
..
..
2
36(25L)
(3MR)

Mess Supervisor
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1

2,264-2,323
2,079-2,323

1
20

850-1,015
560- 850

..
3

1
6

..
6(3PT)

..
20
(15PT)

1
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..
..
35
(18PT)

1
..
..
..
37
(18PT)

Housekeeper Grade 3
Housekeeper, Grade 2
Kitchen Supervisor
Laundry Supervisor
Dental Assistant, Tutor

1,950-2,067
1,793-1,921
1,677
1,677
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1
2
5
3
4

970-1,080
750- 915
505- 710
505- 710
1,180-1,290

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2(L)

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2(L)

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2(L)

Second Division—

Assistant Medical Officer
Assistant Dentist

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..

30
2

1,530-1,590
1,530-1,590

8(L)
1(L)

..
..

2(L)
..

36(L)
4(L)

..
..

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..

Third Division—

Artisan
Clerical Assistant, Grade 4
Clerical Assistant, Grade 3
Radiographer
Pathology Technician
Dental Assistant
Overseer
Artisan Assistant
Clerical Assistant, Grade 2
Cook
Driver, Grade 3
Driver, Grade 2
Orderly, Grade 3
Technical Assistant
Driver, Grade 1

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6
31
23
82
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15
20
173
7
18
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1,070-1,180
1,235-1,470
1,125-1,180
1,070-1,180
1,070-1,180
850-1,015
560- 850
560- 850
905-1,070
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650- 960
600- 905
600- 905
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560- 850

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1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1968—continued

Classified positions			Positions occupied										
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total	
	Overseas	Local		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Department of Public Health—continued													
Medical Services Division—continued													
Third Division—continued													
Laboratory Assistant ..	..	560— 850	12	7(L)	..	4(L)	..	1(L)	..	14(L)	..	26(L)	..
Orderly, Grade 2 ..	..	520— 800	970	..	..	256(L)	..	558(L)	..	..	..	814(L)	..
Dental Orderly ..	..	480— 600	34	..	..	6(L)	..	15(L)	..	..	..	21(L)	..
X-ray Assistant ..	..	650— 960	19	..	..	3(L)	..	11(L)	..	..	..	14(L)	..
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1 ..	..	560— 850	6	..	1(L)	2(L)	..	2(L)	1(L)	..	..	4(L)	2(L)
Assistant Dental Mechanic ..	..	560— 850	6	..	..	3(L)	..	..	..	..	..	3(L)	..
Orderly, Grade 1 ..	..	480— 600	648	..	..	193(L)	50(L)	257(L)	34(L)	..	..	450(L)	84(L)
Steward ..	..	480— 600	49	20(L)	..	..	..	23(L)	..	..	..	43(L)	..
Storeman, Grade 1 ..	..	520— 800	7	12(L)	..	3(L)	..	16(L)	..	..	..	31(L)	..
Vaccinator ..	..	520— 800	6	2(L)	..	..	..	3(L)	..	..	..	5(L)	..
Telephonist ..	..	560— 850	10	..	3(L)	..	2(L)	..	4(L)	..	..	9(L)	..
Seamstress ..	..	505— 710	11	..	3(L)	..	..	..	8(L)	..	..	11(L)	..
Messenger ..	..	480— 600	6	2(L)	..	2(L)	..	2(L)	..	2(L)	..	8(L)	..
Pharmaceutical Services—													
Second Division—													
Superintendent ..	6,328—6,533	3,145—3,365	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Assistant Superintendent ..	5,713—6,123	2,595—2,925	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Pharmacist Inspector ..	5,098—5,508	1,830—2,100	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Supply Officer, Grade 3 ..	4,362—4,454	1,830—2,100	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
Supply Officer, Grade 2 ..	4,118—4,240	1,530—1,770	3	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..
Pharmacist ..	4,118—4,240	1,235—1,470	5	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	2	..
Pharmacist ..	3,020—3,752	1,235—1,470	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk, Class 3 ..	3,180—3,712	1,235—1,470	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk, Class 2 ..	2,821—3,353	1,070—1,350	6	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Clerk, Class 1 ..	2,422—3,087	700—1,180	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Assistant Pharmacist ..	..	1,070—1,180	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..
Third Division—													
Manager Artificial Limb Factory	4,122	1,830—2,100	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Senior Technical Officer, Grade 1	4,345—4,656	1,890—2,100	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Foreman Storeman, Grade 3 ..	3,383	1,590—1,710	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
X-ray Technician ..	3,313—3,401	1,290—1,470	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Foreman Storeman, Grade 2 ..	3,208	1,290—1,470	4	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..

Storeholder ..	2,496-2,684	7	..	..	3(1L)	..	4(3L)	..	7(4L)	7(4L)
Clerical Assistant, Grade 3	2,555-2,817	1	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)	1(L)
Storeman, Grade 2 ..	..	6	..	..	3(L)	..	3(L)	..	6(L)	6(L)
Typist ..	1,862-2,038	5	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	2
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	2,079-2,323	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	5
Messenger ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	1(L)
Assistant (Typing) (Female)	2,038-2,180	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	1(L)
Artisan ..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Artisan's Assistant	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Storeman, Grade 1 ..	..	32	..	10(L)	..	..	15(L)	..	25(L)	25(L)

Nursing Service—

Third Division—

Principal Matron	5,486	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Matron, Grade 5	4,922	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Matron, Grade 4	4,615	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Matron, Grade 3	4,307	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5
Matron, Grade 2	4,000	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Supervisor ..	3,692	6	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3
Senior Nurse ..	2,686-2,850	37	7	..	..	12	..	..	..	6
Nurse ..	2,288-2,534	95	38	..	..	10	..	45 (10PT) (6MR)	..	35
Home Supervisor (Female), Grade 2 ..	1,950-2,067	1	1	..	25(L)	..	93(L)	..	154(L)	150
Nurse (Male)	..	157	..	36(L)	..	43(L)	..	..	161(L)	(10PT) (6MR)
Nurse (Female)	..	225	10(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	161(L)

Medical Training Division—

Second Division—

Assistant Director	11,230	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lecturer ..	8,410-10,600	8	1	6	..	..	..	6	1	7
Lecturer ..	5,489- 5,789	3	1	2	..	..	..	2	1	3
Lecturer ..	3,712- 4,328	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Health Educator	4,613- 4,890	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative Officer ..	4,359- 4,613	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1
Training Officer	4,359- 4,613	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	2	2
Librarian, Class 2	4,950- 5,560	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Publication Officer	3,850- 4,359	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Technician Demonstrator	3,341- 3,850	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Librarian, Class 1 ..	3,343- 4,800	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Library Officer, Grade 1	2,996- 3,456	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk, Class 2	2,821- 3,353	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Library Assistant, Grade 4	2,527- 2,614	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cadet Medical Officer ..	2,325- 2,833	33	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Clerk, Class 1	2,422- 3,087	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1968—continued

Classified positions			Positions occupied										
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total	
	Overseas	Local		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Department of Public Health—continued													
Medical Training Division—continued													
Second or Third Division—													
Senior Training Officer	3,850-4,359	1,890-2,100	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Training Officer	3,850-4,359	1,470-1,590	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
Senior Inspector	3,850-4,359	1,890-2,100	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Principal, School of Nursing	3,850-4,359	2,100-2,255	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
Instructor	3,341-3,850	1,124-1,410	7	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..
Senior Tutor	3,341-3,850	1,650-1,770	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Tutor	2,431-2,939	1,250-1,370	7	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	11
Instructor (Radiography)	3,848-3,970	1,470-1,590	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Third Division—													
Storeholder	2,496-2,684	905-1,070	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..
Clinical Supervisor	2,602-2,718	1,350-1,470	3	..	2	..	..	1	..	2	5	..	1
Senior Supervisor (Female)	2,008-2,183	1,025-1,190	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Supervisor, Grade 2	1,950-2,067	970-1,080	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typist	1,862-2,038	560- 750	6	..	3(1L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	3(1L)	..
Supervisor, Grade 1	1,793-1,921	750- 915	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	2,079-2,323	560- 850	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	3
Library Assistant	..	560- 850	2	..	2(L)	..	..	..	..	..	2(L)	..	2(L)
Supervisor	..	560 850	3	..	2(L)	..	..	..	..	..	2(L)	..	2(L)
Clerical Assistant	..	560- 850	2	2(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	2(L)	..	2(L)
Preventive Medicine Division—													
Second Division—													
Assistant Director	11,230	5,675-6,075	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Senior Specialist Medical Officer	11,230	5,475	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Medical Officer, Grade 3	8,820-9,230	4,000-4,355	4	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	4	..	4
Second or Third Division—													
Medical Assistant, Grade 2	2,829-3,591	1,410-1,590	4	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	4	..	4
Third Division—													
Senior Health Inspector	4,306	1,890-2,100	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Health Inspector, Grade 2	3,751-3,985	1,470-1,770	9	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	5	..	5
Health Inspector, Grade 1	3,167-3,722	1,125-1,410	6	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	5	..	5

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1968—continued

Classified positions			Positions occupied										
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total	
	Overseas	Local		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Department of Public Health—continued													
Mental Health Division—continued													
Second or Third Division—continued													
Medical Assistant, Grade 1	2,012-2,498	1,070-1,180	6	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	2,079-2,323	560- 850	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Typist (Female)	1,027-2,038	530- 750	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Maternal and Child Health—													
Service Division—													
Assistant Director	11,230	5,675-6,075	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Specialist Medical Officer	8,410-10,600	5,095	6	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	4	..
Pre-school Officer	3,647-4,023	1,730-2,100	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Assistant Pre-school Officer	3,024-3,397	1,430-1,670	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pre-school Training Officer	3,024-3,272	1,430-1,670	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Pre-school Teacher	2,024-2,899	860-1,390	19	..	..	..	9(1PT)	..	10	..	..	..	19(1PT)
Pre-school Teacher	..	590- 860	36	..	..	..	13(L)	..	15(L)	..	..	..	28(L)
Third Division—													
Superintendent, Infant Welfare													
Nursing	4,922	2,495-2,715	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Regional Supervisor	4,615	2,000-2,155	4	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	4
Supervisor, Infant Welfare, Grade 4	4,307	1,790-1,925	3	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3
Supervisor, Infant Welfare, Grade 3	4,000	1,610-1,730	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Tutor Sister	2,932-3,096	1,250-1,370	3	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3
Supervisor, Infant Welfare, Grade 2	3,692	1,430-1,550	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Administrative Sister	2,686-2,850	1,080-1,190	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Nurse	2,686-2,850	1,080-1,190	12	..	..	..	4	..	8	..	..	..	12
Nurse, Infant Welfare	2,288-2,534	915-1,025	77	..	1	..	32	..	39	..	..	..	74
							(1MR)					(1MR)	(1MR)
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	2,079-2,323	560- 850	3	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3
Medical Research Division—													
Second Division—													
Assistant Director	11,230	5,675-6,075	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Specialist Medical Officer	8,410-10,600	5,095	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Officer, Grade 1	6,400-7,000	1,950-2,815	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1968—continued

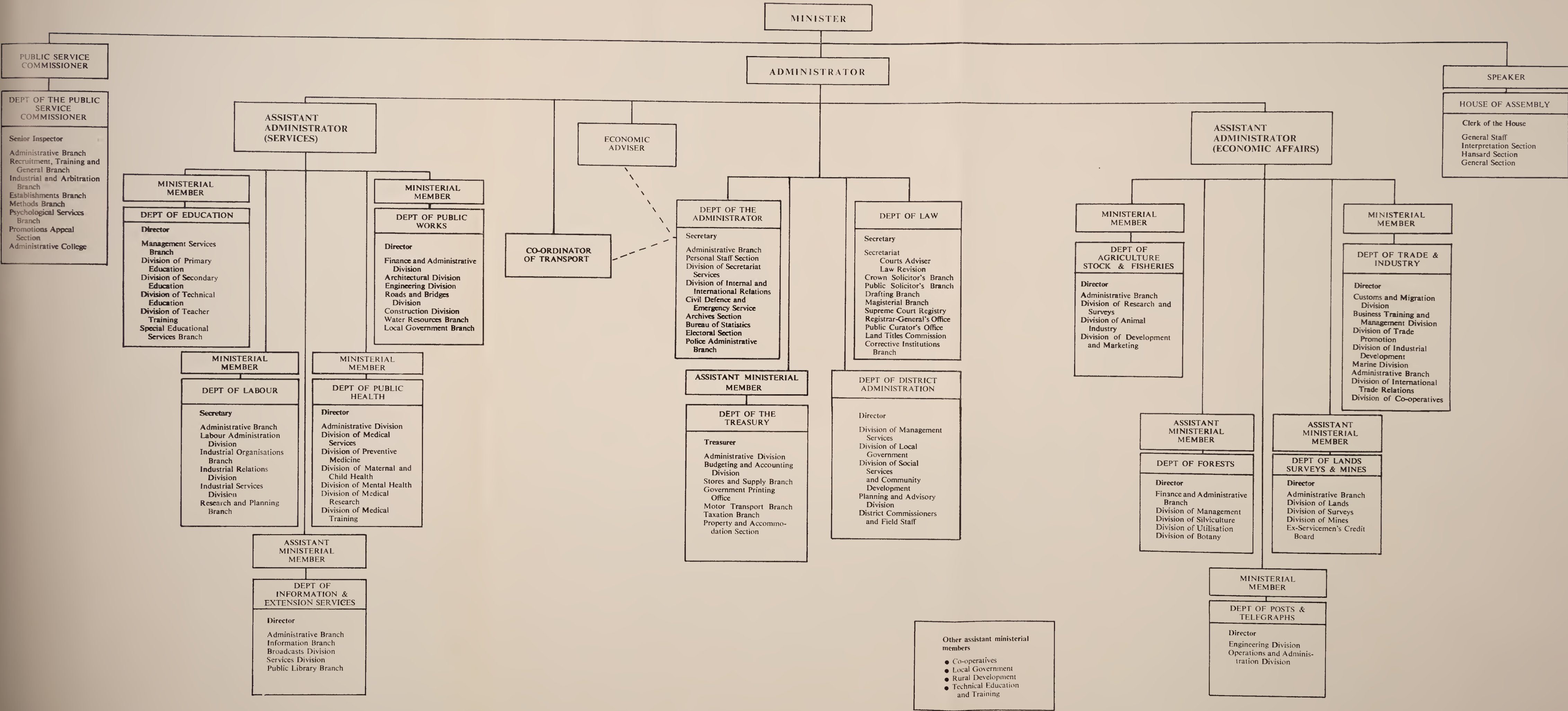
Classified positions			Positions occupied										
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officer		Total	
	Overseas	Local		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
<i>Department of the Treasury—continued</i>													
<i>Second Division—continued</i>													
Personnel Officer	4,328-4,944	\$ 1,830-2,100	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Clerk, Class 5	4,328-4,944	1,830-2,100	16	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Clerk, Class 4	3,712-4,328	1,530-1,770	21	6(1L)	5	2	..	11	..	..	..	19(1L)	5
Clerk, Class 3	3,180-3,712	1,235-1,470	29	4(1L)	5	..	1	16	3	1	..	21(1L)	9
Clerk, Class 2	2,821-3,353	1,070-1,350	55	10(1L)	14	..	2	7(1L)	14	8	1	25(2L)	31
Clerk, Class 1	1,350-3,087	700-1,180	42	17(13L)	10(3L)	1(L)	1	7(3L)	5	7	3	32(17L)	19(3L)
<i>Third Division—</i>													
Officer-in-Charge, Fire Services	4,700	1,890-2,100	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manager Hostels	3,546-3,809	1,530-1,770	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Station Officer	3,343-3,759	1,470-1,590	8	..	..	1	..	4	..	1	..	6	6
Superintendent (Parks and Gardens)	3,343-3,759	1,470-1,590	4	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	4	4
Clerical Assistant, Grade 4	2,905-3,079	1,235-1,350	4	..	..	1(L)	..	2	..	..	..	3(1L)	3(1L)
Clerical Assistant, Grade 3	2,555-2,817	1,125-1,180	9	13(L)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	13(L)	14(13L)
Acting Machinist-in-Charge, Grade 2	2,707	1,370	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Steno-secretary, Grade 1	2,415-2,591	1,250-1,310	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Typist-in-Charge	2,562	1,310	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Clerical Assistant, Grade 2	2,323-2,498	905-1,070	17	11(L)	1	..	..	7(L)	..	..	..	18(L)	19(18L)
Mess Supervisor, Grade 2	2,352-2,469	1,070-1,180	6	..	..	8(7L)	3	..	..	..	1(MR)	8(7L)	12(7L)
Accounting Machinist, Grade 3	2,445	1,135-1,190	5	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	4
Overseer	2,195-2,381	560- 850	8	..	6(L)	1(L)	..	16(14L)	..	..	..	17(15L)	17(15L)
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	997-2,323	560- 850	32	30(28L)	7(6L)	1(L)	1	(1MR) 9(L)	5(4L)	12(L)	..	(1MR) 52(50L)	(1MR) 65(60L)
Accounting Machinist, Grade 2	2,298	1,025-1,080	14	..	9(8L)	..	..	..	3	..	2	(1MR) 14(8L)	(1MR) 14(8L)
Stenographer, Grade 1	2,008-2,125	860- 970	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accounting Machinist, Grade 1	1,862-2,038	530- 750	5	..	7(6L)	..	..	..	1(L)	..	4(L)	..	12(11L)
Typist	1,032-2,038	530- 750	12	..	12(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12(L)
Housekeeper, Grade 2	1,793-1,921	750- 915	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Telephonist	878-1,862	530- 750	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Housekeeper, Grade 1	1,677	505- 710	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Driver, Grade 2	..	600- 905	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cook, Grade 1	..	520- 800	19	..	..	12(L)	..	2(L)	..	..	..	14(1L)	14(L)

Taxation Branch—											
First Division—											
Chief Collector of Taxes											
	9,500	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Second Division—											
Assistant Collector of Taxes	7,454-7,761	3,650-4,000	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Senior Assessor ..	6,840-7,147	3,650-4,000	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Senior Investigation Officer	6,328-6,533	3,145-3,365	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assessor, Grade 6	5,918-6,123	2,595-2,925	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Advising Officer	5,713-6,123	2,595-2,925	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assessor, Grade 5	5,508-5,815	2,175-2,415	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
Investigation Officer	5,508-5,815	2,175-2,415	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk, Class 6	5,098-5,508	2,175-2,415	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Assessor, Grade 4	4,944-5,251	1,830-2,100	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Assessor, Grade 3	4,328-4,944	1,530-1,770	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Clerk, Class 5	4,328-4,944	1,830-2,100	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Assessor, Grade 2	3,712-4,328	1,235-1,470	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
Clerk, Class 4	3,712-4,328	1,530-1,770	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Assessor, Grade 1	3,180-3,712	1,070-1,350	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	4	5
Clerk, Class 3	3,180-3,712	1,235-1,470	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Clerk, Class 2	2,821-3,353	1,070-1,350	5	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	3(1L)
Clerk, Class 1	1,463-3,087	700-1,180	15	5(2L)	..	..	..	..	..	5(2L)	7(2L)
Third Division—											
Clerical Assistant, Grade 4	2,905-3,079	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Typist-in-charge	2,562	1,310	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Clerical Assistant, Grade 3	2,555-2,817	1,125-1,180	4	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	5(1L)
Steno-secretary, Grade 1	2,415-2,591	1,250-1,310	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accounting Machinist, Grade 2	2,298	1,025-1,080	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2(L)	2
Clerical Assistant, Grade 2	..	905-1,070	4	2(L)	..	..	..	..	..	2(L)	2(L)
Typist ..	1,862-2,038	530- 750	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
					(1MR)				(1MR)		(1MR)
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	..	560- 850	7	8(L)	..	..	..	..	..	8(L)	13(9L)
Messenger ..	..	480- 600	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	1(L)
Transport Branch—											
Second Division—											
Transport Manager	6,840-7,147	3,650-4,000	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Assistant Transport Manager	5,189-5,489	2,595-2,925	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk, Class 4	3,712-4,328	1,530-1,770	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Clerk, Class 3	3,180-3,712	1,235-1,470	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	4
Clerk, Class 2	2,821-3,353	1,070-1,350	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	9
Clerk, Class 1	2,422-3,087	700-1,180	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3(1L)	4(1L)
Second or Third Division—											
Transport Inspector ..	4,359-4,613	2,175-2,415	1	1	1	1
Transport Officer, Grade 2	3,850-4,359	1,830-2,100	3	3	3

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1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1968—continued

Classified positions			Positions occupied													
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters				Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		Total
	Overseas	Local		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females			
<i>Department of Treasury—continued</i>																
<i>Government Printing Office—continued</i>																
<i>Third Division—continued</i>																
Printing Engineer	3,180-3,355	1,125-1,410	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Reader	3,105-3,163	1,070-1,180	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Camera Operator	3,105-3,163	1,070-1,180	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Machinist	3,043-3,101	1,070-1,180	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Machinist	..	1,070-1,180	9	9(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9(L)	..	9(L)
Book-Binder Ruler	3,043-3,101	1,070-1,180	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Book-Binder Ruler	..	1,070-1,180	21	16(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16(L)	..	16(L)
Compositor	3,043-3,101	1,070-1,180	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Compositor	..	1,070-1,180	9	6(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6(L)	..	6(L)
Clerical Assistant, Grade 3	2,555-2,817	1,125-1,180	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	..	560-850	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Copy Holder	2,051-2,167	560-850	2	..	2(1L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2(1L)	2(1L)
Typist (offset)..	1,027-2,125	860-970	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Artisan's Assistant	..	560-850	20	21(L)	8(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21(L)	8(L)	29(L)
Storeman	..	520-800	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Messenger	..	480-600	2	2(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2(L)	..	2(L)
Duplicator Operator	..	480-600	6	3(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3(L)	..	3(L)
<i>Uncreated Positions—</i>																
Assistant, Grade 3	1,748-1,916	..	..	1(MR)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(MR)	..	1(MR)
Total	..	..	2,066	253 (149L) (2MR)	124 (47L) (1MR)	401 (336L) (5MR)	23	965 (802L) (3MR)	64 (7L)	258 (209L) (1MR)	19 (4L) (1MR)	1877 (1496L) (11MR)	230 (58L) (2MR)	2107 (1554L) (13MR)		



APPENDIX II—continued

3. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: TOTAL STAFF BY DEPARTMENT AT 30 JUNE 1968

Department	Staff under Public Service Ordinance						Other staff						
	Permanent		Temporary		Contract	Total	Mixed race	Adminis- tration servants	Statutory ap- pointees	Students and trainees	Ap- prentices	Employed under Native Empley- ment Ordinance	Total staff
	Overseas	Local	Overseas	Local									
House of Assembly	7	14	2	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	2	25
Administrator	34	16	118	38	57	263	..	2	3	..	..	105	373
Public Service Commissioner	28	17	27	33	57	162	..	..	1	..	..	39	202
Treasury	109	823	280	731	151	2,094	13	29	..	..	52	517	2,705
Public Health..	225	2,142	411	920	217	3,915	18	74	..	616	..	1,963	6,586
District Administration	347	407	108	97	273	1,232	5	9	..	95	..	1,041	2,382
Labour	39	49	24	13	13	138	..	1	..	6	..	6	151
Law	34	38	61	63	76	272	..	1	31	14	..	824	1,142
Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries	163	780	139	621	216	1,919	2	8	..	138	4	1,410	3,481
Lands, Surveys and Mines	74	89	57	50	68	338	1	2	..	36	..	201	578
Public Works*	82	978	274	507	234	2,075	30	70	..	..	337	3,118	5,630
Forests	64	156	73	93	45	431	..	8	..	28	6	1,277	1,750
Posts and Telegraphs	103	327	146	184	103	863	2	1	..	71	..	57	994
Trade and Industry	76	411	82	197	76	842	3	26	..	100	8	29	1,008
Information and Extension Services	9	102	45	33	32	221	..	..	..	43	..	12	276
Education	379	1,398	543	739	618	3,677	1	44	..	533	..	130	4,385
Total	1,773	7,747	2,390	4,319	2,236	18,465	75	275	35	1,680	407	10,731	31,668
Percentage of staff employed under Public Service Ordinance	9.6	42.0	12.9	23.3	12.1	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Percentage of total staff	5.6	24.5	7.6	13.6	7.1	58.3	0.2	0.8	0.1	5.3	1.3	33.9	100.0

* These figures include 13 Overseas and 11 Local Officers attached to the Housing Commission.

APPENDIX II—continued

4. ADMINISTRATION SERVANTS: DEPARTMENT AND CATEGORY OF EMPLOYMENT AT 30 JUNE 1968

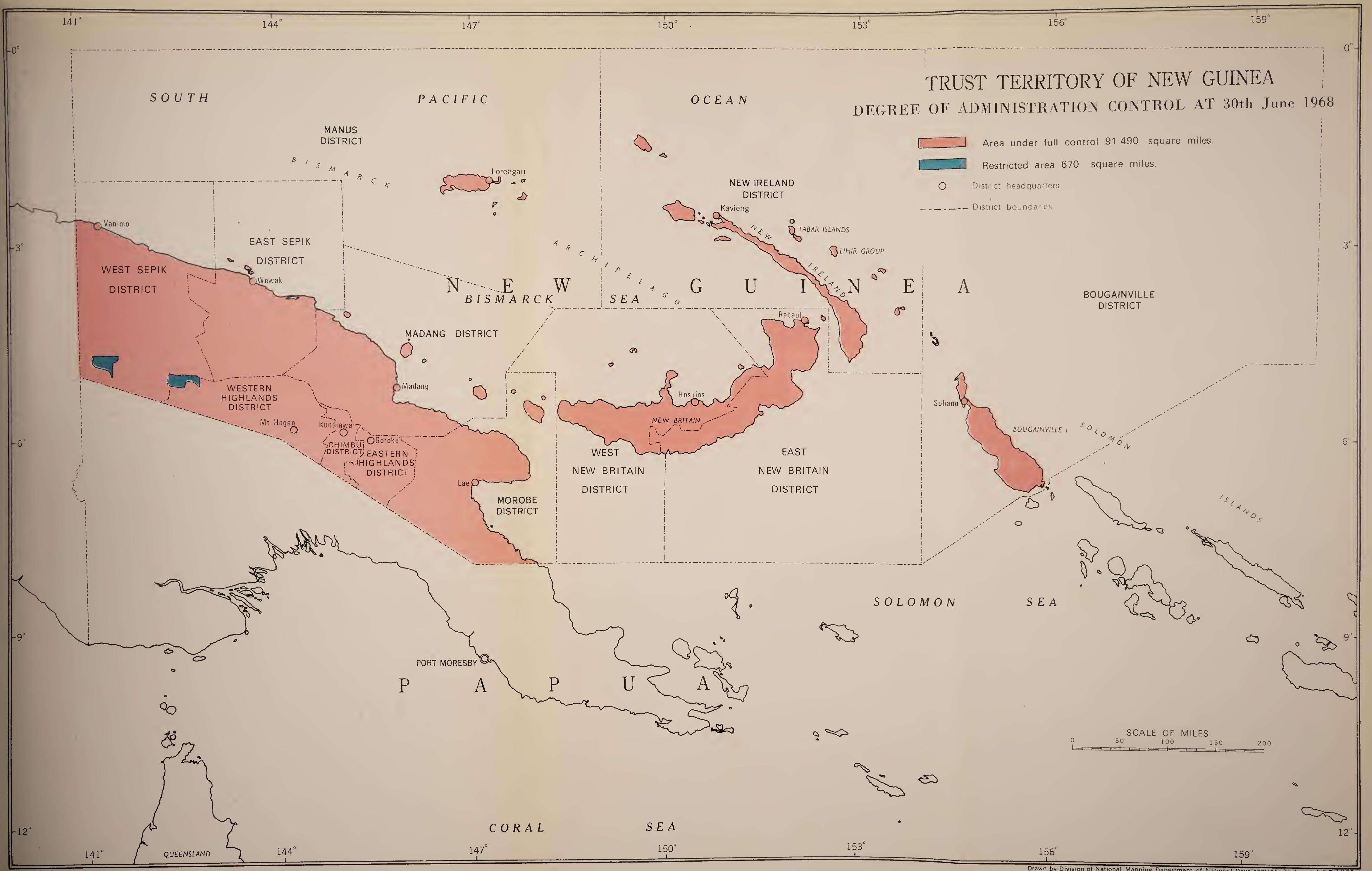
Department	Clerical services	Com- muni- cations	Edu- cation	Welfare services	Health	House- keeping services	Primary industry	Scien- tific and tech- nical	Secon- dary industry	Stores and transport	Total 1968
Administrator ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a) 4
Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	8
District Administration	2	..	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	1	9
Education	4	..	35	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	44
Forests .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	8
House of Assembly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information and Exten- sion Services ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Labour	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Lands, Surveys and Mines .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Law	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Posts and Telegraphs ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Public Health ..	1	..	..	..	61	6	..	1	..	5	74
Public Service Commis- sioner .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public Works ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	69	..	70
Trade and Industry ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	26
Treasury	2	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	23	29
Total ..	15	1	35	2	61	19	16	4	69	55	277

(a) Includes 2 Administration servants on loan to Territory Museum

5. PATROLS AND INSPECTION VISITS BY DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION OFFICERS AT 30 JUNE 1968

District	Headquarters	Number of Sub-districts	Number of patrols	Number of days on patrol	Number of field days	Inspections by District Commissioners and Deputy District Commissioners	Inspections by Assistant District Commissioners
Eastern Highlands ..	Goroka ..	6	76	1,123	3,647	15	5
Western Highlands ..	Mount Hagen ..	5	83	2,188	5,119	75	36
East Sepik	Wewak ..	4	63	978	2,512	20	20
West Sepik	Vanimo ..	5	87	1,153	1,657	55	20
Madang	Madang ..	4	95	913	4,128	34	42
Morobe	Lae ..	7	106	1,419	3,044	69	28
East New Britain ..	Rabaul ..	3	51	749	1,005	2	7
West New Britain ..	Hoskins ..	3	51	985	1,521	23	7
New Ireland	Kavieng ..	3	43	685	2,465	32	8
Bougainville	Sohano (Kieta) ..	3	68	964	1,682	45	17
Manus	Lorengau ..	1	20	145	442	..	..
Chimbu	Kundiawa ..	4	50	741	1,582	9	6
Total .. ..	..	48	793	12,043	28,804	379	196

NOTE: Field days are visits by officers to outlying but accessible areas for the purpose of inspections, and to advise on such matters as roads and bridges, local government, women's clubs activities, magisterial duties and general administration.



TRUST TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA
DEGREE OF ADMINISTRATION CONTROL AT 30th June 1968

- Area under full control 91,490 square miles.
- Restricted area 670 square miles.
- District headquarters
- District boundaries

SCALE OF MILES
0 50 100 150 200

7. RESTRICTED AREAS

At 30 June 1968 Restricted Areas amounted to 480 square miles in the Western Highlands District and 190 square miles in the West Sepik District.

8. NATIVE WAR DAMAGE COMPENSATION

No claims were made during the year ended 30 June 1968.

9. NUMBER OF VILLAGE OFFICIALS AND COUNCILLORS AT 30 JUNE 1967 AND 1968

Districts	30 June 1967			30 June 1968		
	Village officials	Local Government councillors	Total	Village officials	Local government councillors	Total
Eastern Highlands ..	66	333	399	66	331	397
Chimbu ..	146	249	395	143	215	358
Western Highlands ..	367	345	712	389	363	752
East Sepik ..	331	397	728	187	427	614
West Sepik ..	683	154	837	201	224	425
Madang ..	821	300	1,121	569	301	870
Morobe ..	497	291	788	346	309	655
East New Britain ..	395	87	482	369	132	501
West New Britain ..	295	98	393	233	119	352
New Ireland..	291	110	401	54	117	171
Bougainville..	243	193	436	209	193	402
Manus ..	13	33	46	12	33	45
Total ..	4,148	2,590	6,738	2,778	2,764	5,542

APPENDIX II—continued

10. LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS AT 30 JUNE 1968

Name of council and district		Date first proclaimed	Number of village groups in council area	Approximate population covered	Number of councillors	Tax rates declared for year ending 30 June 1968(a)	
						Males	Females
						\$	\$
<i>Bougainville District—</i>							
Banoni-Nagovisi	.. ..	26.8.65	70	7,527	28	2.00	0.20
Buin	.. ..	15.7.63	94	9,709	36	4.00	0.20
Buka	.. ..	18.10.61	39	13,018	27	5.00	1.00
Kieta	.. ..	14.7.64	64	9,476	35	{ 4.00	0.20
						{ 1.00	0.10
Siwai	.. ..	24.12.59	62	5,921	22	4.00	0.50
Teop-Tinputz	.. ..	1.5.58	42	6,141	24	7.00	1.00
Wakunai(e)	.. ..	31.12.63	26	4,024	21	5.00	..
<i>Chimbu District—</i>							
Elimbari(e)	.. ..	8.11.61	126	29,943	41	4.00	0.50
Gumine	.. ..	23.9.65	95	21,802	32	2.00	0.20
Kerowagi	.. ..	7.7.60	162	2,7781	41	6.00	0.50
Kundiawa(c)(f)	.. ..	14.12.67	142	29,539	34	{ 7.00	1.00
						{ 6.00	0.50
Mount Wilhelm	.. ..	28.10.65	60	20,683	30	2.00	0.30
Sinasina	.. ..	7.6.65	123	23,954	36	4.50	0.50
<i>Eastern Highlands District—</i>							
Asaro-Watabung(g)	.. ..	14.12.62	121	23,966	68	6.00	1.00
Erandora(e)	.. ..	7.4.67	50	15,562	44	4.00	..
Goroka(c)(e)	.. ..	18.7.63	177	38,000	43	{ 10.00	2.00
						{ 8.00	1.00
						{ 4.00	1.00
Henganofi(h)	.. ..	21.5.62	133	30,855	46	5.00	..
Kainantu(e)	.. ..	19.1.66	91	24,623	38	{ 7.00	..
						{ 6.00	..
Lamari(c)(e)	.. ..	13.7.67	23	6,306	25	0.90	..
Lufa(b)(c)(e)	.. ..	20.5.65	142	26,340	50	{ 2.50	..
						{ 1.50	..
						{ 0.30	..
Okapa	.. ..	17.6.65	133	41,220	46	4.00	..
<i>Madang District—</i>							
Almami(c)(e)	.. ..	23.9.65	78	9,506	37	{ 5.00	..
						{ 3.00	..
						{ 2.00	..
						{ 8.00	1.00
						{ 7.00	1.00
Ambenob(b)(c)(e)	.. ..	13.9.56	130	17,090	37	{ 5.00	1.00
						{ 3.00	..
						{ 2.50	0.50
						{ 1.50	..
Astrolabe Bay(c)(e) ..	.. ..	3.3.66	42	4,650	17	{ 2.50	0.50
						{ 2.00	0.50
Bundi(b)(e)	.. ..	17.6.65	25	6,594	22	3.00	..
Iabu(c)(d)(e)	.. ..	14.8.63	16	5,070	16	{ 6.50	1.50
						{ 4.00	1.00
Karkar(c)(e)	.. ..	24.5.63	59	15,519	28	{ 9.00	..
						{ 7.00	..
Rai Coast(c)(e)	.. ..	21.2.64	121	13,338	33	{ 3.00	1.00
						{ 1.00	0.50
Rao-Breri	.. ..	17.2.64	43	4,870	21	2.00	0.50
						{ 7.00	1.00
						{ 4.50	1.00
Sumgilbar(c)(e)	.. ..	20.10.61	56	7,680	27	{ 3.00	1.00
						{ 2.50	0.50
						{ 1.50	0.50
Usino(b)(e)	.. ..	4.2.67	82	10,367	27	2.00	..
Yawar(b)(c)(e)	.. ..	21.3.62	96	15,505	36	{ 5.00	..
						{ 4.00	..
						{ 2.00	..

10. LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS AT 30 JUNE 1968—continued

Name of council and district	Date first proclaimed	Number of village groups in council area	Approximate population covered	Number of councillors	Tax rates declared for year ending 30 June 1968(a)	
					Males	Females
					\$	\$
<i>Manus District—</i>						
Manus	12.9.62	118	20,213	33	6.00	1.00
<i>Morobe District—</i>						
Finschhafen	6.12.57	57	14,304	19	7.00	..
Garaina(c)(e)	22.11.66	47	7,738	19	4.00	0.50
Huon(b)(c)(e)	19.1.66	76	16,705	45	{ 6.00	1.00
					{ 4.00	1.00
Kabwum(c)(e)	11.5.67	106	29,780	25	3.00	0.50
Markham(c)	21.3.60	75	16,154	28	{ 7.00	0.80
					{ 4.00	0.40
Morobe(e)	7.2.63	33	6,058	17	5.00	0.50
Mumeng(b)	25.7.62	53	15,890	33	6.00	0.50
Nawae(b)(e)	20.5.65	102	22,318	36	4.00	0.50
Pindiu(b)	1.5.62	57	16,850	18	4.00	0.20
Siassi	14.7.64	33	7,294	20	4.00	0.50
Tewae	11.10.66	58	12,468	18	{ 4.00	0.20
					{ 3.00	0.20
Upper Watut(e)	14.12.67	21	4,325	11	4.00	0.50
Wantoot	20.5.65	76	8,870	20	5.00	..
<i>East New Britain—</i>						
Bainings(e)	17.6.65	17	4,225	20	{ 5.00	..
					{ 2.00	..
Gazelle Peninsula(d)	4.9.63	138	46,321	49	{ 16.00	..
					{ 10.00	..
Mengen	25.11.65	49	4,816	19	4.00	..
<i>West New Britain—</i>						
Bali-Witu	11.5.67	25	6,213	18	4.50	..
Talasea(b)(i)(l)	16.12.68	26	3,993	17	{ 8.00	1.00
					{ ..	0.50
Gloucester(c)	7.4.67	70	7,053	24	6.00	..
Hoskins(d)(e)	18.12.67	26	6,470	18	..	..
Kandrian	23.9.65	40	6,070	24	4.00	0.50
Nakanai(c)	11.5.67	55	6,047	18	{ 3.50	..
					{ 2.50	..
<i>New Ireland—</i>						
Central New Ireland(c)(e)	11.10.62	91	9,003	18	{ 8.00	2.00
					{ 6.00	1.00
Lavongai	29.11.60	60	7,951	24	5.00	..
Mussau-Emira(c)(e)	1.6.67	23	3,283	11	{ 3.00	..
					{ 1.00	..
Namatanai(b)(c)(e)	16.12.63	126	14,072	38	7.00	1.50
Tikana(c)(e)	30.10.56	67	5,741	26	{ 10.00	..
					{ 7.00	..
<i>East Sepik District—</i>						
Ambunti(e)	25.10.67	39	7,976	27	..	..
Angoram(j)(e)	9.5.68	118	21,325	62	..	..
Dreikikir(c)	28.10.65	103	18,323	49	{ 2.00	..
					{ 1.00	..
					{ 0.70	..
Gai(b)(e)	10.6.64	58	13,492	40	2.50	0.50
Greater Maprik(e)	23.9.65	133	31,245	49	6.00	..
Keram(e)	3.3.66	50	9,128	31	5.00	1.00
Saussia	18.10.62	66	12,826	35	4.50	..
Wewak-But(c)(d)	4.2.64	136	20,674	48	{ 6.50	1.20
					{ 3.50	0.70
Wosera	5.11.62	68	18,612	41	3.00	..
Yangoru(c)	6.12.61	75	17,744	45	4.00	..

APPENDIX II—continued

10. LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS AT 30 JUNE 1968—continued

Name of council and district	Date first proclaimed	Number of village groups in council area	Approximate population covered	Number of councillors	Tax rates declared for year ending 30 June 1968(a)	
					Males	Females
					\$	\$
<i>West Sepik District—</i>						
Amanab(e)	20.5.65	63	5,106	25	0.50	..
Green River(e)	30.12.64	36	4,132	22	1.00	0.30
Nuku(c)	25.10.67	89	18,168	38	{ 1.50 0.75	..
Pagei(c)	17.2.64	29	2,948	18	2.20	0.30
Siau(c)(e)	10.5.61	75	15,456	30	{ 4.00 2.00	0.50 0.20
Telefomin(k)	25.10.67	54	4,752	17	..	..
Vanimo	30.8.62	13	3,102	14	4.00	0.50
Walsa(c)(e)	17.11.64	22	2,910	17	{ 0.50 0.30	..
Wapei(b)	23.12.63	135	22,690	43	{ 1.50 1.00	0.50 0.30
<i>Western Highlands District—</i>						
Baiyer River	7.9.67	85	14,129	25	2.00	0.50
Dei(e)	15.2.63	75	14,323	46	8.00	0.50
Jimi(c)	3.3.66	127	20,881	40	{ 2.00 1.00	..
Kandep(e)	7.4.67	52	21,086	26	0.40	..
Kompian(c)	3.3.66	72	10,920	26	{ 1.00 0.75 0.50	..
Lagaip(e)	3.12.64	89	23,174	19	4.00	0.20
Mount Hagen	8.12.64	61	31,279	34	7.00	0.70
Mul	26.11.64	80	14,516	36	4.00	0.50
Wabag	26.4.63	119	34,969	34	4.00	0.40
Wahgi(e)	8.10.65	164	34,939	48	6.00	1.00
Wapenamanda(b)(e)	20.5.65	108	27,384	30	{ 2.00 1.50	..
Total .. ..	..	6,842	1,355,013	2,749	..	..

(a) Rates are payable by males and females over the age of 17 years except in those cases to which footnote (e) applies. (b) There were changes in the number of village groups in these Councils during the year. (c) The lower tax rates have been fixed for certain villages not as advanced as others in the area. (d) A rebate is allowed if tax is paid before a specified date. (e) Tax rates apply to males and females over the age of 18 years. (f) Formed by the amalgamation of Waiye-Digibe and Yonggamugl. (g) Formed by the amalgamation of the Asaro and Watabung Councils. (h) Previously Kafe Council. (i) Previously Bola Council. (j) Formed by the amalgamation of Biwat and Lower Sepik Councils. (k) Tax rates for 1967-68 have not been declared. (l) The lower tax rate applies to women with two or more children in their care.

11. ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURE BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS DURING 1967-68

District	General services	Development		Transport and communications		Social services		Miscellaneous		Special appropriations			Total
		Water supply	Forestry and agri-culture	Roads and bridges	Other	Education	Health and welfare	General maintenance	Other	Reserve and accumulation accounts	Establishment of business ventures	Repayment of loan principal	
Eastern Highlands	121,393	5,939	8,304	130,418	72,415	29,131	24,780	8,109	31,639	23,828	..	3,569	459,525
Chimbu	52,436	408	7,803	25,090	31,478	68,926	42,884	9,040	3,670	13,079	..	..	254,814
Western Highlands	88,320	416	52,350	12,468	55,451	36,309	38,080	6,889	10,994	24,596	18,502	..	344,375
West Sepik	15,169	5,132	3,236	10,832	10,184	9,964	7,559	..	662	4,929	..	..	67,667
East Sepik	75,164	8,862	2,345	24,071	32,597	18,042	10,825	1,391	2,464	8,596	..	1,400	185,757
Madang	37,074	3,429	7,260	34,204	30,683	8,444	14,552	2,218	1,009	4,928	..	8,190	151,991
Morobe	80,476	2,528	2,494	57,028	40,490	14,366	27,035	2,801	4,291	13,019	708	6,469	251,705
West New Britain	11,268	1,974	23	2,483	2,671	4,154	2,146	660	1,296	4,205	..	400	31,280
East New Britain	36,481	5,431	8,237	33,239	14,203	25,745	13,407	3,364	2,740	645	..	..	143,492
New Ireland	14,031	10,623	2,339	2,346	10,550	10,502	16,927	1,083	2,672	7,966	..	..	79,039
Bougainville	38,744	1,525	2,033	20,529	21,550	5,523	8,946	256	1,866	8,193	..	3,697	112,862
Manus	7,930	1,308	4,380	44	4,150	1,421	7,255	6,359	531	..	..	..	33,378
Total	578,486	47,575	100,804	352,752	326,422	232,527	214,396	42,170	63,834	113,984	19,210	23,725	2,115,885

13. LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS' VOTING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1968

District	Total number of electors enrolled in all Councils at 30 June—						Number of General Elections Conducted (a)	Number of electors enrolled and available to vote in Councils conducting elections during year(b)						Number of electors who voted during year(c)			Proportion of available voters actually voting
	1968			1967				Males			Females			Persons			
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons		Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons				
..	56,368	52,051	108,419	106,605	2	45,568	46,354	91,922	29,705	28,469	58,174	63.3					
Eastern Highlands	53,280	43,655	96,935	95,644	1	41,343	37,957	79,300	27,249	25,678	52,927	66.7					
Chimbu ..	73,471	66,000	139,471	129,880	3	58,813	52,387	111,200	52,230	45,965	98,195	88.3					
Western Highlands	24,566	20,019	44,585	22,780	6	20,385	18,007	38,392	13,436	11,648	25,084	65.3					
West Sepik ..	48,460	40,669	89,129	80,509	5	36,068	33,337	69,405	27,624	26,236	53,860	77.6					
East Sepik ..	33,675	27,205	60,880	47,127	6	22,131	20,928	43,059	17,145	15,611	32,756	76.1					
Madang ..	29,972	37,920	67,892	74,114	8	20,880	27,071	47,951	17,913	22,825	40,738	85.0					
Morobe ..	10,151	8,837	18,988	15,200	4	7,490	7,340	14,830	3,624	3,716	7,340	49.5					
West New Britain	14,534	12,264	26,798	26,798	..	11,001	9,704	20,705	6,260	6,149	12,409	59.9					
East New Britain	12,289	9,452	21,741	17,454	3	8,816	7,150	15,966	7,651	6,036	13,687	85.7					
New Ireland ..	14,936	11,337	26,273	25,308	3	9,816	9,462	19,278	6,718	6,137	12,855	66.7					
Bougainville ..	4,213	3,528	7,741	18,777	..	2,367	2,588	4,955	1,983	2,168	4,151	83.8					
Manus ..																	
Total ..	375,915	332,937	708,852	660,196	41	284,678	272,285	556,963	211,538	200,638	412,176	74.0					

(a) In addition 27 councils conducted 45 By-Elections during the year. (b) Excludes voting at By-Elections. (c) Voting is not compulsory and postal voting is not available. Therefore the numbers voting are reduced by those absent at the time of elections and those who choose not to vote.

14. COMPOSITION OF DISTRICT ADVISORY COUNCILS AT 30 JUNE 1967 AND 1968

District	European		Asian		Mixed race		Indigenous		Tot	
	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968
Eastern Highlands ..	9	9	..	..	..	..	11	11	20	20
Chimbu ..	7	6	..	..	..	..	8	8	15	14
Western Highlands ..	7	7	..	..	..	..	8	8	15	15
East Sepik ..	8	7	1	1	..	..	11	10	20	18
West Sepik ..	7	7	..	..	..	..	8	8	15	15
Madang ..	5	5	1	1	1	1	8	8	15	15
Morobe ..	7	7	1	1	1	1	11	11	20	20
East New Britain ..	7	7	1	1	1	1	11	11	20	20
West New Britain ..	7	7	..	..	..	..	8	8	15	15
New Ireland ..	7	7	..	..	..	..	8	8	15	15
Bougainville ..	7	6	..	1	..	..	8	8	15	15
Manus ..	6	6	1	1	..	..	8	8	15	15
Total ..	84	81	5	6	3	3	108	107	200	197

15. COMPOSITION OF TOWN ADVISORY COUNCILS AT 30 JUNE 1968

District	Town	European		Asian	Mixed race	Indigenous	Total
		Official	Non-official				
East New Britain ..	Rabaul ..	4	7	3	1	7	22
	Kokopo ..	3	5	1	..	4	13
New Ireland ..	Kavieng ..	3	4	2	..	4	13
Madang ..	Madang ..	5	7	1	..	3	16
East Sepik ..	Wewak ..	2	5	1	..	4	12
Morobe ..	Lae ..	5	12	..	..	2	19
	Wau/Bulolo ..	3	9	..	..	5	17
Western Highlands ..	Mount Hagen ..	4	7	1	..	5	17
Total ..	.. ..	29	56	9	1	34	129

16. EXECUTIVE AND ADVISORY ORGANISATIONS AT 30 JUNE 1968

Name	Statutory or other basis of establishment	Functions	Composition
Administration Supply and Tender Board	<i>Treasury Ordinance 1951–1965</i>	To control purchases, supply and disposal of stores, and letting of contracts for works and services	Three first division officers of the Public Service appointed by the Administrator
Adult Education Council	Administrative direction	To advise on development of adult education activities	<i>Chairman:</i> Director of Education. <i>Members:</i> Seven officials, together with representatives of voluntary organisations, including indigenous members
Apprenticeship Board	<i>Apprenticeship Ordinance 1967</i>	To exercise a general supervision over the theoretical and practical training of apprentices	Secretary, Department of Labour or his nominee, Director of Education or his nominee, two persons representing employers, two persons representing employees, three other persons, all members being appointed by the Administrator
Broadcasting Advisory Council	Administrative direction	To advise the Administrator on all aspects of broadcasting	<i>Chairman:</i> Assistant Administrator (Services) <i>Members:</i> Two members representing the Australian Broadcasting Commission, two official members of the Public Service and four other members including two indigenous members
Child Welfare Council	<i>Child Welfare Ordinance 1961–1966</i>	To advise on matters relating to child welfare and make recommendations in respect of individual children	Director of Child Welfare, a Welfare Officer, two mission representatives, a legal officer of the Public Service, a representative of the Police Force not below the rank of Inspector, a representative of the Department of Education and five other persons of whom at least two are women and none is a person already specified
Companies Auditors Board	<i>Companies Ordinance 1963–1967</i>	To report to the Administrator on matters relating to the auditing of Companies and to control the registration of company auditors and liquidators	<i>Chairman:</i> A legal practitioner of not less than five years' standing <i>Members:</i> A member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants and a member of the Australian Society of Accountants, both being resident in the Territory. All three are appointed by the Administrator
District Boundaries Committee	Administrative direction	To maintain a continuing review of the need for variations in existing District boundaries and for the establishment of additional Districts	<i>Chairman:</i> Director of District Administration <i>Members:</i> Representatives of the Department of the Administrator, the Public Service Commissioner, Department of Lands, Surveys and Mines and the Department of District Administration

16. EXECUTIVE AND ADVISORY ORGANISATIONS AT 30 JUNE 1968—continued

Name	Statutory or other basis of establishment	Functions	Composition
District Co-ordinating Committees (All Districts)	Administrative direction	Co-ordination of Administration programmes in the District	<i>Chairman:</i> District Commissioner <i>Members:</i> Deputy District Commissioner. Senior officer in the District representing the Departments of Health, Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, Education and Forestry
District Education Committees	<i>Education Ordinance 1952–1964</i>	To advise the Administrator on education matters within Education Districts	A maximum of six members, at least one of whom is a mission representative, all being appointed by the Administrator
Education Advisory Board	<i>Education Ordinance 1952–1964</i>	To advise the Administrator on all aspects of education in the Territory	<i>Chairman:</i> Director of Education <i>Members:</i> Four representatives of missions and other voluntary education agencies and not more than four other members. All members being appointed by the Administrator
Ex-Servicemen's Credit Board	<i>Ex-Servicemen's Credit Ordinance 1958–1963</i>	To determine and supervise loans to eligible ex-servicemen	Three officers of the Departments of the Treasury, Lands Surveys and Mines, and Agriculture Stock and Fisheries who are appointed by the Minister for External Territories
Interdepartmental Co-ordinating Committee	Administrative direction	To advise the Administrator on co-ordination of policy	Administrator, both Assistant Administrators, all heads of Departments, the Economic Adviser, and the Co-ordinator of Transport.
Land Board	<i>Land Ordinance 1962–1967</i>	To consider applications for the lease of land and associated dealings	Chairman, Deputy Chairman and one other member all appointed by the Administrator. The Administrator may appoint other persons to act as members in relation to certain localities for a specified period
Land Development Board	Administrative direction	To advise on land development and settlement and on land use patterns	<i>Chairman:</i> Assistant Administrator <i>Members:</i> Director of Lands, Surveys and Mines, Director of District Administration, Director of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, Director of Forests, Director of Public Works, Economic Adviser
Medical Board	<i>Medical Services Ordinance 1965–1967</i>	To administer the Medical Services Ordinance which provides for the registration of medical and dental practitioners and regulates medical practice in the Territory	<i>Chairman:</i> Director of Public Health <i>Members:</i> Secretary, Department of Law, three medical practitioners, one dental practitioner, one other person with university qualifications in fields other than medicine, surgery or dentistry, appointed by the Administrator

16. EXECUTIVE AND ADVISORY ORGANISATIONS AT 30 JUNE 1968—continued

Name	Statutory or other basis of establishment	Functions	Composition
Mining Advisory Board	<i>Mining Ordinance</i> 1928–1967	To advise on mining operations	A Chairman, Deputy Chairman and two other members, all being appointed by the Administrator
National Parks and Gardens Board	<i>National Parks and Gardens Ordinance</i> 1966	To control, manage and develop land reserved as national parks, gardens, nature reserves and historic sites	Chairman, deputy chairman and three other members, appointed by the Administrator
Native Loans Board	<i>Native Loans Fund Ordinance</i> 1955–1966	To grant loans of moneys or goods to indigenous individuals or groups for economic or welfare purposes	Four members, including an indigenous person, appointed by the Administrator
Nursing Council	<i>Medical Services Ordinance</i> 1965–1967	To regulate the nursing profession in the Territory	Four officers of the Department of Public Health who are registered or eligible for registration, a solicitor from the Department of Law, two medical practitioners, one of whom shall be actively connected with nursing education, two persons employed by or who are members of a Christian mission in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, who are registered as nurses, and two nurses appointed or elected as representing the interests of nurses in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea
Papua and New Guinea Coffee Marketing Board	<i>Papua and New Guinea Coffee Marketing Board Ordinance</i> 1963–1968	To regulate the marketing of Territory coffee	Six members, of whom five are representatives of the coffee growers of the Territory and one is a Public Servant, all being appointed by the Minister
Papua and New Guinea Copra Industry Stabilisation Board	<i>Papua and New Guinea Copra Industry Stabilisation Ordinance</i> 1954–1968	To determine the Copra Fund Bounty	Two representatives of the copra producers of New Guinea, one representative of the copra producers of Papua and two other members, all being appointed by the Minister for External Territories
Papua and New Guinea Copra Marketing Board	<i>Papua and New Guinea Copra Marketing Board Ordinance</i> 1952–1957	To market copra	Chairman and five members—two representatives of the copra producers of New Guinea, one representative of the copra producers of Papua, the Director of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries and one other member, all being appointed by the Minister for External Territories
Papua and New Guinea Electricity Commission	<i>Papua and New Guinea Electricity Commission Ordinance</i> 1961–1967	To plan and co-ordinate the supply of electricity throughout the Territory; to generate, transmit, distribute and sell electricity; and to determine and control standards for electrical contractors, appliances, fittings and wiring	A Commissioner and four Associate Commissioners appointed by the Minister for External Territories on the recommendation of the Administrator

16. EXECUTIVE AND ADVISORY ORGANISATIONS AT 30 JUNE 1968—continued

Name	Statutory or other basis of establishment	Functions	Composition
Papua and New Guinea Harbours Board	<i>Papua and New Guinea Harbours Board Ordinance 1963–1967</i>	Regulation, management, operation and control of declared Ports, the movement of shipping therein, and the provision and maintenance of wharves, docks, piers, jetties, machinery, equipment and office installations used in connection therewith	Chairman and four members appointed by the Minister on the recommendation of the Administrator
Permanent Committee on Cultural Development	Administrative direction	Assessment of social and cultural change in the Territory, and recommendation of action to enhance the psychological well being of society	<i>Chairman:</i> The Director of District Administration <i>Members:</i> Chief Psychologist, Chief of Division of Extension Services, Department of Information District Commissioner, Central District, one local Officer Headmaster, Assistant Director Social Services and Community Development—Department of District Administration, and Assistant Director (Mental Health), Department of Public Health
Petroleum Advisory Board	<i>Petroleum (Prospecting and Mining) Ordinance 1951–1967</i>	To advise on all petroleum prospecting and mining operations	Five members, all appointed by the Administrator who shall appoint one member as Chairman
Reviewing Committee	<i>Corrective Institutions Ordinance 1957–1966</i>	To advise the Administrator on the review of detainees serving life sentences	Three members appointed by the the Administrator (the Secretary for Law, Secretary Department of the Administrator and the Director of Child Welfare).
Road Safety Council	Administrative direction	To conduct a continuous programme of public education aimed at promoting road safety; to encourage a better understanding and observance of traffic laws and to advise on specific road safety matters referred to it	<i>Chairman:</i> Director of District Administration; and Directors of Information and Extension Services, Public Works, Public Health, Commonwealth Department of Works, Secretary for Labour, Commissioner of Police, or their delegates; representative of Automobile Association of Papua and New Guinea; Presidents of Regional Branches of Road Safety Council; representatives of Service organisations
Rubber Board	<i>Rubber Ordinance 1953</i>	To consider appeals against the classification of rubber for export	Three representatives of the rubber producers and two officers of the Public Service, all being appointed by the Administrator
Stamp Advisory Committee	Administrative direction	To advise on designs for Territory postage stamps	<i>Chairman:</i> Assistant Director (Operations and Administration), Department of Posts and Telegraphs <i>Members:</i> One official member, and five non-official members

16. EXECUTIVE AND ADVISORY ORGANISATIONS AT 30 JUNE 1968—continued

Name	Statutory or other basis of establishment	Functions	Composition
Tariff Committee	Administrative direction	To advise on customs tariff matters	<i>Chairman:</i> Assistant Administrator (Economic Affairs) <i>Members:</i> Treasurer; Assistant Administrator (Services), and the Economic Adviser
Town Planning Board	<i>Town Planning Ordinance 1952-1959</i>	Town development, planning and design	Chairman, Deputy Chairman and three other members, appointed by the Administrator
Transport Control Board	Motor Omnibus Regulations (No. 23 of 1962) made under the <i>Motor Traffic Ordinance 1950-1968</i>	To allocate licences for motor omnibuses and to define the standard and scale of their operations	<i>Chairman:</i> Secretary for Law <i>Deputy Chairman:</i> Secretary, Department of the Administrator <i>Members:</i> One member appointed by the Administrator with an alternate member to act in the absence of this member
Water Resources Advisory Board	<i>Water Resources Ordinance 1962-67</i>	Advise the Administrator on the control of the Territory's water resources	<i>Chairman:</i> Director of Water Resources <i>Members:</i> One from each of the Departments of District Administration, Lands Surveys and Mines, Agriculture Stock and Fisheries, and Forests, and an officer of the Papua and New Guinea Electricity Commission
Water Transport Committee	Administrative direction	To make recommendations to the Administrator on the size and distribution of the Administration shipping fleet	<i>Chairman:</i> Director of District Administration or his nominee <i>Members:</i> Superintendent of Marine; Officer of the Department of the Administrator

APPENDIX III

JUSTICE

(1) SUPREME COURT

CASES TRIED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1968

A. In its Criminal Jurisdiction

Offence	Charged	Convicted	Discharged	Nolle Prosequi	Sentence
1. Offences against the person—					
Murder, wilful	46	37	7	2	12 months ILL to 15 years IHL(a)
Murder	6	4	2	..	2 years IHL to 9 years IHL(b)
Unlawful killing or attempt ..	25	12	12	1	3 months IHL to 4 years IHL(c)
Unlawful wounding	4	1	2	1	12 months IHL
Grievous bodily harm	16	11	2	3	\$20 recognizance to 5 years IHL(d)
Rape	29	16	11	2	\$10 recognizance to 8 years IHL(e)
Unlawful assault	9	2	6	1	Rising of Court to 4 months IHL
Other offences against females ..	28	13	15	..	3 months IHL to 4 years IHL
Incest	13	11	2	..	\$50 recognizance to 6 years IHL
Unnatural and indecent offences ..	12	6	6	..	6 months IHL to 3 years IHL
Other offences against the person ..	6	3	2	1	4 months IHL to 12 months IHL
Total	194	116	67	11	
2. Offences against property—					
Breaking and entering	23	17	6	..	\$50 recognizance to 2 years IHL
Housebreaking	15	10	5	..	\$10 recognizance to 3 years IHL
Stealing	40	19	17	4	\$50 recognizance to 2 years IHL
Receiving	4	4	..	..	3 months IHL to 12 months IHL
Other offences against property ..	1	..	1	..	
Total	83	50	29	4	
3. Offences against currency—					
Forgery	14	13	..	1	\$10 recognizance to 2 years IHL
Uttering	14	13	..	1	\$10 recognizance to 2 years IHL
Total	28	26	..	2	
4. Offences not included in preceding classes—					
Offences relating to Posts and Telegraphs	2	2	..	..	\$50 recognizance to 9 months IHL
Conspiracy	2	..	2	..	
Arson	1	1	..	..	6 months IHL
Obstructing officers of courts ..	1	..	..	1	
Total	6	3	2	1	
GRAND TOTAL	311	195	98	18	

(1) SUPREME COURT—continued
CASES TRIED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1967—continued

Offence	Charged	Convicted	Discharged	Nolle Prosequi	Sentence
Comprising—					
Europeans	15	6	8	1	
Asians .. ..	..	..	..	..
Other non-indigenes .. ..	..	..	..	..
Indigenes	296	189	90	17	
GRAND TOTAL	311	195	98	18	

(a) Includes 6 guilty murder—14 months IHL to 14 years ILL; 12 guilty manslaughter—1 year IHL to 7 years IHL; 2 guilty infanticide—12 months ILL to 21 months without hard labour. (b) Includes 1 guilty manslaughter—2 years IHL; 1 guilty unlawful killing—3 years IHL; 1 guilty unlawful wounding—2 years IHL. (c) Includes 1 guilty dangerous driving—3 months IHL. (d) Includes 1 guilty unlawful wounding—1 month ILL. (e) Includes 1 guilty carnal knowledge—12 months IHL.

Note. IHL—Imprisonment with hard labour. ILL—Imprisonment with light labour.

B. In Its Appellate Jurisdiction

Appeals from inferior courts—	Filed	..	..	..	52
	Upheld	..	..	..	14
	Quashed	..	..	..	27

C. In Its Probate Jurisdiction

Probate .. ..	..	..	..	..	15
Reseal .. ..	..	..	..	..	8
Order to administer ..	..	..	..	..	5
Order to administer (c.t.a.) ..	..	..	..	..	3
Letters of administration ..	..	..	..	..	2
Letters of administration (c.t.a.) ..	..	..	..	..	1
Elections and undertakings to administer ..	..	..	..	..	5
					39

Note: c.t.a. (cum testamento annexo)—with the will annexed

D. In Its Civil Jurisdiction

Writs of summons issued ..	..	..	..	..	124
Motions and petitions heard ..	..	..	..	..	25
					149

E. In Its Matrimonial Causes Jurisdiction

Petitions for dissolution of marriage	27
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APPENDIX III—continued

(2) DISTRICT COURTS

CASES TRIED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1968

Offences	Cases tried			Persons convicted		
	Indigenous	European	Asian or Mixed Race	Indigenous	European	Asian or Mixed Race
Offences against the person—						
Assault, indecent, common, unlawfully strike, lay hold of	1,240	31	2	1,068	21	1
Total	1,240	31	2	1,068	21	1
Offences against property—						
Goods in possession	126	14	..	118	7	..
Malicious, wilful or unlawful damage ..	128	9	..	117	4	..
Stealing	2,031	22	2	1,869	18	2
Trespass (livestock)	33	..	..	32	..	..
Total	2,218	45	2	2,136	29	2
Offences against public order—						
Bribery	3	..	..	3	..	..
Contempt of court	10	..	..	10	..	..
Drunk in a public place	1,747	16	1	1,644	15	1
Disobeying lawful order	17	..	..	14	..	..
Driving and traffic offences	1,134	366	70	989	279	52
Firearms, unregistered, illegal use of ..	17	7	..	15	5	..
Local Government council rules, Council tax	2,197	..	..	1,517	..	..
Resisting or escaping arrest/custody ..	73	1	..	67	1	..
Spreading false reports giving rise to unrest	28	..	..	27	..	..
Threatening, obscene, indecent, offensive, riotous or insulting behaviour: and obscene language	2,312	25	2	2,101	24	2
Unlawfully lighting fires	59	..	..	58	..	..
Unlawfully carrying weapon or possession of offensive weapon	18	..	..	17	..	..
Total	7,615	415	73	6,462	324	54
Offences against laws relating to—						
Adultery	91	..	..	80	..	..
Census	30	..	..	26	..	..
Customs and Excise (smuggling, etc.) ..	17	2	13	17	2	9
Corrective institutions	128	..	..	127	..	..
Companies .. .. .	..	2	..	..	2	..
Gambling	879	4	..	852	..	..
Maintenance (deserted wives and children)	7	2	2	7	2	2
Prostitution	15	..	..	14	..	..
Public health	88	1	1	85	1	1
Poisons, dangerous drugs	112	1	..	101	1	..
Prices control .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Road maintenance	319	..	..	315	..	..
Sorcery	18	..	..	16	..	..
Taxation .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unlawfully adjacent, in or on premises ..	260	12	..	229	10	..
Valueless cheques	22	13	1	21	10	1
Vagrancy	275	4	1	209	4	..
Other offences	246	22	4	229	20	4
Total	2,507	63	22	2,328	52	17
Grand Total	13,580	554	99	11,894	426	79

(3) LOCAL COURTS

CASES TRIED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1968

Offences	Cases tried	Persons convicted
Offences against the person—		
Assault, indecent, common, unlawfully strike, lay hold of	1,668	1,619
Total	1,668	1,619
Offences against property—		
Goods in possession	112	109
Malicious, wilful or unlawful damage	88	81
Stealing	1,132	1,085
Trespass (livestock)	284	277
Total	1,616	1,552
Offences against public order		
Bribery	6	6
Contempt of court	137	137
Drunk in a public place	434	426
Disobeying lawful order	414	411
Driving and traffic offences	449	426
Firearms, unregistered, illegal use of	31	30
Local Government council rules, Council tax	2,261	2,165
Resisting or escaping arrest/custody	104	138
Spreading false reports giving rise of unrest	118	115
Threatening, obscene, indecent, offensive, riotous or insulting behaviour; and obscene language	5,236	5,001
Unlawfully lighting fires	112	110
Unlawfully carrying weapons or possession of offensive weapon	30	29
Total	9,332	8,994
Offences against laws relating to—		
Adultery	561	542
Census	204	195
Customs and Excise (smuggling, etc.)	5	5
Corrective institutions	313	311
Companies .. .. .	..	..
Gambling	1,466	1,427
Maintenance (deserted wives and children)	6	6
Prostitution	33	28
Public health	69	69
Poisons, dangerous drugs	42	35
Prices control .. .. .	..	..
Road maintenance	2,924	2,764
Sorcery	46	44
Taxation .. .. .	..	..
Unlawfully adjacent to, in or on premises	127	118
Valueless cheques	6	2
Vagrancy	217	191
Other offences	396	381
Total	6,415	6,118
Grand Total	19,031	18,293

APPENDIX IV

PUBLIC FINANCE

1. REVENUE DURING THE YEARS ENDED 30 JUNE 1964 to 1968

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Customs	4,411,840	5,332,440	6,951,461	9,037,489	10,436,419
Licences	230,748	274,687	331,071	397,337	460,789
Stamp duties	113,640	99,374	190,519	172,305	268,797
Postal	704,750	963,310	1,110,865	1,352,838	1,660,593
Land revenue	194,932	205,083	335,380	442,934	384,485
Mining receipts	24,722	25,974	28,517	25,437	25,733
Fees and fines	54,970	74,187	100,960	131,345	152,119
Health revenue	128,298	141,334	154,384	182,982	184,674
Forestry	314,752	389,298	452,728	484,082	546,810
Agriculture	299,408	337,966	494,491	673,402	896,045
Direct taxation	2,971,164	3,875,609	4,477,506	5,647,243	6,759,963
Public utilities	207,142	153,036	203,558	240,341	316,385
Miscellaneous	1,308,743	1,587,771	1,913,918	2,082,864	2,212,207
Recoverable Services	1,299,589	1,446,391	1,713,404	1,859,476	2,076,796
Total internal revenue	12,264,698	14,906,460	18,458,762	22,730,075	26,381,815
Territory Loans	2,119,358	3,910,662	3,671,284	4,052,831	5,588,346
Grant by Commonwealth Government of Australia(a)	30,476,514	33,873,448	38,179,213	49,979,402	54,453,853
Total Revenue	44,860,570	52,690,570	60,309,259	76,762,308	86,424,014

(a) The annual grants by the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia are made to the Territory of Papua and New Guinea and these amounts have been allocated to New Guinea.

2. EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEARS ENDED 30 JUNE 1964 TO 1968

Particulars	1964 (a)	1965 (a)	1966 (a)	1967	1968
Expenditure from revenue—					
Special appropriations	2,641,348	3,273,451
Departments—					
Administrator—					
Administrator	708,214	895,402
House of Assembly	273,803	279,694
Information and Extension Services	457,492	657,059
Public Service Commissioner	537,615	559,197
Administrative College	273,529	285,977
Treasury—					
Central Treasury	1,209,566	1,290,670
Taxation	142,467	182,550
Stores and Supply	4,711,438	5,090,778
Motor Transport	1,677,570	1,863,482
Government Printing Office	188,976	207,955
Public Health	6,890,287	7,786,726
District Administration	4,036,655	4,170,684
Labour	406,177	440,740
Education	8,337,033	9,502,734
Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries	3,781,603	4,582,391
Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary	3,266,606	4,039,578
Law—					
Law	496,679	628,603
Supreme Court	103,263	122,726
Land Titles Commission	190,106	208,423
Liquor Commission	18,200	15,857
Corrective Institutions	600,448	729,593
Lands, Surveys and Mines	1,487,479	1,674,813
Forests	1,140,818	1,316,175
Posts and Telegraphs	2,455,025	2,747,778
Trade and Industry—					
Trade and Industry	372,770	475,827
Customs and Migration	349,557	353,664
Marine	570,115	427,750
Public Works—					
Public Works	2,416,486	3,085,888
General Overheads	1,250,824	1,596,866
Maintenance	5,788,099	6,777,830
Capital Works	12,534,023	11,352,163
Capital Assets	3,234,324	4,055,007
Other Institutions	4,213,713	5,745,985
Total Expenditure	44,860,570	52,690,570	60,309,259	76,762,308	86,424,014

(a) Departmental expenditures have been re-classified and comparisons with later years are therefore not relevant.

APPENDIX IV—continued

3. TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA LOAN FUND: RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEARS ENDED 30 JUNE 1967 AND 1968

Expenditure	Year ended 30 June		Receipts	Year ended 30 June	
	1967	1968		1967	1968
	\$	\$		\$	\$
Loans works and services account—			Balance carried forward ..	136,376	..
Capital works and services	6,194,147	8,397,214			
Loan raising expenses	2,955	2,786	Loan works, services and electricity	6,060,726	8,421,562
Balance at 30 June ..	..	21,562			
Total	6,197,102	8,421,562	Total	6,197,102	8,421,562

NOTE: Separate figures for the Territories of Papua and New Guinea are not available.

APPENDIX V

TAXATION

1. TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: RATES OF TAX—INDIVIDUALS—FINANCIAL YEAR 1967-68

The rates applicable to income derived for the year ended 30 June 1968 are set out in the following table:

Column A	Column B	Column C	Column D
Not less than	Not more than	Tax on amount set out in Column A	Tax on remainder of taxable income
\$	\$	\$	
Nil	300	Nil	Plus 0.40 cent on each \$1
300	400	1.20	Plus 1.20 cents on each \$1 in excess of \$300
400	600	2.40	Plus 2.50 cents on each \$1 in excess of \$400
600	1,000	7.40	Plus 5.00 cents on each \$1 in excess of \$600
1,000	1,200	27.40	Plus 6.30 cents on each \$1 in excess of \$1,000
1,200	1,600	40.00	Plus 7.50 cents on each \$1 in excess of \$1,200
1,600	2,400	70.00	Plus 10.00 cents on each \$1 in excess of \$1,600
2,400	3,200	150.00	Plus 12.50 cents on each \$1 in excess of \$2,400
3,200	4,000	250.00	Plus 15.00 cents on each \$1 in excess of \$3,200
4,000	4,800	370.00	Plus 17.50 cents on each \$1 in excess of \$4,000
4,800	6,000	510.00	Plus 20.00 cents on each \$1 in excess of \$4,800
6,000	8,000	750.00	Plus 22.50 cents on each \$1 in excess of \$6,000
8,000	10,000	1,200.00	Plus 25.00 cents on each \$1 in excess of \$8,000
10,000	12,000	1,700.00	Plus 27.50 cents on each \$1 in excess of \$10,000
12,000	24,000	2,250.00	Plus 30.00 cents on each \$1 in excess of \$12,000
24,000	..	5,850.00	Plus 33.30 cents on each \$1 in excess of \$24,000
			Plus an additional amount equal to two and one-half per centum of the above amounts

For the 1966-67 financial year and earlier years, no tax is payable by an individual taxpayer whose taxable income does not exceed \$208.

2. TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: PARTNERSHIPS—1966-67 INCOME YEAR (ASSESSMENT YEAR 1967-68)—NUMBER OF PARTNERSHIPS, NET INCOME, DEPRECIABLE ASSETS AND DEPRECIATION ALLOWED, CLASSIFIED BY GRADE OF NET INCOME

Grade of net income	Number of partnerships	Net income	Depreciable assets purchased during year	Depreciation allowed
\$	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Loss.. ..	97	(—)346	369	130
Nil income	17	..	..	2
1- 1,999	173	144	176	50
2,000- 3,999	93	281	222	63
4,000- 5,999	81	404	215	62
6,000- 7,999	66	455	298	101
8,000- 9,999	36	321	219	40
10,000-19,999	121	1,659	541	207
20,000-29,999	60	1,415	342	141
30,000-39,999	26	918	635	168
40,000 and over	30	1,925	323	180
Total 1966-67	800	7,176	3,340	1,144
1965-66(a)	626	6,141	2,431	909

(a) Revised.

3. TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: TRUSTS—1966-67 INCOME YEAR (ASSESSMENT YEAR 1967-68)—NUMBER OF TRUSTS, NET INCOME, DEPRECIABLE ASSETS AND DEPRECIATION ALLOWED, CLASSIFIED BY GRADE OF NET INCOME

Grade of net income	Number of trusts	Net income	Depreciable assets purchased during year	Depreciation allowed
\$	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Loss.. ..	8	(—)9	2	3
Nil income	36	..	..	2
1- 1,999	106	100	4	1
2,000- 3,999	54	150	..	1
4,000- 5,999	18	78	5	4
6,000- 7,999	12	79	4	6
8,000- 9,999	9	78	..	..
10,000-19,999	7	103	..	1
20,000 and over	4	136	16	11
Total 1966-67	254	715	31	29
1965-66	234	849	93	42

4. TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: PARTNERSHIPS AND TRUSTS—1966-67 INCOME YEAR (ASSESSMENT YEAR 1967-68)—CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY

Industry	Number of	
	Partnerships	Trusts
Primary production	148	51
Mining and quarrying	2	1
Manufacturing.	23	6
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services ..	3	2
Building and construction	33	3
Transport and storage	79	1
Communications	1	..
Finance and property	155	153
Commerce	298	25
Public authority .. .. .	..	..
Religion and social .. .. .	..	..
Health	2	..
Education .. .. .	..	..
Other community and business services	30	..
Amusements, hotels, cafes, etc.	26	12
Other industries .. .. .	..	..
Industries inadequately described.. .. .	..	1
Total 1966-67	800	254
1965-66	(a)626	234

(a) Revised figure

5. TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: RESIDENT AND NON-RESIDENT TAXABLE COMPANIES—1966-67 INCOME YEAR (ASSESSMENT YEAR 1967-68)—NUMBER OF COMPANIES, TAXABLE INCOME, NET INCOME TAX ASSESSED, DIVIDENDS, TRADING STOCK ON HAND, DEPRECIABLE ASSETS AND DEPRECIATION ALLOWED, CLASSIFIED BY GRADE OF TAXABLE INCOME

Grade of taxable income	Number of companies	Taxable income	Net income tax assessed	Dividends		Trading stock on hand		Depreciable assets			Depreciation allowed
				Paid	Included in assessable income	At beginning of year	At end of year	At beginning of year	Bought during year	Sold during year	
Resident Companies											
\$		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'C00	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1- 1,999	242	154	22	225	27	416	639	535	1,017	111	117
2,000- 9,999	232	1,270	144	431	201	760	1,717	2,083	2,130	237	441
10,000-19,999	152	2,093	268	723	325	1,055	2,173	3,693	2,320	276	714
20,000-39,999	95	2,756	383	901	402	1,456	2,230	3,124	1,824	518	612
40,000-99,999	65	4,090	602	1,548	943	1,612	2,115	3,883	1,616	259	666
100,000 and over	52	15,752	2,749	6,273	2,070	21,415	21,768	12,260	7,269	339	2,391
Total 1966-67 ..	838	26,116	4,169	10,101	3,967	26,715	30,642	25,578	16,176	1,740	4,941
1965-66 ..	546	21,733	3,908	8,345	1,101	22,937	28,771	21,838	10,499	1,334	4,191
Non-Resident Companies											
1- 1,999	45	40	6	7	4	53	..	2	6	..	1
2,000- 9,999	22	96	16	3	10	..	..	2	..	..	..
10,000-19,999	16	230	39	..	51	..	..	3	..	1	3
20,000-39,999	8	297	54	..	28	16	19	110	56	..	21
40,000-99,999	9	530	81	256	147	798	514	250	360	31	98
100,000 and over	7	3,830	457	255	1,739	2,942	3,554	3,079	918	84	425
Total 1966-67 ..	107	5,024	654	522	1,978	3,808	4,087	3,446	1,340	116	548
1965-66 ..	94	5,822	497	1,738	3,538	2,082	2,464	3,093	895	179	469

APPENDIX V—continued

6. TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA: TAXABLE RESIDENT INDIVIDUALS—1965-66 INCOME YEAR (ASSESSMENT YEAR 1966-67)—
NUMBER OF TAXPAYERS, ACTUAL INCOME, TAXABLE INCOME AND NET TAX ASSESSED, CLASSIFIED BY GRADE OF
ACTUAL INCOME

Grade of actual income	Number of taxpayers			Actual income	Taxable income			Net income tax assessed
	Males	Females	Total		Salary and wages	Other	Total	
\$	Number	Number	Number	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
209- 399 ..	26	9	35	12.1	9.1	0.1	9.2	0.1
400- 599 ..	78	34	112	56.8	37.3	0.7	38.0	0.2
600- 799 ..	112	64	176	124.3	75.0	2.2	77.2	0.7
800- 999 ..	224	190	414	372.6	168.5	9.8	178.3	1.9
1,000- 1,199 ..	279	213	492	538.7	260.1	16.8	276.9	4.1
1,200- 1,399 ..	216	166	382	493.5	261.8	21.1	282.9	6.0
1,400- 1,599 ..	207	190	397	594.3	322.6	24.8	347.4	9.1
1,600- 1,799 ..	204	156	360	610.8	337.9	35.4	373.4	11.8
1,800- 1,999 ..	177	158	335	637.9	350.1	43.1	393.2	14.1
2,000- 2,199 ..	185	184	369	772.2	460.6	34.9	495.5	19.9
2,200- 2,399 ..	191	170	361	830.5	491.8	42.9	534.6	23.7
2,400- 2,599 ..	243	97	340	847.7	492.8	55.8	548.6	26.8
2,600- 2,799 ..	194	86	280	756.2	422.4	51.5	473.9	24.2
2,800- 2,999 ..	206	93	299	866.7	497.5	70.3	567.8	31.7
3,000- 3,999 ..	1,438	249	1,687	5,909.1	3,609.2	357.3	3,966.5	262.4
4,000- 5,999 ..	1,870	122	1,992	9,679.6	5,717.1	809.1	6,526.2	557.6
6,000- 7,999 ..	610	61	671	4,595.9	2,329.4	884.7	3,214.1	357.5
8,000- 9,999 ..	200	31	231	2,040.9	767.3	729.6	1,496.8	204.9
10,000-19,999 ..	176	44	220	2,916.0	529.0	1,850.1	2,379.1	442.3
20,000 and over ..	39	10	49	1,212.2	38.6	1,055.8	1,094.4	265.9
Total 1965-66 ..	6,875	2,327	9,202	33,868.1	17,177.9	6,095.9	23,273.8	2,265.2
1964-65 ..	6,202	1,970	8,172	30,218.3	14,123.6	6,445.8	20,569.4	2,073.2

7. TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA: RESIDENT TAXABLE INDIVIDUALS—1966-67 INCOME YEAR (ASSESSMENT YEAR 1967-68)—NUMBER OF TAXPAYERS, TAXABLE INCOME AND NET TAX ASSESSED, CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND GRADE OF ACTUAL INCOME

Grade of actual income	Number of taxpayers			Taxable income						Net income tax assessed					
	Salary and wages			Other income			Total								
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total			
\$ 209- 399	No. 6	No. 2	No. 8	\$ 1,632	\$ 477	\$ 2,109	\$..	\$ 38	\$ 38	\$ 1,632	\$ 515	\$ 2,147	\$ 13	\$ 2	\$ 15
400- 599	12	8	20	4,426	2,438	6,864	402	20	422	4,828	2,458	7,286	37	10	47
600- 799	31	17	48	15,960	7,334	23,294	55	..	55	16,015	7,334	23,349	190	68	258
800- 999	54	61	115	36,456	28,504	64,960	218	1,568	1,786	36,674	30,072	66,746	673	394	1,067
1,000- 1,199	97	63	160	78,749	41,789	120,538	1,168	2,375	3,543	79,917	44,164	124,081	1,860	850	2,710
1,200- 1,399	143	135	278	121,086	95,633	216,719	5,195	9,836	15,031	126,281	105,469	231,750	3,199	2,283	5,482
1,400- 1,599	158	185	343	148,824	156,876	305,700	6,531	9,808	16,339	155,355	166,684	322,039	4,521	4,306	8,827
1,600- 1,799	131	186	317	147,048	179,452	326,500	4,847	21,576	26,423	151,895	201,028	352,923	5,180	6,314	11,494
1,800- 1,999	165	182	347	192,212	210,291	402,503	16,342	20,073	36,415	208,554	230,364	438,918	7,834	8,462	16,296
2,000- 2,199	169	195	364	224,099	258,897	482,996	13,923	20,631	34,554	238,022	279,528	517,550	9,851	11,612	21,463
2,200- 2,399	180	198	378	251,127	293,942	545,069	21,428	26,174	47,602	272,555	320,116	592,671	12,418	14,867	27,285
2,400- 2,599	195	137	332	299,548	212,203	511,751	24,065	30,410	54,475	323,613	242,613	566,226	16,145	12,458	28,603
2,600- 2,799	217	114	331	350,158	200,178	550,336	27,875	26,738	54,613	378,033	226,916	604,949	19,563	12,807	32,370
2,800- 2,999	236	106	342	431,582	199,401	630,983	20,021	28,302	48,323	451,603	227,703	679,306	25,243	13,637	38,880
3,000- 3,999	1,450	257	1,707	3,203,716	492,645	3,696,361	210,709	160,102	370,811	3,414,425	652,747	4,067,172	225,467	44,646	270,113
4,000- 5,999	2,181	165	2,346	6,635,532	286,383	6,921,915	652,775	322,626	975,401	7,288,307	609,009	7,897,316	628,701	56,341	685,042
6,000- 7,999	897	63	960	3,681,152	76,136	3,757,288	675,041	271,654	946,695	4,356,193	347,790	4,703,983	490,513	42,600	533,113
8,000- 9,999	256	33	289	1,103,769	30,994	1,134,763	526,669	214,588	741,257	1,630,438	245,582	1,876,020	219,059	36,067	255,126
10,000-19,999	290	52	342	1,104,498	29,181	1,133,679	1,898,367	557,927	2,456,294	3,002,865	587,108	3,589,973	542,994	108,902	651,896
20,000 and over	41	12	53	99,031	8,297	107,328	1,279,322	316,662	1,595,984	1,378,353	324,959	1,703,312	368,922	85,124	454,046
Total 1966-67	6,909	2,171	9,080	18,130,605	2,811,051	20,941,656	5,384,953	2,041,108	7,426,061	23,515,558	4,852,159	28,367,717	2,582,383	461,750	3,044,133
1965-66	6,875	2,327	9,202	14,672,646	2,505,282	17,177,928	4,269,794	1,826,122	6,095,916	18,942,440	4,331,404	23,273,844	1,878,406	386,823	2,265,229

APPENDIX V—continued

8. TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: TAXABLE AND NON-TAXABLE COMPANIES—1966-67 INCOME YEAR (ASSESSMENT YEAR 1967-68)—NUMBER OF COMPANIES
TAXABLE INCOME, NET INCOME TAX ASSESSED, DIVIDENDS, TRADING STOCK ON HAND, DEPRECIABLE ASSETS, DEPRECIATION ALLOWED,
NON-TAXABLE INCOME AND NET LOSS, CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY(a)

Industry	Number of companies	Taxable income	Net income tax assessed	Dividends		Trading stock on hand		Depreciable assets			Non-taxable income	Net loss
				Paid	Included in assessable income	At beginning of year	At end of year	At beginning of year	Bought during year	Sold during year		
Primary production ..	158	(\$'000) 3,582	(\$'000) 637	(\$'000) 2,651	(\$'000) 98	(\$'000) 1,478	(\$'000) 2,063	(\$'000) 7,385	(\$'000) 2,113	(\$'000) 288	(\$'000) 20	(\$'000) 621
Mining and quarrying ..	19	60	11	..	..	13	15	277	258	73	..	16
Manufacturing(b) ..	88	5,672	1,020	2,477	450	4,235	5,081	8,146	3,484	266	7	170
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services ..	2	3	..	..	..	17	48	202	59	..	..	11
Building and construction ..	100	3,072	560	291	21	1,092	1,150	2,513	3,453	297	1	247
Transport and storage ..	96	3,656	449	366	1,519	162	289	4,223	2,849	306	1	144
Communications ..	2	35	7	..	..	16	19	48	8	16	..	..
Finance and property ..	350	4,703	229	1,527	3,539	14	5	1,506	2,023	130	42	314
Commerce ..	494	9,547	1,785	3,409	307	25,021	27,708	9,511	5,961	795	67	287
Health ..	1	18	3	..	..	5	11	7	6	..	..	..
Other community and business services ..	25	239	36	158	7	4	3	273	237	41	10	6
Amusement, hotel and other accommodation, cafes, personal services ..	39	550	84	273	62	73	115	707	970	73	..	67
Other industries ..	2	4	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total—1966-67 ..	1,376	31,139	4,823	11,158	6,003	32,133	36,507	34,847	21,421	2,285	148	1,885
1965-66 ..	1,004	27,555	4,405	12,177	6,288	25,952	32,237	27,251	13,335	2,035	1,683	232

(a) Excludes companies registered but not operating.

(b) Includes one company under the Industrial Development (Incentives to Pioneer Industries) Ordinance 1965

APPENDIX VI

MONEY AND BANKING

(A) Information as to the total amount of currency in circulation in the Territory is not available.

(B) The foreign exchange requirements of the Territory are provided through the banking system of the Administering Authority.

(C) The rates of interest, other than on Territory Securities and Savings Certificates (of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea) and advances provided by the Papua and New Guinea Development Bank applying in the Territory at 30 June 1968, were the same as the rates applying in Australia. The rates were as set out below:

Item	Rate per annum
	Per cent
Lending rates—	
Reserve Bank of Australia—	
Rural Credits Department—	
Government guaranteed loans	4.500
Other	4.750
Commonwealth Development Bank of Australia	(a) 7.250
Papua and New Guinea Development Bank	6.000
Trading banks—	
Overdraft—(general)	(a) 7.250
Unsecured personal loans	(b) 6.000
Savings banks—	
Loans to Local Government Authorities	(a) 5.875
Credit Foncier housing and mortgage loans	(c) 5.000–5.750
Loans to co-operative building and housing societies	(c) 5.000–5.500
Life assurance companies—Loans on own policies	(c) 6.000–7.500
Deposit rates—	
Trading banks—Fixed deposits—	
1 month to 3 months (maximum rate)	(d) 4.250
3 months but less than 12 months	4.250
12 months to 18 months	4.500
Over 18 months to 24 months	4.750
Commonwealth Savings Bank and most private savings banks—	
Deposits ordinary accounts—	
\$1–\$10,000	(e) 3.500
Friendly and other society accounts—	
\$1–\$6,000	3.500
Over \$6,000	2.000
Commonwealth securities—	
Commonwealth Loans—	
Long-term	5.250
Medium	5.000
Short-term	4.800
Treasury Notes (interest yield)—	
A Notes—3 months maturity	4.420
B Notes—6 months maturity	4.511

(a) Maximum rate. (b) Flat rate. (c) Predominant rates. (d) On deposits of \$100,000 or more only. (e) No interest is payable on amounts in excess of \$10,000.

APPENDIX VI—continued

MONEY AND BANKING—continued

(D) The rates of interest applicable to Premium Securities are:

Date of issue	Series	Interest rate
20 April 1961	2	5.00 per cent to 30 June 1963 5.50 per cent to 30 June 1965 thence 5.75 per cent to maturity, 1 July 1968
15 January 1962	3	5.00 per cent to 30 June 1964 5.50 per cent to 30 June 1966 5.75 per cent to maturity, 1 July 1969
16 July 1962	4	4.75 per cent to 31 December 1964 5.00 per cent to 31 December 1966 5.50 per cent to maturity, 1 January 1970
11 June 1963	5	4.50 per cent to 31 December 1966 4.75 per cent to 31 December 1969 5.25 per cent to maturity, 1 January 1971
10 June 1964	6	4.50 per cent to 31 December 1966 4.75 per cent to 31 December 1969 5.25 per cent to maturity, 1 January 1972
9 June 1965	7	5.00 per cent to 31 December 1967 5.25 per cent to 31 December 1970 5.75 per cent to maturity, 1 January 1973
14 February 1966	8	5.00 per cent to 30 September 1968 5.20 per cent to 30 September 1971 5.80 per cent to maturity, 1 October 1973
1 March 1967	9	5.00 per cent to 30 September 1969 5.20 per cent to 30 September 1972 5.80 per cent to maturity, 1 October 1974
27 November 1967	10	5.00 per cent to 31 May 1970 5.30 per cent to 31 May 1972 5.70 per cent to maturity, 1 June 1975

After 3 months from the date of issue Territory Savings Certificates may be cashed for the following amounts for each \$2 of purchase price:

After the date of issue	Series 1	Series 2	Series 3
	\$	\$	\$
Within 1 year	2.00	2.00	2.00
On or after the end of 1 year but within 2 years	2.08	2.10	2.10
On or after the end of 2 years but within 3 years	2.18	2.21	2.20
On or after the end of 3 years but within 4 years	2.29	2.33	2.30
On or after the end of 4 years but before maturity	2.41	2.47	2.42
At or after maturity	2.56	2.62	2.55

Sales of Territory Savings Certificates ceased on 14 February 1966.

(E) There are four trading banks operating in the Trust Territory of New Guinea, namely the Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia and three private trading banks—the Australia and New Zealand Bank Ltd, the Bank of New South Wales and the National Bank of Australasia Ltd.

The Reserve Bank of Australia has an office in Port Moresby, where, in addition to carrying out normal reserve bank functions in relation to the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, it maintains a Register of Territory Inscribed Stock on behalf of the Administration.

MONEY AND BANKING—continued

(F) Where previously only combined statistics for the Territories of Papua and New Guinea were available, separate information regarding loans according to the purposes for which they were made is available for each Territory in 1967–68. The following figures show the classification of advances of the trading banks in the Territory of New Guinea.

TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFICATION OF ADVANCES OF TRADING BANKS

Classification	December 1965	July 1966	January 1967	July 1967	January 1968
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Agriculture, grazing and dairying	1,526	1,999	2,040	3,077	2,628
Manufacturing	470	850	540	612	815
Transport, storage and communication	264	594	812	776	797
Finance and commerce	1,672	2,359	2,580	3,004	3,520
Building and construction	190	301	301	398	429
Other	870	1,296	1,712	2,293	2,525
Total	4,992	7,399	7,985	10,160	10,714

NOTE: Information was compiled uniformly by individual banks for the second Wednesday of the month.

APPENDIX VII

COMMERCE AND TRADE

NOTE: Detailed information on the Territory's overseas trade (including countries of origin and destination of imports and exports respectively) is available in a yearly bulletin—*Oversea Trade*—published by the Bureau of Statistics of the Administration of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea. Copies of this bulletin for the year ended 30 June 1963 have been supplied to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

1. VALUE OF OVERSEA TRADE DURING THE YEARS ENDED 30 JUNE 1964 TO 1968

Particulars	Year ended 30 June				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Imports	43,119	54,113	67,566	(a)76,034	84,120
Exports—					
Territory produce—					
Merchandise	30,023	36,161	36,486	39,349	51,558
Gold	1,319	1,076	945	913	824
Other produce (re-exports)	2,372	2,858	3,458	4,120	6,523
Total exports	33,714	40,095	40,889	44,382	58,905
Total trade	76,833	94,208	108,455	(a)120,416	143,025

NOTE: Separate particulars of private and Government imports and exports are not available.

(a) Revised figure.

APPENDIX VII—continued

2. IMPORTS DURING YEARS ENDED 30 JUNE 1964 TO 1968—SHOWING VALUE BY STATISTICAL SECTION
(\$'000)

Section(a)	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Section 0—Food	9,804	12,089	14,284	15,510	19,311
Section 1—Beverages and tobacco	1,916	1,991	2,326	2,495	2,870
Section 2—Crude materials	106	155	152	244	280
Section 3—Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	1,867	2,043	2,662	2,874	3473
Section 4—Animal and vegetable oils and fats	39	49	67	77	94
Section 5—Chemicals	2,961	3,539	3,965	4,304	4,952
Section 6—Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	8,608	11,228	13,301	14,658	14,966
Section 7—Machinery and transport equipment	9,406	13,307	19,252	23,480	21,675
Section 8—Miscellaneous manufactured articles	6,031	6,627	8,021	9,611	10,697
Section 9—Miscellaneous transactions and commodities, not elsewhere specified	1,924	2,420	2,687	2,783	4,680
Total	42,662	53,448	66,717	76,034	82,998
Outside packages	457	664	849	98	1,122
Total imports	43,119	54,112	67,566	76,133	84,120

(a) Based on Standard International Classification.

3. VALUE OF IMPORTS DURING THE YEARS ENDED 30 JUNE 1964 TO 1968—CLASSIFIED BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN
(\$'000)

Country of origin(a)					1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Australia					24,029	29,355	36,466	40,002	46,048
Austria					28	44	54	46	89
Belgium					126	212	181	162	167
Canada					56	117	658	299	682
Ceylon					87	126	140	145	181
China (Mainland)					587	991	1,288	1,728	1,396
Czechoslovakia					42	65	85	100	142
Denmark					32	56	44	76	72
France					112	118	179	199	481
Germany, East					(b)	(b)	(b)	116	140
Germany, Federal Republic of					1,433	1,909	1,644	2,024	2,053
Hong Kong					2,625	2,657	2,913	2,958	3,498
India					303	250	449	313	207
Indonesia					427	184	98	81	6
Italy					141	139	181	173	264
Japan					3,749	5,427	6,884	8,906	10,229
Korea					(b)	(b)	(b)	649	84
Malaysia					885	852	2,376	360	374
Netherlands					343	390	346	4,049	551
New Zealand					143	91	119	52	41
Norway					159	14	18	20	34
Saudi Arabia					(b)	(b)	(b)	508	732
Singapore					(c)	(c)	(c)	1,631	2,052
South Africa					2	44	27	35	(b)
Spain					6	4	6	5	(b)
Sweden					207	225	423	269	246
Switzerland					90	119	91	92	113
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics					4	7	12	27	22
United Kingdom					2,752	4,404	5,617	4,430	4,596
United States of America					2,782	3,436	4,583	4,590	5,486
Other Countries					1,088	1,668	1,467	798	2,347
Unspecified					880	1,207	1,219	1,290	1,787
Total					43,119	54,113	67,566	76,133	84,120

(a) 'Country of Origin' denotes country of production, irrespective of country where purchased.
in 'Other Countries' (c) Included with Malaysia.

(b) Not available. If any included

4. EXPORTS—QUANTITY AND VALUE DURING THE YEARS ENDED 30 JUNE 1964 TO 1968

Commodity	Unit of Quantity	1964		1965		1966		1967		1968	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Cocoa beans ..	ton	15,410	\$'000 6,743	19,950	\$'000 6,977	16,294	\$'000 4,311	21,094	\$'000 9,336	23,717	\$'000 11,641
Coffee beans ..	ton	6,770	5,326	8,658	7,276	10,698	8,712	12,765	10,095	18,246	14,306
Coconut (copra oil) ..	ton	21,096	4,637	25,535	6,781	21,900	5,864	23,181	5,181	24,097	6,875
Copra ..	ton	55,676	8,050	57,045	9,604	71,738	11,749	59,013	7,911	61,416	11,143
Copra oilcake and meal ..	ton	11,742	553	13,663	623	11,910	725	13,149	659	10,450	530
Crocodile skins ..	..	..	377	..	464	..	378	..	392	..	235
Gold ..	..	..	1,320	..	1,076	..	945	..	913	..	824
Passionfruit juice and pulp ..	'000 lbs	527	206	449	176	375	174	298	112	243	202
Peanuts ..	ton	1,705	573	1,607	461	1,533	527	1,644	521	1,376	430
Plywood ..	(a)'000 sq ft	20,691	1,948	21,687	2,021	17,784	1,903	21,431	2,040	21,430	2,264
Pyrethrum extract ..	'000 lbs	..	..	..	..	5	89	49	390	60	417
Rubber ..	ton	38	18	31	13	38	15	17	6	..	..
Shell—trochus and other ..	ton	295	77	222	47	152	30	372	76	..	66
Tea ..	ton	29	25	18	17	11	11	4	3	38	42
Timber, logs ..	'000 super ft	16,342	627	14,461	593	26,511	877	40,018	1,371	44,166	1,635
Timber, sawn ..	'000 super ft	4,582	702	5,180	824	5,134	807	5,120	884	9,089	1,014
Veneer sheets ..	(b)'000 sq ft	4,506	68	4,350	73	5,793	83	8,830	127	11,309	165
Other produce ..	..	..	92	..	211	..	231	..	245	..	593
Total Territory produce ..	..	..	31,342	..	37,237	..	37,431	..	40,262	..	52,382
Total re-exports ..	..	..	2,372	..	2,858	..	3,459	..	4,120	..	6,523
Total exports ..	..	..	33,714	..	40,095	..	40,889	..	44,382	..	58,905

(a) Plywood unit is face area x 3/16 inch.

(b) Veneer unit is face area x 1/16 inch.

5. DIRECTION OF EXPORTS DURING THE YEARS ENDED 30 JUNE 1964 TO 1968
(\$'000)

Country of destination	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Australia	14,936	16,758	16,274	17,864	21,122
Belgium	704	1,095	425	984	868
Canada	20	263	267	452	305
France	66	262	113	416	858
Germany, Federal Republic of ..	1,616	2,690	2,255	3,017	4,607
Hong Kong	38	35	24	42	9
Italy	103	149	52	266	323
Japan	1,569	1,547	1,700	2,364	3,065
Malaysia	154	199	149	..	..
Netherlands	2,218	1,625	1,436	1,071	2,175
New Zealand	67	110	217	261	276
Norway .. .. .	..	..	..	14	..
Singapore .. .. .	..	..	..	209	147
South Africa	7	16	25	37	(a)
Sweden	1	..	21	61	50
Switzerland	41	34	44	53	23
United Kingdom	10,976	13,849	15,405	13,617	19,149
United States of America	1,023	1,292	2,192	3,260	5,286
Other countries and unspecified ..	175	171	290	603	645
Total exports	33,714	40,095	40,889	44,382	58,908

(a) Not available.

6. TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: REGISTERED LOCAL AND FOREIGN COMPANIES,
BY INDUSTRY, AT 30 JUNE 1968

Category	Incorporated as local companies		Registered as foreign companies	
	Number	Capital	Number	Capital
Commercial ..	952	\$A 137,091,368	131	\$A309,114,000 \$HK1,222,000 D.Fl.10,000,000 \$US5,292,500 £Stg6,727,000 \$Can3,000,000 £Fiji2,100,000
Industrial ..	177	32,681,800	23	\$A78,420,000 \$US4,000,000 £Stg10,000,000
Agricultural ..	262	61,316,124	11	\$A3,443,000
Mining	20	53,310,000	47	\$A175,934,052 D.Fl.360,000 \$US440,508,250 \$Can6,489,627
Finance	88	15,565,000	72	\$A348,240,000 \$US13,000,000 £Stg164,856,000
Not for gain ..	33	140,600	24	\$A4,400,100 £Stg50
Total ..	1,532	300,104,892	308	\$A919,551,152 \$HK1,222,000 D.Fl.10,360,000 \$US462,800,750 £Stg181,583,050 \$Can9,489,627 £Fiji2,100,000

APPENDIX VII—continued

7. TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: REGISTRATIONS OF FOREIGN AND LOCAL COMPANIES, BY INDUSTRY, DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1968

Category	Registered		Increased capital		De-registered and decreased capital	
	Number	Nominal capital	Number	Nominal capital	Number	Nominal capital
Foreign Companies						
Commercial	47	{ \$A107,401,000 \$US2,117,500 £Stg1,000 \$Can3,000,000 £Fiji100,000	2	\$A35,909,000	2	\$A20,000
Industrial	2	\$A2,000,000	3	\$A5,600,000	..	..
Agricultural	5	\$A2,332,000	..	..	..	..
Mining	12	{ \$A8,410,000 \$US205,250 D. Fl. 360,000	..	..	..	..
Finance	8	\$A18,670,000	..	..	1	\$A400,000
Not for Gain	Nil	..	..	..	..	..
Total	74	{ \$A138,813,000 \$US2,322,750 £Stg1,000 \$Can3,000,000 £Fiji100,000 D. Fl. 360,000	5	\$A41,509,000	3	\$A420,000
Local Companies						
Commercial	172	\$A13,515,000	9	\$A1,705,100	14	\$A1,190,000
Industrial	3	\$A5,070,000	3	\$A1,150,000	4	\$A220,000
Agricultural	16	\$A1,500,000	..	..	5	\$A190,000
Mining	2	\$A60,000	..	..	1	\$A200,000
Finance	17	\$A1,250,000	..	..	2	\$A80,000
Not for gain	2	Nil	..	..	1	Nil
Total	212	\$A21,395,000	12	\$A2,855,100	27	\$A1,880,000

8. TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: REGISTERED LOCAL AND FOREIGN COMPANIES, BY COUNTRY OF INCORPORATION, AT 30 JUNE 1967 AND 1968

	30 June 1967	30 June 1968
Number of local companies	1,347	1,532
Nominal capital of local companies	\$A277,734,792	\$A300,104,892
Number of foreign companies	237	308
Nominal capital of foreign companies—		
Sterling area excluding Hong Kong	£Stg181,582,050	£Stg181,683,050
Hong Kong	\$HK1,222,000	\$HK1,222,000
Canada	\$Can6,489,627	\$Can9,489,627
United States of America	\$US460,478,000	\$US462,800,750
Netherlands	D. Fl. 10,000,000	D. Fl. 10,360,000
Australia	\$A759,649,152	\$A919,551,152

9. TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN THE TERRITORY OR REGISTERED AS
FOREIGN COMPANIES—JULY 1967 TO JUNE 1968 COMMERCIAL

Local: Incorporated in the Territory

A. & J. Akins Pty Limited	Hagen Auto Port Pty Ltd
A.C.T. Company Pty Limited	Hagen Health Foods Pty Ltd
A.G.K. Pacific (Papua) Pty Limited	Hagen Theatre Pty Ltd
A.G.K. Pacific (N.G.) Pty Limited	Philip J. Hancock (Mt Hagen) Pty Ltd
Allied Enterprises Pty Limited	Harrisons & Crosfield (N.G.) Limited
Angco Pty Limited	Hawker Construction Pty Ltd
Arawa Properties Pty Limited	Hickson's Timber Preservation (N.G.) Pty Ltd
Associated Securities (New Guinea) Pty Limited	Hogan and Company Pty Limited
Australia—West Pacific Line (N.G.) Pty Limited	Hohola Bakery Pty Ltd
	Hohola Confections Pty Ltd
Baimuru Holdings Pty Limited	Horserod Pty Limited
Battery Services Pty Limited	Hoskins Enterprise Pty Limited
Beefimpex New Guinea Pty Limited	Peter Howard Pty Ltd
Belesana Slipway Pty Ltd	Norman J. Hurl & Company (P.A.N.G.) Pty Limited
James Birrell & Partners Pty Limited	Hydrographic Consultants Pty Ltd
B.G.M. Investments (New Guinea) Pty Ltd	
B. J. Back (Bond Stores) Pty Ltd	ICI (New Guinea) Pty Ltd
B. J. Back (Stevedores) Pty Ltd	
Boomerang Motel Pty Limited	Jee Kok & Co. Pty Ltd
Boroko Properties Pty Limited	A. M. Jennings & Co. Pty Ltd
Bromel Pty Ltd	Jennings No. 3 Pty Ltd
Bulae Pty Limited	Jennings No. 4 Pty Ltd
Buntings Stevedores Pty Limited	Jennings No. 5 Pty Ltd
	Jennings No. 6 Pty Ltd
Carbir Charter Company Pty Limited	Jennings No. 7 Pty Ltd
Carbir Fishing Company Pty Limited	Jennings No. 8 Pty Ltd
Cassells (N.G.) Pty Ltd	John Lysaght (New Guinea) Pty Limited
Central Finance Company Pty Ltd	Jordan Electric Pty Limited
Central Maintenance Contractors and Builders Pty Limited	
Central Packing Co. (Sales) Pty Ltd	Kagamuga Trading Company Pty Limited
Chan Consolidated Pty Limited	Kavieng Holdings Pty Ltd
Chimbu Lodge Pty Ltd	Kokoda Constructions Pty Limited
Chin Choi Meen & Sons Pty Ltd	Korobosea Construction Co. Pty Limited
Coastal Shipping Pty Ltd	Henry Kwan & Co. Pty Ltd
R. F. Coote Holdings Pty Ltd	
Corrigan Holdings Pty Ltd	Lae Investments Pty Limited
Corrigan Investments (New Guinea) Pty Ltd	Lae Printing Pty Limited
	Peter Lam Pty Ltd
Dala Transport Pty Ltd	L. C. Builders Pty Limited
Don's Engineering Pty Limited	Lemacott Plantation Pty Ltd
Dowsett Engineering (New Guinea) Pty Limited	Linga Linga Plantation Pty Ltd
	Little Khan Pty Limited
Electrical & Engineering Supplies Pty Ltd	A. J. McGhie (N.G.) Pty Limited
Electrical Wholesalers Pty Limited	
Elimatta Investments (N.G.) Pty Limited	Madang Earthmoving & Transport Pty Ltd
Enuk Plantations Pty Limited	Madang Pharmacy Pty Ltd
	M & F Constructions Pty Limited
Fangelawa Plantation Pty Ltd	Manu Trading Pty Limited
Fays Pty Limited	L. J. Mason Pty Ltd
Fibreion Pty Ltd	Matheson & Tierney Pty Limited
Four Mile Trading Co. Pty Ltd	Melanesian Constructions Pty Limited
Frank Fransen Pty Ltd	Midgley & Rampant Surveys Pty Ltd
	Mono Industries Pty Limited
Gabriel Sing Yip & Co. Pty Ltd	Moresby Cement Masonry Blocks Pty Limited
Gateway Importers Pty Ltd	Mori Estate Pty Limited
General Engineering and Body Works Pty Ltd	Mortgage Underwriters of Australia (New Guinea) Pty Limited
G.E.T.S. General Engineering & Transport Service Pty Ltd	Motu Electrical Company Pty Limited
L. W. Giles (N.G.) Pty Ltd	Multi Span Constructions (N.G.) Pty Limited
Glen Eildon Timbers Pty Ltd	
John Gombos Pty Limited	Narimo Hotel Pty Limited
Gordon Court Pty Limited	New Guinea Auto Electrical & Diesel Services Pty Ltd
Gormis Trading Company Pty Ltd	New Guinea Canning Company Pty Limited
Goroka Trading Company Pty Ltd	New Guinea Containers Proprietary Limited
Guilfoyle Trading Corporation Pty Limited	Ngaio Paper Products Pty Ltd
	New Ireland Taverns Pty Ltd

APPENDIX VII—continued

9. TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN THE TERRITORY OR REGISTERED AS:

FOREIGN COMPANIES—JULY 1967 TO JUNE 1968—continued

Nicholson's Air Service (N.G.) Pty Ltd	Salibolia Sawmill Pty Limited
Ninoa Investments Pty Limited	Sigma Constructions Pty Ltd
North Coast (Holdings) Pty Limited	Slumberland Pty Ltd
	Southern Cross Shipping Pty Limited
Offset Enterprises Pty Ltd	South Pacific Aquariums Pty Ltd
Ottley and Ottley Pty Ltd	South Pacific Caravans Pty Ltd
Daniel K. Ottley Pty Ltd	South Pacific Motels Pty Ltd
Overseas Enterprises Pty Limited	South Sea Laboratories Pty Ltd
	Steelcon (N.G.) Pty Ltd
Pacific Engineering Pty Limited	Steel Ship Construction Pty Ltd
Papuan Electrical Pty Limited	Stol Commuters Pty Ltd
Paradise Bakery (Boroko) Pty Ltd	Sub Contractors Pty Limited
Patair Investments Pty Ltd	
Payne-Chipper Lumber Pty Ltd	T.A.C.T. Ltd
A. C. Peters & Company Pty Ltd	Taurama Pharmacy Pty Limited
Pimco Shipping Pty Limited	Tellmark Surveys Pty Limited
Pine Lodge Hotel Pty Ltd	Territory Business Consultants Pty Ltd
Pings Taurama Pty Limited	Thurston & Dowling Pty Ltd
Pioneer Nets Pty Limited	Tongs & Co. Pty Ltd
Plans & Designs Pty Limited	Toorak Radio Pty Ltd
Port Moresby Electrical Company Pty Limited	Torres Shipping Pty Ltd
The Purple Parrot Pty Limited	
	Unibuilt Flats Pty Limited
Queensland Papua Line Pty Limited	United Packages (N.G.) Pty Limited
Rabaul Developments Pty Ltd	Wanaro Pastoral Company Pty Limited
Radio Centre Pty Ltd	Watta Plantations Pty Ltd
Ready Mixed Concrete (N.G.) Pty Limited	Western District Stores Pty Ltd
Red Shell Trading Company Pty Limited	West Tasman Traders Pty Limited
Ross Fisheries (New Guinea) Pty Ltd	Wewak Transport Service Pty Ltd
Rural Industries Pty Ltd	Wrights Carriers (N.G.) Pty Ltd

Foreign

Place of Incorporation

Alice Downs Pty Ltd	..	..	..	..	Queensland
Amalgamated Decca Surveys Pty Limited	..	..	..	..	New South Wales
Australian Mutual Fire Insurance Society Limited	..	..	..	..	New South Wales
Baillieu Allard Proprietary Limited	..	..	..	..	Victoria
Basic Resources Australia Pty Limited	..	..	..	..	Victoria
Bindo Pty Ltd	..	..	..	..	Queensland
Brambles Holdings Pty Limited	..	..	..	..	New South Wales
Cultus Pacific N. L.	..	..	..	..	Alberta (Dominion of Canada)
Directories (Aust.) Proprietary Limited	..	..	..	..	South Australia
Dowsett Products (Australia) Pty Limited	..	..	..	..	Queensland
Enanem Pty Limited	..	..	..	..	Australian Capital Territory
Engineering Survey (Australia) Pty Ltd	..	..	..	..	Victoria
L. M. Ericsson Proprietary Limited	..	..	..	..	Victoria
Eso Chemicals Australia Limited	..	..	..	..	New South Wales
Goicoechea Constructions Pty Ltd	..	..	..	..	Queensland
Global Marine Europa Limited	..	..	..	..	Bermuda
Ham-Dredging (Australia) Pty Limited	..	..	..	..	New South Wales
Hawker De Havilland Australia Proprietary Limited	..	..	..	..	New South Wales
Holiday Inns Pty Limited	..	..	..	..	New South Wales
International Harvester Company of Australia Proprietary Limited	..	..	..	..	Victoria
International Technical Services	..	..	..	..	Victoria
The London & Lancashire Insurance Company	..	..	..	..	Victoria
Mack Trucks Australia Pty Ltd	..	..	..	..	Queensland
M.H. Travel Service Limited	..	..	..	..	Suva
Monarch Insurance Company Limited	..	..	..	..	New South Wales
Mt Isa Auto Electrical & Diesel Service Pty Ltd	..	..	..	..	Queensland
Mt Isa Auto Electrical & Diesel Service (Wholesale) Pty Ltd	..	..	..	..	Queensland
Nicholson's Air Service Pty Ltd	..	..	..	..	Queensland
Otis Engineering Corporation	..	..	..	..	Texas
Pacific Supply Boat, Inc.	..	..	..	..	Mississippi
Porpoise Amusements Pty Ltd	..	..	..	..	Queensland
Porpoise Aquariums Pty Ltd	..	..	..	..	Queensland
Qantas Airways Limited	..	..	..	..	New South Wales
Serem (Australia) Pty Ltd	..	..	..	..	New South Wales
Southern Cross Accommodation Pty Ltd	..	..	..	..	Queensland
Southern Cross Motel Pty Ltd	..	..	..	..	Queensland

9. TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN THE TERRITORY OR REGISTERED AS
FOREIGN COMPANIES—JULY 1967 TO JUNE 1968—continued

Southern Cross Restaurant Pty Ltd	..	..	..	..	Queensland
Sperry Rand Australia Proprietary Limited	..	..	..	..	Victoria
Steelcon Equipment Pty Ltd	..	..	..	..	Queensland
Steelcon Constructions Pty Ltd	..	..	..	..	Queensland
Steelcon Co. Pty Ltd	..	..	..	..	Queensland
Travelodge (A.C.T.) Pty Limited	..	..	..	..	New South Wales
Union Corporation (Australia) Pty Limited	..	..	..	..	New South Wales
V.T.C. Pty Limited	..	..	..	..	New South Wales
Wrights Carriers Pty Ltd	..	..	..	..	Queensland
Wrights Cattle Transport (N.T.) Pty Ltd	..	..	..	..	Queensland
Wrights Cattle Transport (Qld) Pty Ltd	..	..	..	..	Queensland

INDUSTRIAL

Local: Incorporated in the Territory

New Britain Quarries Pty Ltd
New Guinea Containers Proprietary Limited
New Guinea Electrical Industries Pty Limited

*Foreign**Place of Incorporation*

Bush Boake Allen Australia Ltd	..	..	..	..	Victoria
Evans Deakin & Co. Pty Limited	..	..	..	..	Queensland

AGRICULTURAL

Local: Incorporated in the Territory

Danfu Plantation Pty Ltd	Lahamenegu Plantation Pty Ltd
Dylup Industries Pty Ltd	Madang Poultry Producers Pty Limited
Farm Products (N.G.) Pty Limited	Patrick J. Leahy Pty Limited
Foinda Pty Limited	Supiri Trading Company Pty Ltd
Goroka Poultry Producers Pty Ltd	Tongala Plantation Pty Ltd
Highland Tobacco Proprietary Limited	V. G. Pritchard Pty Limited
Kerowagi Coffee Company Limited	Warirata Estates Pty Limited
Kumbala Tea Estates Pty Ltd	Yoro Cocoa Developers Ltd

*Foreign**Place of Incorporation*

Alroy Downs Pastoral Co. Pty Limited	..	..	..	..	Queensland
Eidsvold Station Holdings Pty Ltd	..	..	..	..	Queensland
Harrisons & Crosfield (A.N.Z.) Limited	..	..	..	..	Victoria
Manuan Plantation Pty Limited	..	..	..	..	New South Wales
Nappa Merrie Pastoral Company Pty Limited	..	..	..	..	Queensland

MINING

Local: Incorporated in the Territory

Sulphur Creek Properties Pty Ltd
Total Oil Development (Papua) Pty Ltd

*Foreign**Place of Incorporation*

Amax Exploration, Inc.	..	..	..	..	Delaware (U.S.A.)
Amax Mining (Australia) Inc.	..	..	..	..	Delaware (U.S.A.)
Anaconda Australia Inc.	..	..	..	..	Delaware (U.S.A.)
Antelope Exploration Pty Limited	..	..	..	..	New South Wales
Arco Limited	..	..	..	..	Delaware (U.S.A.)
Exoil Oil Co. Pty Ltd	..	..	..	..	Queensland
Global Marine Europa N.V.	..	..	..	..	The Netherlands
Japex (Australia) Pty Ltd	..	..	..	..	Queensland
Metals Exploration No Liability	..	..	..	..	Victoria
Ocean Drilling & Exploration Company (Aust.) Ltd	..	..	..	..	New South Wales
Placer Prospecting (Australia) Pty Limited	..	..	..	..	New South Wales
Transoil (Qld) Pty Ltd	..	..	..	..	Queensland

APPENDIX VII—continued

9. TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN THE TERRITORY OR REGISTERED AS FOREIGN COMPANIES—JULY 1967 TO JUNE 1968—continued

FINANCE

Local: Incorporated in the Territory

Alldown Pty Ltd	Chuave Pty Ltd
Asia Investments Pty Limited	Curry & Mooney (New Guinea) Pty Limited
Atlanta Pty Limited	Engelbert Achok Investments Pty Ltd
Avoca Investments Pty Ltd	Guilford Pty Ltd
Barrule Pty Ltd	Macair Holding Pty Limited
Bexley Pty Ltd	Mortgage Underwriters of Australia (New Guinea) Pty Limited
Boogal Pty Ltd	Pacific Properties Pty Limited
Boroko Properties Pty Limited	R. H. Remilton & Co. Pty Ltd
Frank Chow Investments Pty Limited	

Foreign	Place of Incorporation
A.N.Z. Properties (Australia) Limited	Victoria
Australian Resources Development Bank Limited	Victoria
Capel Court Securities Limited	Victoria
The Colonial Mutual Fire Insurance Company Limited	Victoria
Corrigan Investments Pty Ltd	Queensland
Kemsley & Co. Proprietary Limited	New South Wales
The Perpetual Executors and Trustees Association of Australia Limited	Victoria
Tozer Kemsley & Millbourn (A'asia) Proprietary Limited	New South Wales

NOT FOR GAIN

Local: Incorporated in the Territory

Apostolic Church Mission of New Zealand (N.G.)
Kokopo Golf Club Limited

APPENDIX VIII

AGRICULTURE

1. LAND TENURE AT 30 JUNE 1968

Tenure	Hectares	Hectares	Hectares
Total area of New Guinea .. .. .	..	..	23,869,237
Freehold land owned by non-indigenous persons ..	..	209,051	..
Freehold land under Land Tenure Conversion ..	..	200	..
Administration land—			
Leases under Land Ordinance(a)	178,568	..	..
Native reserves	10,852	..	..
Other (including land reserved for public purposes and land available for leasing)(b)	350,469	..	..
Total Administration land .. .. .	..	539,889	..
Alienated land .. .. .	..	..	749,140
Unalienated land .. .. .	..	..	23,120,097

(a) Includes 4709 hectares leased to New Guineans. native land during the year.

(b) Includes 1374 hectares which were declared

2. LAND HELD UNDER LEASE AT 30 JUNE 1968

Class of lease	No. of leases	Area in hectares
Agricultural	2,875	119,095
Dairying	6	526
Pastoral	20	35,392
Residence and business	4,630	1,232
Special	796	17,856
Mission	1,193	4,344
Town sub-division	2	123
Total	9,522	178,568

3. LEASES GRANTED DURING 1967-1968 BY CLASS OF LEASE AND DISTRICT
(Areas in hectares)

Class of Lease	Eastern Highlands		Western Highlands		Chimbu		East Sepik		West Sepik		Madang		Morobe		East New Britain		West New Britain		New Ireland		Bougainville		Manus		Total	
	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area
Agricultural ..	4	158.79	70	637.72	1	14.10	53	808.08	2	6.99	2	166.49	98	2,671.12	1	8.50	321	2,689.21	1	2.34	1	39.50	4	44.00	558	7,246.84
Pastoral ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	350.06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	350.06
Residence and business ..	68	8.95	53	11.83	35	17.32	20	25.82	7	0.49	51	9.89	243	38.01	23	9.51	10	0.93	4	1.47	6	1.07	1	0.10	521	125.39
Special purposes ..	13	154.38	6	13.50	12	25.46	5	4.57	..	..	..	..	4	240.92	9	5.61	1	0.20	2	1.00	2	0.90	..	..	54	446.54
Mission ..	7	31.25	24	43.86	10	55.40	4	81.01	2	7.27	..	..	5	11.25	2	8.56	2	3.70	1	80.00	1	0.27	..	..	58	322.57
Administration purposes ..	89	913.89	88	8.43	63	15.76	2	2.40	111	18.91	56	4.84	92	16.57	45	126.94	25	54.68	3	2.80	11	30.46	6	3.30	591	1,198.98
Town Sub-divisions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	123.60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	123.60	
Total ..	181	1,267.26	241	715.34	121	128.04	84	921.88	122	33.66	109	181.22	445	3,451.53	80	159.12	359	2,748.72	11	87.61	21	72.20	11	47.40	1,785	9,813.98

4. LEASES GRANTED DURING 1967-1968—CLASS OF LEASE AND CLASS OF LESSEE
(Area in hectares)

Class of Lease	Indigenous persons		Non-indigenous persons		Required for Administration purposes		Missions		Total	
	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area
Agricultural	541	5,097.11	17	2,149.73	..	..	..	..	558	7,246.84
Pastoral .. ..	..	..	1	350.06	..	..	..	..	1	350.06
Residence and business	153	34.35	368	91.04	..	..	..	..	521	125.39
Special purposes ..	37	81.45	17	365.09	..	..	..	..	54	446.54
Mission .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	322.57	58	322.57
Administration purposes	..	..	..	..	591	1,198.98	..	..	591	1,198.98
Town sub-division ..	..	..	2	123.60	..	..	..	..	2	123.60
Total ..	731	5,212.91	405	3,079.52	591	1,198.98	58	322.57	1,785	9,813.98

5. AREA OF PRINCIPAL CROPS AND CROP PRODUCTION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE(a)

Crop	Area under crops (hectares)			Quantity of production (tons)		
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous(b)	Total
Coconuts—						
1963	78,132	91,529	169,661	23,621	78,568	102,189
1964	79,990	93,078	173,068	22,092	78,523	100,615
1965	96,318	91,765	188,083	26,654	79,715	106,369
1966	97,503	92,932	190,435	29,610	85,119	114,729
1967	101,893	94,469	196,362	27,561	76,426	103,987
Cocoa—						
1963	8,315	38,738	47,053	3,418	10,360	13,778
1964	10,491	41,184	51,675	4,084	11,569	15,653
1965	11,963	42,640	54,603	5,069	14,456	19,525
1966	12,869	44,893	57,762	4,083	14,710	18,793
1967	13,550	46,390	59,940	4,904	15,094	19,998
Coffee—						
1963	5,846	3,899	9,745	n.a.	2,895	2,895
1964	11,277	4,119	15,396	n.a.	3,643	3,643
1965	13,143	4,686	17,829	3,841	3,725	7,566
1966	15,705	5,153	20,858	6,657	4,205	10,862
1967	17,606	5,525	23,131	10,290	5,530	15,820
Pyrethrum—						
1963	2	..	2	..	..	..
1964	264	..	264	6	..	6
1965	664	..	664	140	..	140
1966	1,217	..	1,217	248	..	248
1967	1,394	..	1,394	521	..	521
Rubber—						
1963 .. ..	..	..	..	..	n.a.	..
1964	8	119	127	..	n.a.	..
1965	8	163	171	..	n.a.	..
1966	32	494	526	..	n.a.	..
1967	75	641	716	1	21	22

(a) Non-indigenous figures refer to year ended 31 March.
sources outside the non-indigenous holdings.

(b) Includes all produce acquired by purchase during the year from

APPENDIX IX

LIVESTOCK

1. CATTLE NUMBERS ON NON-INDIGENOUS HOLDINGS AT 31 MARCH 1963 TO 1967

Type or district	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Eastern Highlands.. ..	1,416	2,256	2,541	2,374	2,628
Chimbu	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	383
Western Highlands	2,313	2,733	2,807	3,226	3,730
West Sepik	} 529	786	840	1,015	{ 45
East Sepik					
Madang	3,939	4,987	5,574	6,342	6,795
Morobe	8,615	10,122	12,395	15,588	17,942
West New Britain	} 1,325	914	706	732	{ 12
East New Britain					
New Ireland	925	841	826	639	634
Bougainville	171	207	256	270	287
Manus	173	184	181	186	245
Total New Guinea	19,406	23,030	26,126	30,372	34,575
Dairy cattle	4,831	4,748	4,633	4,395	5,208
Beef cattle	22,289	25,870	29,888	34,434	38,901
Bull calves	(b)	602	661	785	513
Total	27,120	31,220	35,182	39,614	44,622

(a) New District. Previously included in Eastern, Western and Southern Highlands Districts. (b) Not available.

2. ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF NATIVE OWNED CATTLE '000 head

1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
1.4	1.8	2.8	3.9	4.6

APPENDIX X

FISHERIES

1. QUANTITY AND VALUE OF SHELL EXPORTED DURING THE YEARS ENDED 30 JUNE 1965 TO 1968

Particulars	1965	1966	1967	1968
Shell—				
Green Snail—				
Quantity cwt	170	139	382	477
Value \$	4,262	3,594	7,811	12,825
Trochus—				
Quantity cwt	4,199	2,797	6,913	15,472
Value \$	40,512	23,412	64,137	44,467
Mother-of-Pearl—				
Quantity cwt	68	99	144	114
Value \$	1,770	2,986	3,643	3,431
Other—				
Quantity cwt	..	..	..	(a)531
Value .. .. \$	..	1,378	1,914	(a)4,945

(a) Turtle shells.

APPENDIX XI

FORESTS

1. CLASSIFICATION OF FOREST AREAS AT 30 JUNE 1968

Particulars	Area	Remarks
	Hectares	
1. Reservations—		1.
(a) Territorial forests	11,372	(a) This area is in the Wau-Bulolo Valley.
(b) Timber reserves .. ..	..
2. Other Administration land—		2.
(c) Acquired for forestry purposes ..	35,138	(c) This area may vary from year to year as areas are de- dicated and others are acquired.
(d) Timber rights purchased ..	665,985	(d) Area will vary as rights expire and new rights are ac- quired.
(e) Land under permits and licences not elsewhere included	3,278	(e) Includes permits and licences granted over land being cleared for agricultural development.
	715,773	
3. Total estimated forest area	20,235,000	

2. SILVICULTURE: OPERATIONS FOR THE YEARS ENDED 30 JUNE 1964 TO 1968

Particulars	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Area of plantation established—	Hectares	Hectares	Hectares	Hectares	Hectares
<i>Araucaria</i> sp. (hoop, klinki pines) ..	3,524	4,042	4,603	4,984	5,544
Teak	416	465	535	612	708
Kamarere	298	308	316	318	327
Miscellaneous	179	187	242	283	463
Total	4,417	5,002	5,695	6,197	7,042
Plantation area improved or regenerated ..	700	943	1,077	1,151	1,191

3. AREAS UNDER EXPLOITATION AT 30 JUNE 1968

District	Private				Total area
	Permits		Licences		
	Number	Area	Number	Area	
		Hectares		Hectares	Hectares
Morobe	20	63,570	2	7,370	70,940
Eastern Highlands ..	6	5,245	1	40	5,285
Western Highlands ..	10	6,787	2	546	7,333
East and West Sepik ..	3	40,333	3	880	41,213
East and West New Britain	23	168,671	12	22,320	190,991
Bougainville	3	54,389	..	..	54,389
New Ireland	1	142	..	..	142
Manus	1	1,068	..	..	1,068
Madang	1	2,428	..	..	2,428
Total	68	342,633	20	31,156	373,789

4. ANNUAL TIMBER YIELD FOR YEARS ENDED 30 JUNE 1964 TO 30 JUNE 1968
(’000 super feet)

Species	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Hardwood	55,124	68,312	87,050	72,363	120,788
Softwood	21,097	21,432	22,770	38,062	30,561
Total	76,221	89,743	109,820	110,425	151,348

5. NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FORESTRY AND ASSOCIATED SAWMILLS (a) AT 31 MARCH 1968

District	Number of establishments	Number of persons employed(b)			
		Europeans	Other non-indigenous	Indigenous	Total
Eastern Highlands ..	5	41	1	448	490
Chimbu ..	..	..	..	..	..
Western Highlands ..	8	20	..	370	390
West Sepik ..	3	10	..	108	118
East Sepik ..	4	14	1	176	191
Madang ..	2	154	1	1,271	1,426
Morobe ..	7				
West New Britain ..	3	43	2	381	426
East New Britain ..	11	27	13	352	392
New Ireland ..	1	8	2	126	136
Bougainville ..	3				
Manus ..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	47	317	20	3,232	3,569
Department of Forests(c) ..	..	83	..	1,401	1,484

(a) Includes logging and other related forestry operations but excludes sawmills not associated with logging operations. (b) Excludes part-time contractors. (c) Includes staff engaged in management and silvicultural operations.

6. SAWN TIMBER PRODUCTION FOR YEARS ENDED 30 JUNE 1964 TO 30 JUNE 1968 ('000 super feet)

Species	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Hardwood ..	12,508	18,324	19,604	13,252	21,038
Softwood ..	7,749	6,828	7,497	8,152	9,108
Total ..	20,258	25,152	27,102	21,404	30,146

7. EXPORTS OF TIMBER AND TIMBER PRODUCTS: QUANTITY AND VALUE DURING YEARS ENDED 30 JUNE 1964 TO 1968

Item	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Timber—					
Logs—					
'000 super ft ..	16,342	14,461	26,511	40,018	44,166
Value \$'000 ..	627	593	877	1,371	1,635
Sawn—					
'000 super ft ..	4,582	5,180	5,134	5,205	9,089
Value \$'000 ..	702	824	807	884	4,516
Plywood—					
'000 sq ft x $\frac{3}{16}$ in ..	20,691	21,687	17,784	21,430	25,043
Value \$'000 ..	1,948	2,021	1,903	2,040	2,264
Veneer sheets—					
'000 sq ft x $\frac{1}{16}$ in ..	4,506	4,350	5,793	8,830	11,309
Value \$'000 ..	68	73	83	127	120
Battery veneer—					
'000 sq ft ..	..	..	..	..	3,470
Value \$'000 ..	..	..	..	..	45
Total value \$'000 ..	3,345	3,511	3,670	4,422	8,580

APPENDIX XII

MINERAL RESERVES

1. MINERAL CLAIMS AND LEASES HELD AT 30 JUNE 1968

(Areas in hectares)

Section of population	Claims	Mining leases	Total
Indigenous	(a) 752	64	816
Non-indigenous	1,286	820	2,106
Total	2,038	884	2,922

(a) Additional natural drainage areas without demarcation boundaries have been pegged by groups of indigenous people for alluvial mining. Statistics of these areas are not available.

2. MINES BY PRINCIPAL MINERAL EXTRACTED AND OWNERSHIP AT 30 JUNE 1968

Nationality of owner or operator	Principal mineral extracted	Number of mines
Indigenous—registered claims(a)	Gold	338
Non-indigenous—		
Incorporated mining companies—		
Registered in New Guinea	Gold	3
Registered in Australia	Gold	3
Registered in Canada	Gold	1
Unincorporated mine operators(b)	Gold	11
	Copper	1
Total .. .. .	..	357

(a) A further 354 individual indigenous producers operated unregistered claims. Approximately 3,386 indigenous people are estimated to have been engaged in these operations at the end of the year. Two thousand one hundred and fifty separate parcels were declared by indigenous people. (b) Particulars of nationality are not available.

3. MINT RETURNS OF ACTUAL QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MINERALS PRODUCED DURING THE YEARS ENDED 30 JUNE 1964 TO 1968

Year	Gold		Platinum		Silver	
	Fine ounce	Value	Fine ounce	Value	Fine ounce	Value
		\$		\$		\$
1964 ..	42,352	1,323,482	1.93	104	23,649	26,092
1965 ..	33,704	1,053,244	4.52	294	20,693	22,634
1966 ..	29,591	924,708	..	..	18,880	20,543
1967 ..	28,566	892,671	0.224	21	17,496	19,954
1968 ..	26,360	823,749	..	..	17,703	30,440

4. PROSPECTING AUTHORITIES HELD AT 30 JUNE 1968

Mineral	Number of authorities	Area
		Square miles
Copper, etc.	21	7,119
Gold	2	7
Gold and base metals	3	5,030
Limestone	2	51
Nickel	3	2,000
Total	31	14,207

5. PETROLEUM PROSPECTING PERMITS CURRENT AT 30 JUNE 1968

Particulars	Number of permits	Area
Petroleum prospecting permits	3	Square miles 29,760

6. NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE MINING INDUSTRY DURING THE YEARS ENDED 30 JUNE 1967 AND 1968

Type of mining	1967			1968		
	Indigenous	Non-indigenous	Total	Indigenous	Non-indigenous	Total
Underground	7	1	8	30	9	39
Surface	3,790	130	3,920	4,138	177	4,315
Oil prospecting	82	8	90	91	8	99
Total	3,879	139	4,018	4,259	194	4,453

NOTE: Figures exclude persons engaged in non-mining ancillary activities.

7. ACCIDENTS TO WORKERS IN MINES INVOLVING BODILY INJURY DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1968

Cause of accident	Indigenous			Non-indigenous			Total		
	Surface	Under-ground	Total	Surface	Under-ground	Total	Surface	Under-ground	Total
Electricity .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Explosives .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Falls of earth	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Plant and machinery	4	..	4	1	..	1	5	..	5
Other .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	5	..	5	1	..	1	6	..	6

APPENDIX XIII

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

1. SUMMARY OF FACTORY OPERATIONS 1963-64 TO 1966-67

Particulars	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67 (a)	Factories commencing operations during 1966-67
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Factories	232	259	270	301	11
Persons employed(b)	4,822	5,965	6,534	6,678	131
Indigenous—					
Males	3,720	4,685	5,300	5,330	102
Females	186	317	198	220	..
Non-indigenous—					
Males	817	856	915	982	23
Females	99	107	121	146	6
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Salaries and wages paid(c)	3,649	4,300	5,133	5,767	70
Value of—					
Output	22,671	27,280	32,615	37,200	193
Materials used(d)	12,876	15,811	18,556	20,257	} 80
Power, fuel and light(e)	846	930	950	1,083	
Production(f)	8,949	10,538	13,110	15,860	113
Land and buildings(g)	5,286	5,563	6,184	7,449	247
Plant and machinery(g)	5,677	5,878	7,134	7,702	184

(a) It should be noted that much of the apparent increase has been due to improved administrative procedures resulting in 61 factories which were already operating prior to 30 June 1966, reporting their activities for the first time during 1966-67. Employment in these factories was 826 persons; salaries and wages paid \$811,000; and value of production \$1,574,000. (b) Average over period worked including working proprietors. (c) Excluding drawings of working proprietors. (d) Includes repairs and replacements and cost of containers. (e) Includes lubricating oil and water. (f) Value added to materials by the process of manufacture. (g) Includes estimated values for rented premises and machinery.

2. GENERATION OF ELECTRIC ENERGY: INSTALLED CAPACITY AND PRODUCTION FOR THE YEARS ENDED 30 JUNE 1964 TO 30 JUNE 1968

Capacity and production	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Installed capacity—	Megawatts	Megawatts	Megawatts	Megawatts	Megawatts
Hydro-electric	5.90	6.02	6.02	6.00	6.00
Thermo-electric	8.67	11.13	11.78	13.40	13.49
Total	14.57	17.15	17.80	19.40	19.49
Production—	Million kWh	Million kWh	Million kWh	Million kWh	Million kWh
Hydro-electric	18.71	19.95	17.76	15.70	31.90
Thermo-electric	21.13	24.91	31.04	37.60	30.18
Total	39.84	44.86	48.80	53.30	62.08

APPENDIX XIV

CO-OPERATIVES

1. DETAILS OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 MARCH 1964 TO 1968

Primary organisations

Year	Societies	Members	Capital	Turnover			
				Store	Copra	Other	Total
	Number	Number	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1964	(a) 148	61,935	810,478	700,090	550,832	232,050	1,482,972
1965	(b) 153	67,563	1,020,842	804,566	416,386	1,266,624	2,487,576
1966	(c) 155	74,047	1,222,804	983,045	567,819	1,854,822	3,405,686
1967	(d) 163	79,863	1,335,885	976,997	470,923	1,878,516	3,326,436
1968	165	78,176	1,535,498	1,156,148	456,417	2,156,974	3,769,539

(a) In addition, one Territorial service society with seven members in Papua and New Guinea, with a capital of \$7,642. (b) In addition, one Territorial service society with eleven members in Papua and New Guinea, with a capital of \$18,332 and turnover of \$648. (c) In addition, one Territorial service society with thirteen members in Papua and New Guinea, with a capital of \$19,106 and turnover of \$1,340. (d) In addition, one Territorial service society with fifteen members in Papua and New Guinea, with a capital of \$28,235 and turnover of \$2,094.

Secondary organisations(a)

Year				Associations	Member societies	Total capital	Total turnover
				Number	Number	\$	\$
1964 .. ..	..	..	..	7	122	345,516	660,248
1965 .. ..	..	..	..	7	118	327,112	673,444
1966 .. ..	..	..	..	7	126	330,014	616,685
1967 .. ..	..	..	..	(b) 7	123	339,652	648,140
1968 .. ..	..	..	..	7	123	347,764	781,980

(a) Associations operating as procurement and marketing agencies for member societies. (b) In addition, one shipping association with 38 member societies and a capital of \$28,000.

Service Organisations

Year				Societies	Members and member societies	Total capital	Total turnover
				Number	Number	\$	\$
1964 .. ..	..	..	..	1	7	7,642	562
1965 .. ..	..	..	..	1	11	18,332	648
1966 .. ..	..	..	..	1	13	19,106	632
1967 .. ..	..	..	..	(a) 2	53	56,235	2,094
1968 .. ..	..	..	..	(b) 3	173	77,944	14,877

(a) Includes one society operating throughout the Territory of Papua and New Guinea. (b) Includes two societies operating throughout the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

2. CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES SHOWING MEMBERS, CAPITAL AND TURNOVER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1968

Type	Societies	Total membership	Total capital	Total turnover				Rebates to members	Total fixed assets
				Store	Copra	Other	Total		
	Number	Number	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Primary organisations—									
Consumer	5	1,964	24,883	131,327	..	..	131,327	4,803	9,403
Producer	38	9,893	200,090	..	106,250	321,933	428,183	18,365	86,682
Dual purpose ..	122	66,319	1,310,525	1,024,821	350,167	1,835,041	3,210,029	108,748	576,269
Total	165	78,176	1,535,498	1,156,148	456,417	2,156,974	3,769,539	131,916	672,354
Secondary organisations ..	7	123	347,764	771,776	..	10,204	781,980	5,166	170,497
Service societies ..	(a) 3	173	77,944	..	..	14,877	14,877	1,571	134,017

(a) Includes two societies operating throughout the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

APPENDIX XIV—continued

3. PRIMARY ORGANISATIONS: ACTIVITY IN EACH DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1968

District	Societies	Members	Capital	Turnover				Fixed assets
				Store	Copra	Other	Total	
	Number	Number	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Sepik(a)	14	13,714	167,733	190,099	41,893	278,168	429,160	49,225
New Ireland ..	53	9,152	221,118	75,196	146,439	22,222	243,857	56,566
East New Britain ..	17	8,494	148,267	120,012	18,360	569	138,941	67,571
West New Britain ..	14	2,765	65,281	124,533	29,637	59,501	213,691	17,331
Bougainville ..	22	5,969	149,185	203,394	109,878	265,972	579,244	49,402
Madang	23	7,206	122,037	54,077	25,784	26,430	106,291	16,650
Manus	11	3,335	102,268	119,004	47,568	970	167,542	33,136
Morobe	8	13,952	247,001	86,147	36,858	344,995	468,000	111,401
Eastern Highlands ..	1	540	5,181	..	..	11,063	11,063	708
Chimbu	1	11,465	282,205	264,666	..	b1,127,833	1,392,499	269,005
Western Highlands ..	1	1,584	25,222	..	..	19,251	19,251	1,359
Total	165	78,176	1,535,498	1,156,148	456,417	2,156,974	3,769,539	672,354

(a) Combined figure for the East and West Sepik Districts. (b) Includes coffee processing turnover.

4. SECONDARY ORGANISATIONS: ACTIVITY IN EACH DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1968

District				Associations	Member societies	Capital	Turnover	Fixed assets
				Number	Number	\$	\$	\$
Sepik(a) .. ..	..	..	..	1	11	47,824	115,948	27,182
New Ireland ..	..	..	..	1	46	102,474	91,778	46,097
East New Britain ..	..	..	..	1	13	59,452	227,648	33,435
West New Britain ..	..	..	..	1	3	7,694	53,117	4,111
Bougainville ..	..	..	..	1	12	32,550	126,689	8,885
Madang .. ..	..	..	..	1	25	47,598	52,026	20,037
Manus .. ..	..	..	..	1	13	50,172	114,774	30,750
Total .. ..	..	..	..	7	123	347,764	781,980	170,497

(a) Combined figure for the East and West Sepik Districts.

5. SERVICE ORGANISATIONS: ACTIVITY DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1968

				Societies	Members and member societies	Capital	Turnover	Fixed assets
				Number	Number	\$	\$	\$
All Districts(a) ..	..	..	..	3	173	77,944	14,877	134,017

(a) Includes two societies operating throughout the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

APPENDIX XV

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

1. LIST OF POST OFFICES AT 30 JUNE 1968

(a) Official Offices

1. Buin
2. Bulolo
3. Goroka
4. Kainantu
5. Kavieng
6. Kieta
7. Kokopo
8. Lae
9. Lorengau
10. Madang
11. Maprik
12. Mount Hagen
13. Rabaul
14. Sohamo
15. Talasea
16. Wau
17. Wewak

(b) Agency Offices

1. Bogia
2. Chuave
3. Gembogl
4. Gumine
5. Kandrian
6. Kerowagi
7. Namatanai

(c) Non Official Offices

1. Aitape
2. Alexishafen
3. Angoram
4. Banz
5. Bulae
6. Bundi
7. Finschhafen
8. Kaiapit
9. Kerevat
10. Kundiawa
11. Kwalakessi
12. Laiagam
13. Lumi
14. Malabunga
15. Malahang
16. Matupit
17. Minj
18. Toboi
19. Ukarumpa
20. Vanimu
21. Wabag
22. Wapenamanda
23. West Goroka

(a) An Official Office is one conducted by Public Servants employed in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs. (b) An Agency Post Office is one conducted under the supervision of staff of other Administration Departments. (c) A Non Official Post Office is one conducted under contract conditions and is usually operated in conjunction with private business activities.

2. POSTAL ARTICLES HANDLED DURING THE YEARS ENDED 30 JUNE 1967 AND 1968

Particulars						1967	1968
Letters—							
Posted	..	..	..	..	..	7,138,167	8,558,680
Received	..	..	..	..	..	6,886,078	7,451,779
Redespatched	..	..	..	..	..	2,864,103	2,877,571
Packets—							
Posted	..	..	..	..	..	847,582	980,316
Received	..	..	..	..	..	2,079,815	2,149,672
Redespatched	..	..	..	..	..	1,240,551	1,450,287
Ordinary parcels—							
Posted	..	..	..	..	..	76,691	73,363
Received	..	..	..	..	..	209,709	162,716
Redespatched	..	..	..	..	..	75,914	101,709
Registered articles—							
Posted	..	..	..	..	..	94,713	108,314
Received	..	..	..	..	..	108,455	124,813
Redespatched	..	..	..	..	..	32,106	35,694
Registered and insured parcels—							
Posted	..	..	..	..	..	5,618	5,505
Received	..	..	..	..	..	10,383	13,205
Redespatched	..	..	..	..	..	6,748	7,928
Cash on Delivery—							
Posted	..	..	..	..	..	57	117
Received	..	..	..	..	..	9,062	12,998
Redespatched	..	..	..	..	..	6,315	9,957
Surcharged parcels—							
Despatched	..	..	..	..	..	14,457	3,098
Dutiable parcels—							
Assessed by Post Offices	..	..	..	..	..	2,228	1,795
Delivered	..	..	..	..	..	14,415	14,679
Redespatched	..	..	..	..	..	4,603	5,017
Total number of postal articles handled						21,727,770	24,149,213

NOTE. These categories of postal articles replace those of previous years to provide more specific and informative detail.

APPENDIX XV—continued

3. MONEY ORDER TRANSACTIONS DURING THE YEARS ENDED 30 JUNE 1964 TO 1968

Particulars	1963-64		1964-65		1965-66		1966-67		1967-68	
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$
Issued	5,880	156,176	6,328	179,080	6,174	195,701	5,445	235,972	5,701	248,457
Paid	3,460	118,842	3,602	156,260	4,582	147,292	4,735	206,379	4,815	217,800

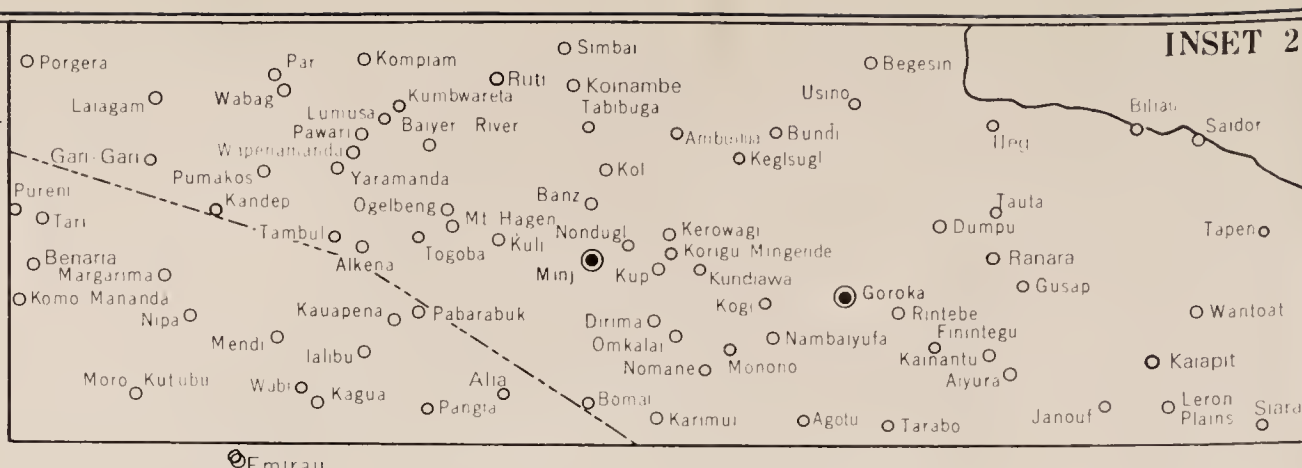
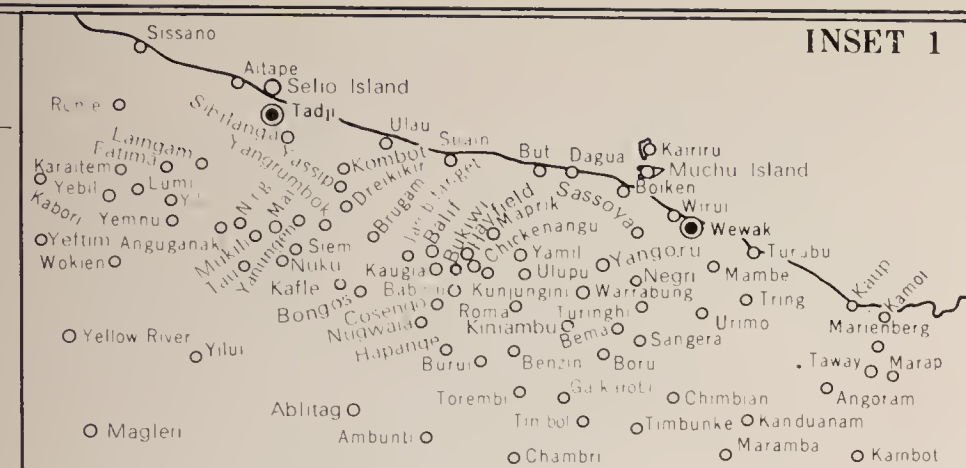
4. TELEPHONE SERVICES AT 30 JUNE 1964 TO 1968

Particulars					1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Mileage of conductors (single wire)—									
Underground .. ..	..	..	..	..	18,566	19,572	24,006	29,890	34,517
Aerial .. ..	..	..	..	..	725	624	505	620	454
Total .. ..	..	..	..	..	19,291	20,196	24,511	30,510	34,971
Exchanges .. ..	..	..	..	..	14	15	17	19	19
Lines connected ..	..	..	..	..	2,731	2,939	3,307	3,668	3,987
Instruments connected	..	..	..	..	4,102	4,729	5,397	6,055	6,880
Number of subscribers	..	..	..	..	2,702	2,907	3,267	3,625	3,931

5. TELEPHONE SERVICE: DETAILS OF TYPE OF SERVICE AT 30 JUNE 1968

Telephone exchange location	Length of single wire (miles)		Number of subscribers	Apparatus		Number of instruments connected
	Under-ground	Aerial		Exchange apparatus	Number of lines connected	
Boram	821	10	70	100 line automatic ..	73	141
Bulolo(a)	302	14	22	100 line automatic ..	23	52
Finschhafen	136	77	13	30 line magneto ..	15	34
Goroka	2,605	14	337	400 line C.B.(b) ..	341	565
Kainantu	487	..	40	100 line magneto ..	40	43
Kavieng	877	..	128	200 line C.B.(b) ..	130	163
Kokopo	313	18	50	100 line automatic ..	51	70
Kundiawa	230	2	41	100 line magneto ..	41	68
Lae	11,079	100	962	1,000 line automatic ..	980	1,774
Lorengau	158	7	30	100 line magneto ..	30	35
Madang	4,285	100	511	800 line automatic ..	514	838
Mount Hagen	2,615	13	259	400 line C.B.(b) ..	260	428
Namatanai	108	..	23	30 line magneto ..	23	23
Rabaul	7,738	27	969	1,000 line automatic ..	985	1,913
Sohano	328	..	50	50 line C.B.(b) ..	50	56
Toleap	297	33	39	100 line automatic ..	39	39
Vanimo	51	17	28	30 line magneto ..	28	33
Wau	918	7	143	200 line automatic ..	144	156
Wewak	1,169	15	216	400 line C.B.(b) ..	220	449
Total	34,517	454	3,931		3,987	6,880

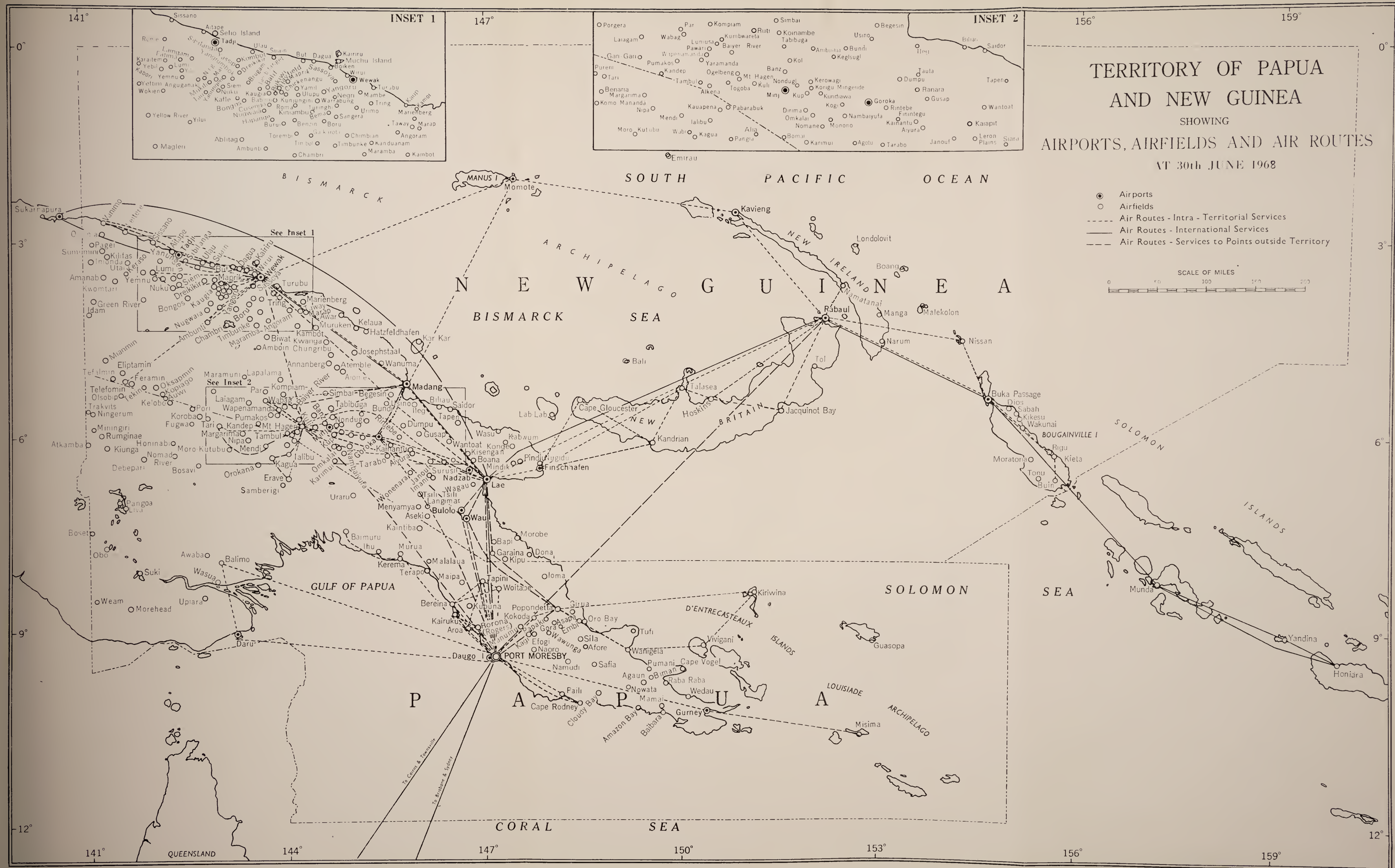
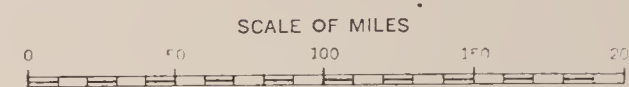
(a) In addition, Bulolo has a private exchange for 120 telephones. (b) C.B. here denotes 'central battery'.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

SHOWING
AIRPORTS, AIRFIELDS AND AIR ROUTES
AT 30th JUNE 1968

- Airports
- Airfields
- Air Routes - Intra-Territorial Services
- Air Routes - International Services
- - - Air Routes - Services to Points outside Territory



7. TELEGRAPH SERVICES: NUMBER OF TELEGRAPH STATIONS AND MESSAGES HANDLED
DURING THE YEARS ENDED 30 JUNE 1964 TO 1968

Particulars	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Stations	508	577	657	725	811
Messages handled	962,669	1,051,733	1,123,653	1,721,079	2,019,029

8. REGULAR AIR TRANSPORT SERVICES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1968
(All Operators)

	International services			Australia-Papua/ New Guinea Service(a)	Domestic services			
	Lae-Honiara	Lae-Sukar-napura	Total		Intra-New Guinea	Intra-Papua	Inter-Territorial	Total
Route miles ..	1,066	546	1,612	4,169	4,985	2,911	8,686	16,582
Miles flown ('000) ..	115.8	25.4	141.2	2,465.5	966.7	531.2	2,301.9	3,799.8
Hours flown ..	576	178	754	6,500	7,216	4,087	14,022	25,325
Passengers embarked	3,885	455	4,340	103,443	60,532	31,467	152 468	244,467
Passenger miles flown ('000)	2,711.1	156.1	2,867.2	139,126.6	10,990	3,960.7	40,242.5	55,193.2
Freight (short tons) ..	34.1	40.2	74.3	2,144.9	1,328.9	1,082.7	2,577.9	4,989.5
Freight (short ton/miles)	25,646	16,584	42,230	3,134,388	237,826	127,903	639,365	1,005,094
Mail (short tons) ..	9.7	0.4	10.1	426.3	197.5	93.1	611.4	902.0
Mail (short ton/miles)	6,843	179	7,022	695,729	30,806	13,537	163,857	208,200

NOTE: (a) Terminates at Port Moresby from 1 September 1967; formerly included Port Moresby—Lae traffic.

9. TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL AIR AND AIRMAIL SERVICES
AT 30 JUNE 1968

Operator and Route					Frequency		Aircraft
<i>International Services</i>							
Trans-Australia Airlines—							
Port Moresby—Lae—Buka—Munda—Honiara	..	..	..	..	1 trip weekly	..	Fokker F27
Lae—Wewak—Sukarnapura	..	..	..	..	1 trip fortnightly	..	DC3
Honiara—Munda—Buka—Lae—Port Moresby	..	..	..	..	1 trip weekly	..	Fokker F27
<i>Mainland Services</i>							
Trans-Australia Airlines							
Sydney—Brisbane—Port Moresby	..	..	..	..	4 trips weekly	..	Boeing 727
Sydney—Port Moresby	..	..	..	..	1 trip weekly	..	Boeing 727
Brisbane—Mackay—Townsville—Cairns—Port Moresby	..	..	..	..	1 trip weekly	..	Fokker F27
Port Moresby—Cairns—Townsville	..	..	..	..	1 trip weekly	..	Fokker F27
Port Moresby—Brisbane—Sydney	..	..	..	..	3 trips weekly	..	Boeing 727
Port Moresby—Sydney	..	..	..	..	2 trips weekly	..	Boeing 727
Lae—Port Moresby—Cairns—Townsville	..	..	..	..	1 trip weekly	..	Fokker F27
Ansett Airlines of Papua-New Guinea—							
Sydney—Brisbane—Port Moresby	..	..	..	..	3 trips weekly	..	Boeing 727
Sydney—Port Moresby	..	..	..	..	2 trips weekly	..	Boeing 727
Brisbane—Townsville—Cairns—Port Moresby	..	..	..	..	1 trip weekly	..	Fokker F27
Port Moresby—Brisbane—Sydney	..	..	..	..	4 trips weekly	..	Boeing 727
Port Moresby—Cairns—Townsville—Brisbane	..	..	..	..	1 trip weekly	..	Fokker F27
Port Moresby—Sydney	..	..	..	..	1 trip weekly	..	Boeing 727

APPENDIX XV—continued

Operator and Route	Frequency	Aircraft
<i>Intra-Territorial Services</i>		
Trans-Australia Airlines—		
Port Moresby–Chimbu–Goroka–Kainantu–Lae	1 trip weekly ..	Twin Otter DHC6
Port Moresby–Lae–Madang–Wewak	4 trips weekly ..	Fokker F27
Port Moresby–Lae–Rabaul	5 trips weekly ..	Fokker F27
Port Moresby–Goroka–Madang	3 trips weekly ..	DC3
Port Moresby–Wau–Bulolo–Lae	1 trip weekly ..	Twin Otter DHC6
Port Moresby–Bulolo–Lae	2 trips weekly ..	DC3
Port Moresby–Popondetta–Garaina–Lae	1 trip weekly ..	DC3
Port Moresby–Mount Hagen	1 trip weekly ..	DC3
Port Moresby–Mount Hagen–Madang	1 trip weekly ..	DC3
Port Moresby–Lae–Madang–Wewak–Momote–Kavieng–Rabaul	1 trip weekly ..	Fokker F27
Port Moresby–Lae–Goroka–Madang	1 trip weekly ..	Fokker F27
Port Moresby–Goroka–Mount Hagen	1 trip weekly ..	DC3
Port Moresby–Daru	2 trips weekly ..	Twin Otter DHC6
Port Moresby–Malalaua–Kerema–Baimuru	2 trips weekly ..	Twin Otter DHC6
Port Moresby–Daru–Balimo	1 trip weekly ..	Twin Otter DHC6
Port Moresby–Gurney	1 trip weekly ..	Twin Otter DHC6
Port Moresby–Gurney–Misima	1 trip weekly ..	Twin Otter DHC6
Lae–Goroka–Minj–Bans–Mount Hagen	1 trip weekly ..	DC3
Lae–Mount Hagen	1 trip weekly ..	DC3
Lae–Goroka–Minj–Banz–Mount Hagen–Wabag–Madang	1 trip weekly ..	DC3
Lae–Finschhafen–Cape Gloucester–Talasea–Hoskins–Rabaul	1 trip weekly ..	DC3
Lae–Goroka	1 trip weekly ..	Twin Otter DHC6
Lae–Goroka–Mount Hagen	1 trip weekly ..	DC3
Lae–Finschhafen–Kandrian–Talasea–Hoskins–Jacquinot Bay–Rabaul	1 trip weekly ..	DC3
Lae–Bulolo–Wau–Port Moresby	1 trip weekly ..	Twin Otter DHC6
Lae–Bulolo–Port Moresby	2 trips weekly ..	DC3
Lae–Garaina–Popondetta–Port Moresby	1 trip weekly ..	DC3
Lae–Port Moresby	6 trips weekly ..	Fokker F27
Lae–Kainantu–Goroka–Chimbu–Port Moresby	1 trip weekly ..	Twin Otter DHC6
Madang–Goroka–Port Moresby	3 trips weekly ..	DC3
Madang–Goroka–Lae–Port Moresby	1 trip weekly ..	Fokker F27
Madang–Mount Hagen–Port Moresby	1 trip weekly ..	DC3
Madang–Wabag–Mount Hagen–Banz–Minj–Goroka–Lae	1 trip weekly ..	DC3
Madang–Baiyer River–Wapenamanda–Mount Hagen	1 trip weekly ..	DC3
Rabaul–Lae–Port Moresby	5 trips weekly ..	Fokker F27
Rabaul–Hoskins–Talasea–Cape Gloucester–Finschhafen–Lae–Port Moresby	1 trip weekly ..	DC3
Rabaul–Kavieng–Momote–Wewak–Madang–Lae	1 trip weekly ..	Fokker F27
Rabaul–Jacquinot Bay–Hoskins–Talasea–Kandrian–Finschhafen–Lae	1 trip weekly ..	DC3
Rabaul–Hoskins	1 trip weekly ..	DC3
Rabaul–Kavieng–Momote–Madang–Goroka	1 trip weekly ..	Fokker F27
Rabaul–Kavieng	1 trip fortnightly ..	DC3
Rabaul–Buka–Kieta–Buin–Kieta	1 trip fortnightly ..	DC3
Rabaul–Buka–Wakunai–Kieta–Buin	3 trips fortnightly ..	DC3
Rabaul–Buka–Kieta	2 trips weekly ..	DC3
Wewak–Madang–Lae–Port Moresby	1 trip weekly ..	Fokker F27
Wewak–Madang–Lae	4 trips weekly ..	DC3
Mount Hagen–Madang	2 trips weekly ..	DC3
Mount Hagen–Goroka–Lae	2 trips weekly ..	DC3
Mount Hagen–Banz–Minj–Goroka–Lae	1 trip weekly ..	DC3
Mount Hagen–Goroka–Port Moresby	1 trip weekly ..	DC3
Mount Hagen–Port Moresby	1 trip weekly ..	DC3
Goroka–Madang–Momote–Kavieng–Rabaul	1 trip weekly ..	Fokker F27
Goroka–Lae	1 trip weekly ..	Twin Otter DHC6
Hoskins–Jacquinot Bay–Rabaul	1 trip weekly ..	DC3
Kavieng–Rabaul	1 trip fortnightly ..	DC3
Kieta–Buka–Rabaul	3 trips fortnightly ..	DC3
Gurney–Port Moresby	1 trip weekly ..	Twin Otter DHC6
Misima–Gurney–Port Moresby	1 trip weekly ..	Twin Otter DHC6
Baimuru–Kerema–Malalaua–Port Moresby	2 trips weekly ..	Twin Otter DHC6
Daru–Port Moresby	2 trips weekly ..	Twin Otter DHC6
Daru–Balimo–Port Moresby	1 trip weekly ..	Twin Otter DHC6

Operator and Route	Frequency	Aircraft
<i>Intra-Territorial Services—continued</i>		
Ansett Airlines of Papua-New Guinea—		
Port Moresby–Lae–Madang–Wewak	2 trips weekly ..	Fokker F27
Port Moresby–Lae–Madang	1 trip weekly ..	Fokker F27
Port Moresby–Goroka–Madang	2 trips weekly ..	DC3
Port Moresby–Mount Hagen	2 trips weekly ..	DC3
Port Moresby–Bulolo–Lae	3 trips weekly ..	DC3
Port Moresby–Lae–Rabaul	4 trips weekly ..	Fokker F27
Port Moresby–Lae–Madang–Wewak–Vanimo	2 trips weekly ..	Fokker F27
Port Moresby–Lae	1 trip weekly ..	Fokker F27
Port Moresby–Goroka	2 trips weekly ..	DC3
Port Moresby–Lae–Goroka–Madang	1 trip weekly ..	Fokker F27
Lae–Goroka–Madang	2 trips weekly ..	DC3
Lae–Kainantu–Goroka–Chimbu–Mount Hagen	2 trips weekly ..	Piaggio P166
Lae–Goroka–Mount Hagen	2 trips weekly ..	DC3
Lae–Bulolo–Port Moresby	3 trips weekly ..	DC3
Madang–Wewak–Momote–Kavieng–Rabaul	1 trip weekly ..	Fokker F27
Madang–Momote–Kavieng–Rabaul	1 trip weekly ..	Fokker F27
Madang–Goroka–Lae	2 trips weekly ..	DC3
Madang–Lae–Port Moresby	1 trip weekly ..	Fokker F27
Madang–Goroka–Port Moresby	1 trip weekly ..	DC3
Madang–Mount Hagen–Bans–Minj–Goroka	2 trips weekly ..	DC3
Rabaul–Kavieng–Momote–Madang	2 trips weekly ..	Fokker F27
Rabaul–Lae–Port Moresby	4 trips weekly ..	Fokker F27
Rabaul–Kavieng	1 trip fortnightly ..	Fokker F27
Wewak–Madang–Lae–Port Moresby	2 trips weekly ..	Fokker F27
Wewak–Madang–Goroka–Lae–Port Moresby	1 trip weekly ..	Fokker F27
Wewak–Aitape–Lumi–Nuku–Wewak	2 trips weekly ..	Piaggio P166
Wewak–Vanimo–Wewak	4 trips weekly ..	Piaggio P166
Wewak–Aitape–Wewak	1 trip weekly ..	Piaggio P166
Wewak–Hayfield–Angoram–Wewak	1 trip weekly ..	Piaggio P166
Wewak–Telefomin–Ambunti–Wewak	1 trip weekly ..	Piaggio P166
Wewak–Angoram–Hayfield–Wewak	1 trip weekly ..	Piaggio P166
Wewak–Angoram–Wewak	1 trip weekly ..	Piaggio P166
Wewak–Vanimo	2 trips weekly ..	Fokker F27
Wewak–Ambunti–Angoram–Wewak	1 trip weekly ..	Piaggio P166
Wewak–Hayfield–Yangoru–Wewak	1 trip weekly ..	Piaggio P166
Wewak–Angoram–Ambunti–Hayfield–Wewak	1 trip weekly ..	Piaggio P166
Mount Hagen–Chimbu–Goroka–Kainantu	1 trip weekly ..	Piaggio P166
Mount Hagen–Chimbu–Goroka–Kainantu–Lae	2 trips weekly ..	Piaggio P166
Mount Hagen–Port Moresby	2 trips weekly ..	DC3
Mount Hagen–Chimbu–Goroka–Kainantu–Lae–Wau	1 trip weekly ..	Piaggio P166
Mount Hagen–Goroka–Lae	2 trips weekly ..	DC3
Mount Hagen–Goroka	1 trip weekly ..	DC3
Mount Hagen–Mendi–Mount Hagen	4 trips weekly ..	Piaggio P166
Mount Hagen–Wabag–Wapenamanda–Mount Hagen	3 trips weekly ..	Piaggio P166
Mount Hagen–Mendi–Tari–Mendi–Mount Hagen	2 trips weekly ..	Piaggio P166
Mount Hagen–Erave–Kagua–Ialibu–Mount Hagen	2 trips weekly ..	Piaggio P166
Goroka–Port Moresby	3 trips weekly ..	DC3
Goroka–Minj–Bans–Mount Hagen	1 trip weekly ..	DC3
Goroka–Madang	1 trip weekly ..	DC3
Vanimo–Wewak–Madang–Lae–Port Moresby	1 trip weekly ..	Fokker F27
Kainantu–Goroka–Chimbu–Mount Hagen	1 trip weekly ..	Piaggio P166
Wau–Goroka–*Mount Hagen (* optional Minj–Banz)	1 trip weekly ..	Piaggio P166
Kavieng–Rabaul	1 trip fortnightly ..	Fokker F27
Kavieng–Rabaul–Lae–Port Moresby	1 trip weekly ..	Fokker F27
Papuan Airlines Pty Ltd—		
Port Moresby–Mendi–Mount Hagen–Mendi–Port Moresby	6 trips weekly ..	Navajo PA31
Port Moresby–Gurney–Port Moresby	3 trips weekly ..	DC3
Port Moresby–Daru–Balimo–Daru–Port Moresby	1 trip weekly ..	DC3
Port Moresby–Daru–Port Moresby	2 trips weekly ..	Navajo PA31
Port Moresby–Bereina –Port Moresby	4 trips weekly ..	Piaggio P166
Port Moresby–Rorona–Aroa–Port Moresby	2 trips weekly ..	{ Navajo PA31 Piaggio P166

Operator and Route					Frequency	Aircraft
Intra-Territorial Services—continued						
Papuan Airlines Pty Ltd—continued						
Port Moresby–Kairuku–Bereina–Port Moresby	..	..	..	..	1 trip weekly	Piaggio P166
Port Moresby–Kairuku–Port Moresby	..	..	..	..	1 trip weekly	Piaggio P166
Port Moresby–Tapini–Port Moresby	..	..	..	..	3 trips weekly	Navajo PA31
Port Moresby–Woitape–Tapini–Port Moresby	..	..	..	..	2 trips weekly	Navajo PA31
Port Moresby–Tapini–Woitape–Port Moresby	..	..	..	..	1 trip weekly	Navajo PA31
Port Moresby–Cape Rodney–Paili–Port Moresby	..	..	..	..	4 trips weekly	{ Navajo PA31 Piaggio P166
Port Moresby–Popondetta–Port Moresby	..	..	..	..	2 trips daily	Navajo PA31
Port Moresby–Girua–Kokoda–Port Moresby	..	..	..	..	2 trips weekly	DC3
Port Moresby–Kokoda–Girua–Port Moresby	..	..	..	..	1 trip weekly	DC3
Port Moresby–Losuia–Vivigani–Port Moresby	..	..	..	..	1 trip fortnightly	DC3
Port Moresby–Vivigani–Losuia–Port Moresby	..	..	..	..	1 trip fortnightly	DC3

10. TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: SCHEDULE OF LICENSED AERODROMES INDICATING CONTROLLING AUTHORITY—30 JUNE 1968

Private and Commercial—				
Ablitag	Bulolo	Kabori	Leitere	Par
Agotu	Bunapas	Kafle	Leron Plains	Pawari
Alia	Burui	Kagi	Londolovit	Pori
Alkena	But	Kaintiba	Lumusa	Pumakos
Amboin	Cape Vogel	Kairiru	Magleri	Pumani
Ambullua	Chambri	Kambot	Mai	Pureni
Angugunak	Chickenangau	Kamol	Maipa	Ranara
Annanberg	Chimbian	Kanduanam	Mamai	Rigu
Arkosame	Chungribu	Kapaimari	Mambe	Rintibi
Aroa	Cloudy Bay	Kar	Manga	Roma
Arufe	Cosengo	Karaitem	Manumi	Romei
Asapa	Debepari	Kasanombe	Mapua	Rotakas
Atemble	Dios	Kauapena	Maramba	Rumginae
Atkamba	Dona	Kaugia	Maramuni	Sabah
Auwi	Dirima	Kaup	Marap	Samberigi
Awaba	Dreikikir	Kaweta	Marienberg	Sangera
Babmu	Efogi	Kelabo	Mindik	Sassoya
Baibara	Eliptamin	Keraso	Miyanmin	Seim
Balam	Emirau	Kerau	Monono	Selio Island
Bali	Erume	Kikesu	Moratona	Sepik Plains
Balif	Fas	Kilifas	Morobe	Siangaru
Bapi	Fatima	Kiniambu	Mukili	Siara
Begesin	Feramin	Kipu	Murua	Sibilanga
Bema	Finintegu	Kirinbit	Muruken	Sissano
Benaria	Finintegu	Kisengan	Mushu Island	Suain
Biliau	Fugwa	Kogi	Namudei	Suki
Biman	Gaikarobi	Koinambe	Naoro	Sumumini
Biniguni	Gari Gari	Kombot	Narum	Surusil
Biwat	Giramben	Konge	Negrie	Tapen
Boana	Gnarrowein	Korigu	Ningil	Tau
Boang	Gora	Kuli	Nomane	Tauta
Boiken	Gusap	Kumbwareta	Nondugl	Taway
Bongos	Hapange	Kungim	Nowata	Tefalmin
Boru	Hawenae	Kunjungini	Nugidu	Tekin
Bosavi	Honinabi	Kup	Nuguria	Terapo
Bosset	Idam	Kurwina	Nugwaia	Tetebedi
Boya	Ileg	Kwanga	Oro Bay	Timboli
Brahmin	Imani	Kwomtari	Orokana	Timbunke
Brugam	Indagen	Lab Lab	Ossima	Togoba
Bukiwi	Jambitanget	Laingam	Pabarubuk	Tol
		Langimar	Papaki	Tonu
		Lapalama		

10. TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: SCHEDULE OF LICENSED AERODROMES INDICATING CONTROLLING AUTHORITY 30 JUNE 1968—continued

<i>Private and Commercial—continued</i>	<i>Administration—</i>			
Torembi	Afore	Ialibu	Misima	Usino
Trakvits	Agaun	Ihu	Morehead	Vanimo*
Tring	Aiome	Ileg	Mount Hagen	Vivigani
Tsili Tsili	Aitape	Imonda	Namatanai	Wabag
Tsumba	Aiyura	Ioma	Nambaiyufa	Wagau
Turinghi	Amanab	Jacquinet Bay	Ningerum	Waitape
Turubu	Amazon Bay	Josephstaal	Nipa	Wakumai
Ulau	Ambunti	Kabwum	Nissan	Wanigela
Ulupu	Angoram	Kagua	Nomad River	Wantoot
Upiara	Aseki	Kaiapit	Nuku	Wapenamanda
Uraru	Awar	Kainantu	Obura	Wasu
Usarumpia	Baimuru	Kairuku	Oksapmin	Wau
Urimo	Baiyer River	Kandep	Olsoyip	Weam
Uroubi	Balimo	Kandrian	Omkalai	Wonenara
Utai	Banz	Karimui	Pagei	
Wabi	Bereina	Karkar	Paili	Yangoru
Wanuma	Bomai	Keglsugl	Pangia	
Warrabung	Buin	Kelaua	Pangoa	
Wasai	Bundi	Kerema	Pindui	<i>Department of Civil Aviation—</i>
Wasua	Cape Gloucester	Kerowagi	Popondetta	Buka
Wawunga	Cape Rodney	Kieta	Porgera	Daugo Island
Wedau	Chimbu	Kiriwina	Poroma (Nambi Valley)	Finschhafen
Wilaru	(Kundiawa)	Kiunga	Raba Raba	Goroka
Wipim	Dagua	Kokoda	Rorona (Rogers)	Kavieng
Wokien	Daru	Kol	Ruti	Lae*
Wirui	Dumpu	Komo-Mananda	Safia	Madang*
Yagrumbok	Erave	Kompam	Saidor	Momote*
Yamil	Faita	Kopiago	Simbai	Nadzab*
Yanumgen	Garaina	Koroba	Tabibuga	Port Moresby*
Yankisa	Gasmata	Kubuna	Tadji	Rabaul
Yassip	Girua	Laiagam	Talasea	Wewak
Yebil	Green River	Lumi	Tambul	
Yeftim	Gurney	Malalaua	Tapini	
Yellow River	Hatzfeldhaven	Maprik	Tarabo	
Yemnu	Hayfield	Margarima	Tari	
Yili	Hoskins	Mendi	Telefomin	
Yilui		Menyamy	Tufi	
		Minj		

* Suitable for heavy aircraft

Licensed aerodromes at 30 June 1968 totalled 377 of which 6 were licensed for heavy aircraft.

APPENDIX XV—continued

11. PORT ACTIVITY: VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED AT THE PRINCIPAL PORTS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1968

Port		Overseas and inter-Territory vessels								Coastal vessels	Total vessels
		From/for overseas direct		From/for Papua ports		From/for New Guinea ports		Total			
		Number	Net tons (a)	Number	Net tons (a)	Number	Net tons (a)	Number	Net tons (a)		
			'000		'000		'000		'000		
<i>Vessels Entered</i>											
Rabaul(d)	..	175	302	35	75	104	291	314	668	2,333	2,647
Lae	..	43	127	188	112	188	307	419	546	539	958
Madang	..	6	16	1	(b)	158	424	165	440	859	1,024
Kavieng	..	7	18	2	7	39	102	48	127	370	418
Lorengau	..	..	..	2	3	8	13	10	16	(c)	10
Wewak	..	22	77	1	(b)	59	119	82	196	228	310
Bougainville(d)	..	13	8	2	6	17	21	32	35	32	64
Total	..	266	548	231	203	573	1,277	1,070	2,028	4,361	5,431
<i>Vessels Cleared</i>											
Rabaul(d)	..	148	195	16	40	158	421	322	656	2,394	2,716
Lae	..	79	152	190	160	169	272	438	584	535	973
Madang	..	28	112	5	10	130	441	163	563	899	1,062
Kavieng	..	..	..	3	10	44	116	47	126	367	414
Lorengau	..	..	..	..	..	9	14	9	14	(c)	9
Wewak	..	4	10	2	1	74	176	80	187	232	312
Bougainville(d)	..	13	15	..	..	9	20	22	35	32	54
Total	..	272	484	216	221	593	1,460	1,081	2,165	4,459	5,540

(a) Net tonnage, expressed in tons of 100 cubic feet, represents the volume of enclosed space that can be used for cargo or passengers.
(b) Less than 500 tons. (c) Not available. (d) Prior to 15 November 1967 when the new port of Kieta was opened, Bougainville figures were included with Rabaul.

12. NATIONALITY OF OVERSEAS AND INTER-TERRITORY VESSELS ENTERING NEW GUINEA PORTS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1968

Overseas vessels direct to New Guinea ports					From Papua or overseas via Papua ports						
Nationality				Number	Net tons	Nationality				Number	Net tons
American (U.S.A.)	..	..		5	540	British	..	..	..	193	140,798
British	..	..		84	198,944	Danish	..	..	..	3	1,063
Danish	..	..		7	1,313	Dutch	..	..	..	1	5,817
Dutch	..	..		11	70,901	French	..	..	..	3	1,432
Formosan	..	..		11	794	Greek	..	..	..	3	6,201
German	..	..		2	5,279	Japanese	..	..	..	1	1,035
Greek	..	..		3	6,225	Norwegian	..	..	..	13	8,815
Japanese	..	..		120	197,347	Swedish	..	..	..	14	37,129
Lebanese	..	..		1	4,558						
Liberian	..	..		1	4,271						
New Zealand	..	..		1	479						
Norwegian	..	..		5	11,143						
Panamanian	..	..		4	17,361						
Swedish	..	..		11	28,265						
Total	..	..		266	547,420	Total	..	..	..	231	202,290

13. TONNAGE OF CARGO HANDLED AT NEW GUINEA PORTS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1968

Particulars	Rabaul(a)	Lae	Madang	Kavieng	Lorengau	Wewak	Bougainville and Kieta(a)	Total
Tons unloaded—								
From overseas	115,899	191,650	49,883	7,454	3,768	22,102	6,590	397,346
Inter-Territory	3,554	11,077	1,478	434	112	1,312	224	18,191
Intra-Territory	31,272	7,792	23,196	8,693	275	8,740	172	80,140
Total	150,725	210,519	74,557	16,581	4,155	32,154	6,986	495,677
Tons loaded—								
For overseas	141,581	50,447	35,086	15,716	1,837	780	2,431	247,878
Inter-Territory	814	15,990	1,491	45	..	1,176	87	19,603
Intra-Territory	22,682	14,851	20,696	1,488	3	6,457	292	66,469
Total	165,077	81,288	57,273	17,249	1,840	8,413	2,810	333,950
Tons handled—								
Overseas	257,480	242,097	84,969	23,170	5,605	22,882	9,021	645,224
Inter-Territory	4,368	27,067	2,969	479	112	2,488	311	37,794
Intra-Territory	53,954	22,643	43,892	10,181	278	15,197	464	146,609
Total	315,802	291,807	131,830	33,830	5,995	40,567	9,796	829,627

(a) Prior to 15 November 1967 when the new port of Kieta was opened, Bougainville and Kieta were included with Rabaul.

TABLE 14. TONNAGE OF CARGO HANDLED BY PORTS DURING YEARS ENDED 30 JUNE 1966 TO 1968 (a)

Port	Year ended June—					
	1966		1967		1968	
	Ton weight	Ton measure	Ton weight	Ton measure	Ton weight	Ton measure
Discharged—						
Rabaul(b) ..	47,143	48,235	60,105	50,803	51,317	68,136
Lae	72,675	75,445	73,640	90,261	94,407	108,320
Madang	49,760	41,129	34,104	33,748	30,340	21,021
Kavieng	4,257	4,421	3,784	3,432	4,341	3,547
Lorengau	960	1,454	1,377	2,615	1,130	2,750
Wewak	12,908	16,412	10,261	19,977	7,417	15,997
Kieta and Bougainville ports(b) .. ..	..	..	..	..	2,638	4,176
Total	187,703	187,096	183,271	200,836	191,590	223,947
Loaded—						
Rabaul(b) ..	85,147	44,381	71,013	67,194	73,894	68,501
Lae	14,522	25,937	22,086	24,168	36,363	30,074
Madang	25,786	3,448	21,514	6,318	24,036	12,541
Kavieng	15,100	119	13,423	109	14,479	1,282
Lorengau	1,157	307	1,982	227	1,651	186
Wewak	43	818	74	1,223	70	1,886
Kieta and Bougainville ports(b) .. ..	..	..	..	..	2,327	191
Total	141,755	75,010	130,092	99,239	152,820	114,661
Total handled—						
Rabaul(b) ..	132,290	92,616	131,118	117,997	125,211	136,637
Lae	87,197	101,382	95,726	114,429	130,770	138,394
Madang	75,546	44,577	55,618	40,066	54,376	33,562
Kavieng	19,357	4,540	17,207	3,541	18,820	4,829
Lorengau	2,117	1,761	3,359	2,842	2,781	2,936
Wewak	12,951	17,230	10,335	21,200	7,487	17,883
Kieta and Bougainville ports(b) .. ..	..	..	..	..	4,965	4,367
Total	329,458	262,104	313,363	300,075	344,410	338,608

(a) Excludes intra-Territorial cargo movement. (b) Prior to 15 November 1967 when the new port of Kieta was opened, Kieta and Bougainville ports were included with Rabaul.

15. NUMBER OF VESSELS LICENSED UNDER THE *Shipping Ordinance* 1951–1960 TO ENGAGE
IN MARITIME TRADING IN TERRITORIAL WATERS AT 30 JUNE 1968
CLASSIFIED BY GROSS REGISTERED TONNAGE

Tonnage—gross register							Total(a)
Under 100 tons .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	119
Over 100 tons .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Total .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	144

(a) Motor vessels including auxiliary sailing vessels. There are no licensed sailing vessels.

16. ROAD MILEAGES

District	30 June 1967	30 June 1968							
		Total	Urban	Primary	Major secondary	Secondary	Feeder	Access	Inter-mittent access
Western Highlands(a)	725	714	14	..	6	92	341	225	36
Eastern Highlands(a)	1,042	783	20	..	20	76	55	612	..
Chimbu(a)	..	242	4	..	..	..	47	132	59
East Sepik	853	577	16	..	4	90	46	35	386
West Sepik		279	26	..	..	..	7	77	169
Madang ..	428	437	25	..	78	17	52	159	106
Morobe ..	410	413	41	..	39	99	107	87	40
West New Britian	548	182	2	..	4	..	16	126	34
East New Britian		350	41	30	..	18	65	179	17
New Ireland	656	612	14	..	2	190	57	163	186
Bougainville	572	574	1	..	19	..	86	332	136
Manus ..	52	52	4	..	..	22	..	10	16
Total ..	5,286	5,215	208	30	172	604	879	2,137	1,185

The seven groupings are:

- (1) Urban Town and sub-divisional roads.
- (2) Primary Major roads with a scale pavement at least 18 ft wide and a formation of 28 ft
- (3) Major Secondary .. Roads of basic highway standard having a formation of at least 24 ft with a minimum formed pavement of 12 ft.
- (4) Secondary Similar to (3) but with a formation between 20 ft–24 ft
- (5) Feeder Roads with 20 ft formation and 12 ft pavement generally adequate for speeds in excess of 25 mph.
- (6) Access Generally unpaved or inadequately paved roads permitting access for majority of year.
- (7) Intermittent access .. Roads of any standard not trafficable for extended periods.

(a) The Chimbu District was previously part of the Eastern Highlands and Western Highlands Districts of the Territory of New Guinea and the Southern Highlands and Gulf Districts of the Territory of Papua.

17. MOTOR VEHICLE AND MOTOR CYCLE REGISTRATIONS EFFECTIVE AT 31 DECEMBER FOR THE YEARS 1964 TO 1967

Type of vehicle					1964	1965	1966	1967
Motor cars	..	..	..	..	2,840	3,026	3,378	3,856
Station wagons	..	..	..	..	657	876	1,098	1,394
Commercial vehicles—								
Utilities	..	..	..	..	2,270	2,704	2,948	3,285
Lorries	..	..	..	..	1,299	1,530	1,776	1,926
Panel Vans	..	..	..	..	79	95	99	108
Omnibuses	..	..	..	..	70	77	96	83
Other ..	..	..	..	..	33	31	42	60
Total commercial	..	..	..	..	3,751	4,437	4,961	5,462
Motor cycles	..	..	..	..	503	650	760	981
Tractors(a)	..	..	..	..	401	453	530	775
Total	..	..	..	..	8,152	9,442	10,727	12,468

(a) Other than those for use on plantations, farms, etc.

NOTE: Defence Service vehicles are not included.

APPENDIX XVI

COST OF LIVING

1. AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED COMMODITIES AT 30 JUNE 1968 (Items selected as those marketed supplies most consumed by indigenes)

Item					Unit	Average retail price
						Cents
Staple foodstuffs(a)—						
Rice	..	..	..	..	lb	12
Wheatmeal	..	..	..	..	lb	13
Peas (dried)	..	..	..	..	lb	26
Meat	..	..	..	..	12-oz tin	29
Dripping	..	..	..	..	lb	33
Sugar	..	..	..	..	lb	13
Tea	..	..	..	..	lb	84
Salt	..	..	..	..	lb	10
Fresh vegetables	..	..	..	..	lb	3
Tobacco	..	..	..	..	stick	10
Clothes and domestic items(b)—						
Lava lava	..	..	..	..	each	90
Shorts, khaki	..	..	..	..	each	140
Shirts	..	..	..	..	each	148
Blankets	..	..	..	..	each	144
Mosquito nets	..	..	..	..	each	181
Plates	..	..	..	..	each	20
Pannikins	..	..	..	..	each	18
Spoons	..	..	..	..	each	14
Kitbags	..	..	..	..	each	138
Matches	..	..	..	..	box	2
Soap	..	..	..	..	2-lb bar	28
Towels	..	..	..	..	each	77

(a) Prices are averages of prices collected from each district of the Territory by Department of District Administration field staff. (b) The samples of each commodity vary in quality of materials, design and manufacture.

2. RETAIL PRICE INDEX (FOOD, TOBACCO, AND CERTAIN HOUSEHOLD SUNDRIES) RELATED TO
NON-INDIGENOUS HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE IN THE THREE MAIN TOWNS
(PORT MORESBY, LAE AND RABAU) COMBINED
(Base of Each Index: Year 1961-62 = 100.0)

Period					Index numbers (three main towns combined)			
					Food	Tobacco and cigarettes	Household sundries	Total (three groups)
Year 1961-62	..	..	..	..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1962-63	..	..	..	..	97.2	99.0	100.7	97.8
1963-64	..	..	..	..	99.3	98.9	100.9	99.5
1964-65	..	..	..	..	102.1	105.1	104.0	102.7
1965-66	..	..	..	..	107.7	110.0	108.8	108.1
1966-67	..	..	..	..	109.7	126.6	110.8	111.7
1967-68	..	..	..	..	111.7	131.7	112.9	114.0
Quarter—1963	March quarter	..	..	..	96.9	98.8	100.7	97.5
	June quarter	..	..	..	97.8	98.7	100.8	98.2
	September quarter	..	..	..	98.7	98.7	100.6	98.9
	December quarter	..	..	..	98.3	98.9	100.4	98.6
1964	March quarter	..	..	..	99.7	98.9	100.4	99.7
	June quarter	..	..	..	100.6	99.1	102.2	100.6
	September quarter	..	..	..	101.5	99.2	101.8	101.3
	December quarter	..	..	..	102.0	107.1	102.2	102.6
1965	March quarter	..	..	..	102.1	107.0	104.9	102.9
	June quarter	..	..	..	102.9	107.0	107.0	103.8
	September quarter	..	..	..	105.2	109.2	108.1	105.9
	December quarter	..	..	..	107.3	109.3	108.9	107.7
1966	March quarter	..	..	..	108.6	110.3	108.9	108.8
	June quarter	..	..	..	109.8	111.1	109.2	109.9
	September quarter	..	..	..	109.6	113.9	109.8	110.1
	December quarter	..	..	..	109.4	129.7	110.4	111.8
1967	March quarter	..	..	..	109.8	131.2	111.4	112.4
	June quarter	..	..	..	109.9	131.6	111.4	112.5
	September quarter	..	..	..	110.7	131.8	112.5	113.2
	December quarter	..	..	..	111.5	131.8	113.0	113.9
1968	March quarter	..	..	..	112.5	131.8	113.0	114.7
	June quarter	..	..	..	112.2	131.5	113.2	114.4
	September quarter	..	..	..	111.7	131.2	113.8	114.1

Figures appearing after the decimal point are inserted to avoid the distortions that would sometimes occur if the indexes were rounded off to the nearest whole number. They do not imply that the indexes possess an accuracy of the order of one-tenth of an index 'point'.

APPENDIX XVII

LABOUR

1. NUMBER OF INDIGENOUS WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY AND BASIS OF ENGAGEMENTS

Information for this table is no longer available for the year ended 31 March. Future annual reports will include new data for years ended 30 June.

2. NUMBER OF INDIGENOUS WORKERS EMPLOYED SHOWING SEX, MARITAL STATUS AND AGE GROUPS IN EACH MAJOR GROUP OF INDUSTRY

Information for this table is no longer available for the year ended 31 March. Future annual reports will include new data for years ended 30 June.

3. INDIGENOUS EMPLOYMENT BY DISTRICT

Information for this table is no longer available for the year ended 31 March. Future annual reports will include new data for years ended 30 June.

4. INDIGENOUS WORKERS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION AND WEEKLY WAGE RATES

Information for this Table is no longer available for the year ended 31 March. Future annual reports will include new data for years ended 30 June.

5. LABOUR INSPECTIONS PERFORMED AND WORKERS INTERVIEWED DURING THE YEAR
ENDED 30 JUNE 1968, CLASSIFIED BY MAJOR GROUPS OF INDUSTRY

Industry						Number of inspections	Number of workers interviewed
Primary production—							
Copra and cocoa	..	..	..	..	..	345	18,187
Rubber ..	..	..	..	..	..	88	4,636
Coffee ..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1,011
Tea ..	..	..	..	..	..	14	368
Pastoral	..	..	..	..	..	27	1,193
Other agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	3	31
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and quarrying—							
Gold mining	..	..	..	..	..	3	620
Oil mining	..	..	..	..	..	4	29
Other mining	..	..	..	..	..	1	66
Quarrying	..	..	..	..	..	4	128
General—							
Manufacturing ..	..	..	..	..	..	123	4,013
Building and construction ..	..	..	..	..	..	103	6,646
Transport and storage	..	..	..	..	..	138	2,912
Communication ..	..	..	..	..	..	9	147
Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	357	2,919
Personal service ..	..	..	..	..	..	19	38
Hotels, amusements and cafes	..	..	..	..	..	49	837
Professional activities—							
Religion and social welfare	..	..	..	..	..	21	409
Health and hospitals	..	..	..	..	..	33	891
Education	..	..	..	..	..	16	352
Not elsewhere classified	..	..	..	..	..	100	4,081
Total	..	..	..	..	..	1,463	49,514

	Other mining	Quarrying General— Manufacturing	Building and con- struction	Transport and storage	Communications	Commerce	Personal service... Hotels, amuse- ments and cafes
Falling object
Fall
Vehicle accident
Injured by machinery
Fall
Falling object
Flying object
Vehicle accident
Injured by machinery
Fall
Burns
Electrocution
Falling object
Flying object
Vehicle accident
Injured by machinery
Fall from vehicle
Burns
Injured by handtool
Fall
Drowning
Electrocution
Tractor accident
Acid burns
Handling cargo
Vehicle accident
Injured by machinery
Falling object
Aircraft accident
Fall from vehicle
Closing door
Loading cargo
Falling object
Fall
Injured by handtool
Falling object
Closing door
Injured by machinery
Handling cargo
Burns
Vehicle accident
Drowning
Flying object
Falling object
Injured by machinery
Vehicle accident
Fall from tree

6. DETAILS OF ACCIDENTS REPORTED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1968, AND THOSE AWAITING SETTLEMENT AT 30 JUNE 1967, CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY—continued

Industry	Cause of accident	Outstanding at 30 June 1967		Reported during year ended 30 June 1968		Total	Degree of disability					Compensation claim result				Not yet final	
		Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal		Fatal	Per- manent	Part per- manent	Temp- orary with pay	Not yet deter- mined	Number of cases	Total amount paid	Wages and emolu- ments paid	Non- com- pens- able	Fatal	Non- fatal
Professional activities— Religion and social welfare	Injured by machinery	..	1	..	3	4	..	1	..	3	1	1,462.00	..	1	..	2	
	Vehicle accident	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	200.00	..	..	..	1
	Electric shock	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	200.00	..	..	..	..
	Earth fall ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Injured by handtool	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Health and hos- pitals	Falling object	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1
	Vehicle accident	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Tetanus ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		
Not elsewhere classi- fied ..	Injured by machinery	..	2	..	6	8	..	3	1	4	3	3,910.95	1	1	..	3	
	Drowning ..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..
	Falling object	1	1	..	2	4	..	1	..	2	1	81.27	..	2	1	..	
	Vehicle accident	2	1	..	3	6	2	..	..	4	1	200.00	..	..	1	4
	Fall ..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1
	Flying object	1	..	..	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
	Burns ..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Handling cargo	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tetanus ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Total	33	120	63	280	496	95	1	137	89	174	106	51,602.67	92	75	60	163

7. ILLNESSES AND DEATHS DUE TO OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1968

No illnesses or deaths attributable to occupational disease were reported during the year under review.

8. PROSECUTIONS OF EMPLOYERS FOR BREACHES OF THE *Native Employment Ordinance* 1958–1967 DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1968

No employers were prosecuted for offences under the *Native Employment Ordinance* 1958–1967 during the year under review.

9. PROSECUTIONS OF WORKERS FOR BREACHES OF THE *Native Employment Ordinance* 1958–1967 DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1968

No employees were prosecuted for offences under the *Native Employment Ordinance* 1958–1967 during the year under review.

10. DETAILS OF BREACHES OF INDIGENOUS EMPLOYEES' AGREEMENTS BY WORKERS AND EMPLOYERS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1968, RESULTING IN VARIATION OR TERMINATION OF AGREEMENTS

Nature of breach	Section of Ordinance	Number of Agreements		
		Terminated	Varied	Total
Under the <i>Native Employment Ordinance</i> 1958–1967				
Term extended by Court to cover period of imprisonment ..	43 (1) (a)	..	14	14
Term extended by Court to cover period of imprisonment ..	43 (1) (b)	..	45	45
Term extended by Court to cover period of imprisonment ..	43 (2) (b)	..	4	4
Term extended by Court to cover full period of unauthorised absence	43 (3) (b)	..	22	22
Worker convicted of an offence against or contravention of the Ordinance	49 (1) (a)	3	..	3
Absence because of imprisonment for period exceeding seven days	49 (1) (b)	15	..	15
Negligence or carelessness in discharge of duties to employer	49 (1) (c)	6	..	6
Disobeying a lawful order	49 (1) (d)	36	..	36
Absence from work without leave or reasonable excuse ..	49 (1) (e)	306	..	306
Employer or person acting on his behalf has been convicted of an offence against Ordinance	49 (3) (b)	1	..	1
Worker unfit for any reason to carry out his duties ..	49 (4) (a)	10	..	10
Terminated by Court in the interests of the welfare of worker or his dependants	49 (4) (b)	3	..	3
Terminated by Court where the employer and agreement worker agree to the termination	49 (4) (c)	2	..	2
		382	85	467

NOTE: In addition, there were 714 terminations by Employment Officers under the provisions of Section 48—that is by mutual consent of both employer and employee.

APPENDIX XVII—continued

11. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES WHICH OCCURRED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1968, SHOWING THE NUMBER OF INDIGENOUS WORKERS INVOLVED AND MAN-DAYS LOST

Industry	Cause	Number of indigenous workers involved		Governmental	Number of non-indigenous workers involved	Number of man-days lost	Settlement
		Private					
		Agreement	Casual				
Copra and cocoa	Dissatisfaction with appointment of new foreman	12	..	..	..	6	Management refused to dismiss new foreman. After discussions were held with the Labour Inspector men returned to work
	Dissatisfaction with present wage rate and increase in hours of work	..	97	..	..	32	After discussions with Labour Inspector and management, men returned to work
Forestry ..	Disatisfaction over attitude of indigenous foreman	..	..	18	..	38	Ten employees were repatriated, eight men returned to work
Other agriculture	Dissatisfaction with present wage rates	..	..	86	..	86	A full explanation of new salary variations was given to each employee and all resumed work
Mining ..	Misunderstanding over variations in pay from week to week	..	600	..	..	470	Individual explanations given to employees by Labour Inspector on the compilation of wages resulted in 550 men returning to work. Fifty left without notice
Building and construction	Dissatisfaction with non-payment for Saturday work	..	31	..	..	4	Labour Inspector investigated wage calculations and found them correct. After detailed explanation of wage calculations all men returned to work
	Misunderstanding over wage rates as result of Public Service Local Officers Case	..	..	47	..	57	Labour Inspector checked pay sheets and established their accuracy. Men returned to work
	Apprentices alleged wage calculations were incorrect in respect to payment of overtime	..	..	25	..	25	Apprentices agreed to return to work after discussions with Labour Inspector, who assured them that adjustments would be made in overtime payments
	Demand for increase in wage rates	..	6	..	..	1	Labour Inspector explained to men that they were being paid in accordance with Urban Cash Wage Award, and they immediately resumed work
	Labour line walked off in sympathy with fellow worker who had \$10.00 deducted from wages	..	21	..	..	21	After discussions with Labour Inspector and management all men returned to work. Management decided to reduce all wages by \$2.00 as a temporary disciplinary measure after which wages would be restored to normal

11. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES WHICH OCCURRED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1968, SHOWING THE NUMBER OF INDIGENOUS WORKERS INVOLVED AND MAN-DAYS LOST—continued

Industry	Cause	Number of indigenous workers involved			Number of non-indigenous workers involved	Number of man-days lost	Settlement
		Private		Governmental			
		Agreement	Casual				
	Dissatisfaction over amount paid for travelling allowance	..	..	9	..	3	Men resumed work when Labour Inspector informed them that their travelling allowances had been correctly calculated
Construction of electrical power works and transmission lines	Misunderstanding over wage rates as result of the Public Service Local Officers Wage Case	..	..	15	..	15	Men returned to work when Labour Inspector explained fully the method of wage calculation
Manufacturing	Alleged underpayment of overtime rates	..	27	..	..	25	Management dismissed workers involved. Labour Inspector investigated complaint and found men had been paid correctly
	Dissatisfaction of employees over requirement to do certain work	..	10	..	..	7	Men involved were dismissed. Two apprentices were re-employed pending a review of their agreements
Sawmilling	Demand for increase in wage rate	..	37	..	..	37	Investigations by Labour Inspector revealed that employees were receiving in excess of Urban Cash Wage. All resumed work
	Dissatisfaction with wage rates, accomodation and general working conditions	..	66	..	..	78	Men returned to work when Labour Inspector agreed to investigate all complaints. Negotiations commenced on implementation of Agreement similar to that applying in other sawmilling areas
Health and Hospitals	Demand for wage increase and supply of protective clothing	..	29	..	..	14	Increase in pay granted by employer and all men resumed work
Retail ..	Alleged unfair treatment of workers by European female staff	..	22	..	..	26	Assured by the manager that he would dismiss any European staff member found guilty of unfair treatment towards indigenous staff, 13 employees returned to work. Nine employees refused to be re-employed
Services incidental to rural industry	Demand for payment of Urban Cash Wage rates	..	..	35	..	105	The Labour Inspector assured the men that investigation of their claims would commence and all resumed work

APPENDIX XVII—*continued*11. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES WHICH OCCURRED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1968, SHOWING THE NUMBER OF INDIGENOUS WORKERS INVOLVED AND MAN-DAYS LOST—*continued*

Industry	Cause	Number of indigenous workers involved			Number of non-indigenous workers involved	Number of man-days lost	Settlement
		Private		Governmental			
		Agreement	Casual				
Transport and storage	Demand for money in lieu of rations, payment in accordance with Urban Cash Wage Award, and assistance with payment of council rates	..	..	25	..	25	The Labour Inspector explained to the men that none of these demands could be met as employees worked outside the area applicable to the Award. With the exception of one worker, men returned to work
	Dissatisfaction with wage rates and in sympathy with unrest over result of Public Service Local Officers Wage Case	..	..	8	..	2	After discussion with Labour Inspector all employees returned to work
	Demand for increase in wage rates	..	40	..	..	5	Management agreed to increase all wage rates and the Industrial Relations Officer explained variations in wages to the men
	Misunderstanding over reduction in overtime payments	..	8	..	..	2	Overtime was less because of reduction in amount of cargo arriving from Australia. Six workers were dismissed, two were reinstated
	Alleged non-payment of salaries	..	..	2	..	2	Wages adjusted and men resumed work
	Misunderstanding over reduction in fortnightly pay	..	21	..	..	13	Labour Inspector explained to the men that the difference had occurred because of the reduction in the amount of cargo arriving from Australia. Men resumed work
	Dissatisfaction over conditions of employment	..	9	..	..	8	Men transferred by management to other duties
	Men stopped work in sympathy with fellow employee who was suspended for alleged drinking whilst on duty	..	14	..	..	52	Discussions between the Labour Inspector, management and workers resulted in men returning to work. Three men were dismissed
	Dissatisfaction with lack of incremental payments after long service with the company	..	50	..	..	16	Men resumed work after discussions with Labour Inspector and management
	Dissatisfaction over necessity to be absent from homes because of requirement to work during week-ends	..	..	4	..	1	Employees were suspended and cases set down to be heard by the Public Service Commissioner at a later date

12. TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: MEMBERSHIPS OF INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS
CLASSIFIED BY ASSOCIATION AND RACE, AT 31 DECEMBER 1967

Association	Indigenous	Non-indigenous	Mixed Race and Chinese	Total
Port Moresby Workers' Association	50	..	..	50
Northern District Workers' Association	220	..	..	220
Milne Bay District Workers' Association	445	..	..	445
Lae Workers' Association	996	..	1	997
Timber Industry Workers' Association of Wau-Bulolo	667	..	..	667
Staff Association, University of Papua and New Guinea	30	45	..	75
Madang District Workers' Association	388	..	..	388
Goroka Workers' Association	91	..	..	91
Western Highlands District Workers' Association	62	..	..	62
Wewak Workers' Association	393	..	..	393
New Ireland District Workers' Association	292	..	..	292
Rabaul Workers' Association	514	..	..	514
Public Service Association of Papua and New Guinea	6,994	2,489	61	9,544
Police Association of Papua and New Guinea	1,999	81	..	2,080
Local Teachers' Association	50	..	..	50
Bank Officials Association of Papua and New Guinea	2	101	..	103
Manus District Workers' Association	51	..	..	51
	13,244	2,716	62	16,022

APPENDIX XVIII

SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE SERVICES

Information relating to social security and welfare services is given in Chapter 5 of Part VII of this Report

APPENDIX XIX

PUBLIC HEALTH

1. HEALTH SERVICES PERSONNEL: ADMINISTRATION AND OTHER AT 30 JUNE 1968

Designation	Administration				Non-Administration				Total		
	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Indigenous		Non-Indigenous				
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
<i>Group A—Health Services Personnel</i>											
Specialist Medical Officer .. ..	..	..	14 (16)	4 (1)	..	..	..	..	14 (16)	4 (1)	18 (17)
Medical Officer	18 (7)	2	64 (6)	2	..	..	25	9	107 (13)	13	120 (13)
Pharmacist	(1)	..	5 (3)	..	..	..	16	6	21 (4)	6	27 (4)
Radiographer	7	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	9	1	10
X-ray Technician	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	13
Biochemist .. ..	..	..	..	1 (2)	..	..	..	..	..	1 (2)	1 (2)
Medical Technologist .. ..	..	..	3	1	..	..	1	3	4	4	8
Pathology Technician	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	10
Laboratory Assistant	10 (7)	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	13 (7)	2	15 (7)
Physiotherapist .. ..	..	..	(1)	4 (1)	..	..	1	3	1 (1)	7 (1)	8 (2)
Limb Maker .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Occupational Therapist .. ..	..	..	..	(1)	..	..	..	..	..	(1)	(1)
Medical Assistant	35	..	41 (6)	2	..	..	2	5	78 (6)	7	85 (6)
Nurse—General	93 (36)	38 (10)	..	114 (46)	11	23	8	169	112 (36)	344 (56)	456 (92)
Medical Aide(a) .. ..	..	..	..	..	3	..	247	24	250	24	274
Orderly—Hospital Services	991	219	..	..	116	103	..	..	1,107	322	1,429
Nurse—Maternal Child Health .. ..	..	70	..	47 (3)	..	62	..	94	..	273 (3)	273 (3)
Orderly—Maternal Child Health .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	24	24
Training Officer or Tutor	(2)	..	5 (8)	9 (8)	..	..	..	..	5 (10)	9 (8)	14 (18)
Clinical Supervisor .. ..	..	..	..	2 (3)	..	..	..	..	..	2 (3)	2 (3)
Dental Officer	3 (1)	..	7 (2)	..	..	..	2	1	12 (3)	1	13 (3)
Dental Mechanic .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Dental Assistant	16 (3)	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	16 (3)	5	21 (3)
Dental Orderly	15	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	17	..	17
Health Educator .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Health Inspector	10 (1)	..	5 (1)	..	..	..	..	..	15 (2)	..	15 (2)
Health Inspector's Assistant	6 (1)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 (1)	..	6 (1)
Optician .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aid Post Orderly	1,065	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,065	..	1,065
Malaria Eradication or Field Officer	40 (21)	..	27 (1)	..	..	..	..	..	67 (22)	..	67 (22)
Total	2,332 (80)	334 (10)	174 (44)	186 (65)	133	213	306	316	2,945(124)	1,049 (75)	3,994(199)

1. HEALTH SERVICES PERSONNEL: ADMINISTRATION AND OTHER AT 30 JUNE 1968—continued

Designation	Administration				Non-Administration				Total		
	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Indigenous		Non-Indigenous				
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Group B—Administrative and Ancillary Personnel											
Clerk .. ..	..	..	9(27)	(13)	..	..	..	..	9 (27)	(13)	9 (40)
Clerical Assistant	34 (19)	3 (4)	8	35 (18)	..	..	..	..	42 (19)	38 (22)	80 (41)
Telephonist .. ..	..	4 (4)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 (4)	4 (4)
Typist .. ..	..	6 (7)	..	8 (13)	..	..	..	..	..	14 (20)	14 (20)
Librarian .. ..	..	..	..	(1)	..	..	..	..	..	(1)	(1)
Library Assistant .. ..	..	(2)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(2)	(2)
Pre-School Teacher .. ..	..	15	..	11 (3)	..	..	..	..	..	26 (3)	26 (3)
Pre-School Assistant .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Storeman	27 (23)	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	30 (23)	..	30 (23)
Overseer	22 (3)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22 (3)	..	22 (3)
Artisan	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	2
Artisan's Assistant	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	9
Driver	22 (3)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22 (3)	..	22 (3)
Cook	108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108	..	108
Steward	23 (20)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23 (20)	..	23 (20)
Messenger	22 (14)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22 (14)	..	22 (14)
Seamstress .. ..	..	8 (3)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 (3)	8 (3)
Labourer	374	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	374	..	374
Others	4 (2)	(2)	(4)	7 (3)	..	..	..	..	4 (6)	7 (5)	11 (11)
Total	644 (84)	39 (22)	20 (31)	61 (51)	..	..	..	..	664 (115)	100 (73)	764 (188)
Grand Total	2,976(164)	373 (32)	194 (75)	247(116)	133	213	306	316	3,609(239)	1,149(148)	4,758(387)

(a) Includes registered plantation managers and Administration field staff who provide medical treatment often necessary in isolated areas for plantation workers and field teams.

- NOTE 1. Headquarters personnel of the Department of Public Health stationed at Port Moresby are shown in parentheses and are not included in other figures.
2. Non-Administration includes mission figures which were compiled from available returns and are not exhaustive.
3. Table excludes one non-indigenous male medical officer of the Army of Papua and New Guinea.

2. MEDICAL TRAINING—TRAINEES AT 30 JUNE 1968

Training course	Trainees		
	Male	Female	Total
(i) Administration			
Medical Officer—			
Papuan Medical College—			
Preliminary Year	8	2	10
First Year	6	..	6
Second Year .. .. .	..	..	..
Third Year	2	..	2
Fourth Year	1	..	1
Fifth Year	5	..	5
	22	2	24
Nursing—			
Rabaul School of Nursing—			
General	28	74	102
Obstetrics .. .. .	..	4	4
Papuan Medical College—			
General	11	19	30
Group 'B' .. .. .	..	9	9
Lae School of Nursing .. .. .	..	42	42
Wewak School of Nursing	1	20	21
	40	168	208
Medical Assistants—			
Madang Paramedical Training Centre	35	..	35
Nursing Aides .. .. .	..	206	206
Health Inspectors	10	..	10
Dental—			
Dental College, Port Moresby—			
Dental Officers and Assistants—			
First Year	8	2	10
Second Year	7	3	10
Third Year Dental Officers	2	2	4
Dental Mechanics—			
First Year	3	..	3
Second Year	1	..	1
Third Year	4	..	4
	25	7	32
Radiographer	5	..	5
Medical Technologist	4	..	4
Malaria Service Personnel—			
Laboratory Technicians	5	..	5
Eradication Personnel—			
Squad Leaders	20	..	20
Team Leaders	18	..	18
	43	..	43

2. MEDICAL TRAINING: TRAINEES AT 30 JUNE 1968—continued

Training course	Trainees		
	Male	Female	Total
Pre-school Teachers—			
First Year .. .. .	..	7	7
Second Year .. .. .	..	2	2
Third Year .. .. .	..	2	2
	..	11	11
Total Administration	184	394	578
(ii) Mission			
Catholic Mission—			
Nursing—Maternal Child Health .. .. .	..	112	112
Nursing—General .. .. .	..	44	44
Methodist Mission—			
Nursing—Maternal Child Health .. .. .	..	20	20
Baptist Mission—			
Nursing—Maternal Child Health .. .. .	..	21	21
Seventh Day Adventist Mission—			
Nursing—General .. .. .	..	40	40
Total Mission .. .. .	..	237	237
Grand Total	184	631	815

3. HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CENTRES AT 30 JUNE 1968

Medical establishments	Administra- tion	Mission	Total
Hospitals—			
Public (including Maternity Wards)	68	70	138
Leprosy	3	3	6
Leprosy and Tuberculosis	2	..	2
Mental .. .. .	..	..	..
Tuberculosis	1	..	1
	74	73	147
Maternal and Child Welfare Centres			
Central Clinics	30	138	168
Mobile Clinic Centres	600	1,523	2,123
	630	1,661	2,291
Aid Posts and Medical Centres	879	112	991
Rural Health Centres	10	4	14
	889	116	1,005
Grand Total	1,593	1,850	3,443

NOTE: Figures compiled from available returns of missions.

4. ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS AT 30 JUNE 1968—LOCATION AND TYPE

District	Location of hospital		Type	District	Location of hospital		Type
Eastern Highlands	Goroka	.. ..	A and B		Usino	.. ..	B
	Henganofi	.. ..	B		Saidor	.. ..	B
	Lufa	.. ..	B		Karkar (Miak)	.. ..	B
	Kainantu	.. ..	B		Josephstaal	.. ..	B
	Okapa	.. ..	B		Bundi	.. ..	B
	Wonenara	.. ..	B		Bogia	.. ..	B
Chimbu	Kundiawa	.. ..	B		Hatzfeldhaven Leprosy and Tuberculosis Colony	.. ..	B
	Chuave	.. ..	B	Morobe	Lae (Angau)	.. ..	A and B
	Gumine	.. ..	B		Wau	.. ..	A and B
	Kerowagi	.. ..	B		Wasu (Kalolo)	.. ..	B
	Gembogl	.. ..	B		Mumeng	.. ..	B
Western Highlands	Mount Hagen	.. ..	A and B		Kaiapit	.. ..	B
	Minj	.. ..	B		Menyamy	.. ..	B
	Wabag	.. ..	B		Bulolo	.. ..	A and B
	Laiagam	.. ..	B		Morobe	.. ..	B
	Kompam	.. ..	B		Butaweng Tuberculosis Hospital	.. ..	B
	Togoba Leprosy Colony	.. ..	B	East New Britain	Rabaul (Nonga)	.. ..	A and B
	Kandep	.. ..	B		Pomio	.. ..	B
	Kol ..	.. ..	B		Butuwin (Kokopo)	.. ..	B
	Lake Kapiago	.. ..	B		Bitapaka Tuberculosis Hospital	.. ..	B
	Tambul	.. ..	B	West New Britain	Talasea	.. ..	B
	Tambibuga	.. ..	B		Cape Gloucester	.. ..	B
Sepik	Wewak	.. ..	A and B		Kandrian	.. ..	B
	Angoram	.. ..	B	New Ireland	Kavieng	.. ..	A and B
	Dreikikir	.. ..	B		Taskul	.. ..	B
	Maprik	.. ..	B		Namatanai	.. ..	B
	Yangoru	.. ..	B		Anelaua Leprosy Colony	.. ..	B
	Timbunke	.. ..	B	Bougainville	Sohano	.. ..	A and B
	Ambunti	.. ..	B		Wakunai	.. ..	B
Sepik	Lumi	.. ..	B		Buin	.. ..	B
	Imonda	.. ..	B		Kieta	.. ..	B
	Nuku	.. ..	B		Boku	.. ..	B
	Telefomin	.. ..	B	Manus	Lorengau	.. ..	B
	Vanim	.. ..	B				
	Aitape	.. ..	B				
	Aitape Leprosy Colony	.. ..	B				
	Amanab	.. ..	B				
	Green River	.. ..	B				
Madang	Pagei	.. ..	B				
	Madang	.. ..	A and B				
	Aiome	.. ..	B				

A—Intermediate wards B—Public wards

APPENDIX XIX—continued

5. ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS AT 30 JUNE 1968: CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF BEDS AND STATUS OF PERSONS IN CHARGE

Hospitals				Status of persons in charge				Total number of hospitals
				Medical officers	Medical assistants	Nursing sisters	Others	
Public (including maternity wards)—								
10 to 50 beds	..	..	..	2	24	11	5	42
Over 50 beds	..	..	..	17	7	2	..	26
Leprosy—								
Over 50 beds	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	3
Tuberculosis—								
Over 50 beds	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Leprosy and tuberculosis—								
Over 50 beds	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Total	..	..	..	22	33	14	5	74

7. INCIDENCE OF THE PRINCIPAL DISEASES TREATED AND THE PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH IN ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS
AND IMPORTANT CASE MORTALITY RATES IN PERCENTAGES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1968

International classification code group	Disease or injury		Number of admissions	Percentage of total admissions	Number of deaths	Percentage of total deaths	Deaths as a percentage of admissions
I ..	Infective and parasitic diseases .. .. .	..	19,553	21.2	373	17.4	1.9
	of which—						
	Malaria .. .. .	..	8,539	9.2	109	5.1	1.3
	Tuberculosis .. .. .	..	1,947	2.1	74	3.5	3.8
	Leprosy .. .. .	..	1,025	1.1	14	0.7	1.4
	Dysentery, all forms .. .. .	..	1,266	1.4	64	3.0	5.1
II ..	Neoplasms .. .. .	..	751	0.8	104	4.8	13.8
	of which—						
	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissue .. .. .	..	494	0.5	95	4.4	19.2
	Benign neoplasms and neoplasms of unspecified nature .. .. .	..	257	0.3	9	0.4	3.5
III + IV ..	Allergic, endocrine system, metabolic and nutritional diseases of the blood and blood forming organs .. .. .	..	3,220	3.5	103	4.8	3.2
	of which—						
	Avitaminosis, malnutrition and other deficiency states .. .. .	..	858	0.9	48	2.2	5.6
	Anaemias .. .. .	..	1,575	1.7	37	1.7	2.3
V ..	Mental, psychoneurotic and personality disorders .. .. .	..	564	0.6	1	..	0.2
VI ..	Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs .. .. .	..	3,792	4.1	139	6.4	3.7
	of which—						
	Inflammatory diseases of the eye .. .. .	..	1,012	1.1	..	..	..
	Otitis media and mastoiditis .. .. .	..	1,131	1.2	7	0.3	0.6
VII ..	Diseases of the circulatory system .. .. .	..	935	1.0	87	4.0	9.3
VIII ..	Diseases of the respiratory system .. .. .	..	17,880	19.4	469	21.9	2.6
	of which—						
	Pneumonia .. .. .	..	10,361	11.2	384	17.9	3.7
	Acute upper respiratory tract infections .. .. .	..	1,659	1.8	6	0.3	0.4
IX ..	Diseases of the digestive system .. .. .	..	9,067	9.8	306	14.3	3.4
	of which—						
	Gastro-enteritis and colitis .. .. .	..	6,465	7.0	198	9.2	3.1
X ..	Diseases of the genito-urinary system .. .. .	..	2,713	2.9	57	2.6	2.1
XI ..	Deliveries and complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium .. .. .	..	8,302	9.0	40	1.8	0.5
XII + XIII	Diseases of the cellular tissue. Diseases of the bone and organs of movement .. .. .	..	8,138	8.8	20	0.9	0.2
	of which—						
	Infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue .. .. .	..	4,205	4.6	11	0.5	0.3
XV ..	Certain diseases of early infancy .. .. .	..	1,250	1.3	261	12.2	20.9
XIV + XVI	Congenital malformations. Symptoms: senility and ill-defined conditions .. .. .	..	6,808	7.4	106	4.9	1.6
XVII ..	Accidents, poisonings and violence .. .. .	..	9,384	10.2	75	3.5	0.8
	All causes .. .. .	..	92,357	100.0	2,141	100.0	2.3

APPENDIX XIX—continued

8. NUMBER OF IN-PATIENTS TREATED AND DEATHS RECORDED (BY DISEASE GROUPS), IN ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1968

Code No.	Disease, injury, etc.							In-patients	Deaths
A1	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system							1,604	57
A2	Tuberculosis of meninges and central nervous system							40	6
A3	Tuberculosis of intestines, peritoneum and mesenteric glands							10	1
A4	Tuberculosis of bones and joints							81	4
A5	Tuberculosis, all other forms							212	6
A6	Congenital syphilis .. .. .							..	..
A7	Early syphilis .. .. .							..	..
A8	Tabes dorsalis .. .. .							..	..
A9	General paralysis of insane .. .. .							..	..
A10	All other syphilis							5	1
A11	Gonococcal infections							535	..
A12	Typhoid fever .. .. .							..	1
A13	Paratyphoid fever and other salmonella infections .. .. .							..	..
A14	Cholera .. .. .							..	..
A15	Brucellosis (undulant fever) .. .. .							..	..
A16	Dysentery, all forms							1,266	64
A17	Scarlet fever .. .. .							..	..
A18	Streptococcal sore throat							4	..
A19	Erysipelas							8	..
A20	Septicaemia and pyaemia							56	24
A21	Diphtheria .. .. .							..	1
A22	Whooping cough							325	22
A23	Meningococcal infection							21	9
A24	Plague .. .. .							..	..
A25	Leprosy							1,025	14
A26	Tetanus							39	22
A27	Anthrax .. .. .							..	..
A28	Acute poliomyelitis							54	..
A29	Acute infectious encephalitis							7	2
A30	Late effects of acute poliomyelitis and acute infectious encephalitis							8	..
A31	Smallpox							6	..
A32	Measles							1,432	4
A33	Yellow fever .. .. .							..	..
A34	Infectious hepatitis							277	9
A35	Rabies .. .. .							..	..
A36	Typhus and other rickettsial diseases							4	..
A37	Malaria							8,539	109
A38	Schistosomiasis .. .. .							..	..
A39	Hydatid disease .. .. .							..	..
A40	Filariasis							114	1
A41	Ankylostomiasis							509	1
A42	Other diseases due to helminths							690	..
A43	All other diseases classified as infective and parasitic							2,682	15
A44	Malignant neoplasm of buccal cavity and pharynx							54	1
A45	Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus .. .. .							..	2
A46	Malignant neoplasm of stomach							28	8
A47	Malignant neoplasm of intestine, except rectum .. .. .							..	4
A48	Malignant neoplasm of rectum							11	2
A49	Malignant neoplasm of larynx .. .. .							..	2
A50	Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung, not specified as secondary							22	3
A51	Malignant neoplasm of breast							46	1
A52	Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri							14	6
A53	Malignant neoplasm of other unspecified parts of uterus							9	..

8. NUMBER OF IN-PATIENTS TREATED AND DEATHS RECORDED (BY DISEASE GROUPS) IN ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1968—continued

Code No.	Disease, injury, etc.	In-patients	Deaths
A54	Malignant neoplasm of prostate	2	..
A55	Malignant neoplasm of skin	25	6
A56	Malignant neoplasm of bone and connective tissue	14	2
A57	Malignant neoplasm of all other and unspecified sites	209	36
A58	Leukaemia and aleukaemia	39	12
A59	Lymphosarcoma and other neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic system	21	9
A60	Benign neoplasms and neoplasms of unspecified nature	257	9
A61	Non-toxic goitre	146	1
A62	Thyrotoxicosis with or without goitre	2	1
A63	Diabetes mellitus	35	..
A64	Avitaminosis and other deficiency states	854	46
A65	Anaemias	1,575	37
A66	Allergic disorders; all other endocrine, metabolic and blood diseases	608	18
A67	Psychoses	280	..
A68	Psychoneuroses and disorders of personality	272	1
A69	Mental deficiency	12	..
A70	Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	51	14
A71	Non-meningococcal meningitis	566	87
A72	Multiple sclerosis	5	..
A73	Epilepsy	218	5
A74	Inflammatory diseases of eye	1,012	..
A75	Cataract	165	..
A76	Glaucoma	8	..
A77	Otitis media and mastoiditis	923	7
A78	All other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	844	26
A79	Rheumatic fever	25	4
A80	Chronic rheumatic heart disease	77	5
A81	Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease	79	19
A82	Other diseases of the heart	248	44
A83	Hypertension with heart disease .. .. .	..	..
A84	Hypertension without mention of heart	35	1
A85	Diseases of arteries	33	7
A86	Other diseases of circulatory system	438	7
A87	Acute upper respiratory infections	1,659	6
A88	Influenza	415	..
A89	Lobar pneumonia	1,381	40
A90	Bronchopneumonia	1,996	143
A91	Primary atypical, other, and unspecified pneumonia	6,984	201
A92	Acute bronchitis	662	3
A93	Bronchitis, chronic and unqualified	4,293	62
A94	Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids	15	..
A95	Empyema and abscess of lung	57	2
A96	Pleurisy	147	..
A97	All other respiratory diseases	271	12
A98	Diseases of teeth and supporting structures	519	1
A99	Ulcer of stomach	188	4
A100	Ulcer of duodenum	43	2
A101	Gastritis and duodenitis	330	1
A102	Appendicitis	145	5
A103	Intestinal obstruction and hernia	416	12
A104	Gastro-enteritis and colitis, except diarrhoea of the newborn	6,437	198
A105	Cirrhosis of liver	157	43

APPENDIX XIX—continued

8. NUMBER OF IN-PATIENTS TREATED AND DEATHS RECORDED (BY DISEASE GROUPS) IN ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1968—continued

Code No.	Disease, injury, etc.	In-patients	Deaths
A106	Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis	50	1
A107	Other diseases of digestive system	746	39
A108	Acute nephritis	32	..
A109	Chronic, other, and unspecified nephritis	200	41
A110	Infections of kidney	123	6
A111	Calculi of urinary system	7	1
A112	Hyperplasia of prostate	8	..
A113	Diseases of breast	421	2
A114	Other diseases of genito-urinary system	1,922	7
A115	Sepsis of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium	59	6
A116	Toxaemias of pregnancy and the puerperium	96	3
A117	Haemorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth	394	14
A118	Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxaemia	475	2
A119	Abortion with sepsis	9	..
A120	Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium. Delivery without mention of complication	7,269	15
A121	Infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue	4,205	11
A122	Arthritis and spondylitis	820	3
A123	Muscular rheumatism and rheumatism unspecified	342	..
A124	Osteomyelitis and periostitis	341	4
A125	Ankylosis and acquired musculoskeletal deformities	91	..
A126	All other diseases of the skin and musculoskeletal system	2,339	2
A127	Spina bifida and meningocele .. .. .	..	..
A128	Congenital malformations of circulatory system	56	22
A129	All other congenital malformations	156	17
A130	Birth inuritis	39	22
A131	Postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis	5	19
A132	Infections of newborn	223	55
A133	Haemolytic disease of the newborn	6	2
A134	All other defined diseases of early infancy	774	39
A135	Ill-defined diseases peculiar to early infancy and immaturity unqualified	203	124
A136	Senility without mention of psychosis	5	1
A137	Ill-defined and unknown causes of morbidity and mortality	6,591	66
AN138	Fracture of skull	179	7
AN139	Fracture of spine and trunk	135	8
AN140	Fracture of limbs	1,803	1
AN141	Dislocation without fracture	240	..
AN142	Sprains and strains of joints and adjacent muscle	294	..
AN143	Head injury (excluding fracture)	571	11
AN144	Internal injury of chest, abdomen and pelvis	36	4
AN145	Laceration and open wounds	3,414	1
AN146	Superficial injury, contusion and crushing with intact skin surface	820	1
AN147	Effects of foreign body entering through orifice	56	3
AN148	Burns	1,059	19
AN149	Effects of poisons	237	9
AN150	All other and unspecified effects of external causes	535	11
	Total!	92,316	2,141

9. PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH OF INDIGENOUS CHILDREN UNDER TEN YEARS OF AGE OCCURRING IN ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS,
BY AGE AND SEX, DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1968
(As ascertained from details shown on death certificates)

Causes of death	International Classification Code Numbers	Under ten years			Under one month			One month but under one year			One year but under five years			Five years but under ten years		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Pneumonia 4/52+	490-493	284	163	121	..	..	..	218	120	98	57	37	20	9	6	3
Gastroenteritis 4/52+	571	166	93	73	..	..	..	77	44	33	71	37	34	18	12	..
Immaturity	774, 776	110	63	47	99	56	43	11	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaria	110-117	82	43	39	..	..	..	11	4	7	58	33	25	13	7	6
Malnutrition	286, 772	72	41	31	8	4	4	30	18	12	32	18	14	2	1	1
Meningitis	057, 340	70	34	36	4	2	2	50	24	26	15	7	8	1	1	..
Infections of newborn	763-768	55	33	22	55	33	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery	045-048	43	25	18	..	..	..	7	2	5	23	15	8	13	8	5
Congenital malformations	750-759	37	22	15	16	7	9	17	11	6	3	3	..	1	1	..
Accidents, poisonings and violence	800-999	28	17	11	1	1	..	13	10	3	12	4	8	2	2	..
Bronchitis	500-502	27	13	14	2	1	1	18	8	10	7	4	3	..	..	..
Birth injuries	760, 761	22	14	8	22	15	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping cough	056	22	9	13	..	..	..	17	7	10	4	2	2	1	..	1
Anaemias	290-293	20	11	9	2	1	1	6	4	2	10	5	5	2	1	1
Postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis	762	19	12	7	18	12	6	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tetanus	061	14	11	3	10	7	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Tuberculosis	001-019	11	6	5	..	..	..	4	3	1	3	2	1	4	2	2
Nephritis	590-594	6	5	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	4	3	1	..	..	..
Other causes		172	106	66	36	26	10	58	30	28	47	30	17	31	17	14
All causes	001-999	1,260	721	539	273	165	108	542	296	246	346	200	146	99	60	39

APPENDIX XIX—continued

10. DEATHS OF INDIGENOUS CHILDREN UNDER TEN YEARS OF AGE BY DISTRICT, AGE AND SEX, OCCURRING IN ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS DURING YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1968
(As ascertained from details shown on death certificates)

District	Under ten years			Under one month			One month but under one year			One year but under five years			Five years but under ten years		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Western Highlands ..	289	151	138	48	24	24	147	76	71	76	41	35	18	10	8
Eastern Highlands ..	240	140	100	43	24	19	128	72	56	56	36	20	13	8	5
Chimbu ..	128	75	53	27	17	10	56	31	25	34	19	15	11	8	3
West Sepik ..	57	35	22	10	8	2	23	10	13	16	11	5	8	6	2
East Sepik ..	115	66	49	27	17	10	39	23	16	33	17	16	16	9	7
Madang ..	84	44	40	16	9	7	42	22	20	22	12	10	4	1	3
Morobe ..	228	138	90	66	44	22	71	43	28	78	43	35	13	8	5
Manus ..	6	2	4	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	1	2	2	1	1
New Ireland..	14	7	7	4	2	2	5	1	4	2	2	..	3	2	1
East New Britain ..	61	38	23	26	15	11	17	11	6	12	8	4	6	4	2
West New Britain ..	9	6	3	1	1	0	4	3	1	3	2	1	1	..	1
Bougainville..	29	19	10	5	4	1	9	4	5	11	8	3	4	3	1
Total ..	1,260	721	539	273	165	108	542	296	246	346	200	146	99	60	39

11. NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED BY MISSION HEALTH INSTITUTIONS DURING THE
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1968

District	Number of in-patients	Number of out-patients	Number of patients treated at aid-posts and dispensaries
Eastern Highlands ..	673	11,795	23,428
Chimbu	6,341	119,260	236,308
Western Highlands ..	12,904	93,750	315,432
East Sepik	1,437	53,675	294,264
West Sepik	1,375	60,784	167,171
Madang	10,302	48,379	292,070
Morobe	55,969	68,914	24,805
East New Britain ..	45,283	60,442	110,309
West New Britain ..	7,912	60,981	5,103
New Ireland	6,915	99,794	8,736
Manus	924	21,784	12,835
Bougainville	6,621	69,876	36,927
Total	156,656	769,434	1,527,388

NOTE: Figures are compiled from available mission statistical returns and are not exhaustive.

12. CHILD ENROLMENTS AND ATTENDANCES AT ADMINISTRATION MATERNAL AND
CHILD HEALTH CENTRES AND CLINICS FOR NON-INDIGENOUS PERSONS DURING
THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1968

Centre	Enrolments		Attendances	
	Children aged less than one year	Children aged one to five years	Children aged less than one year	Children aged one to five years
Bogia	3	4	6	7
Bulolo	31	34	259	55
Goroka	65	67	490	105
Kavieng	13	12	74	8
Kundiawa	6	1	52	10
Lae	171	41	1,209	167
Lorengau	3	2	23	3
Madang	62	105	650	104
Maprik	3	6	19	7
Minj	7	3	32	9
Mount Hagen	32	27	418	71
Namatanai	3	..	11	..
Rabaul	156	170	1,997	244
Wewak	32	18	181	127
Total	587	490	5,421	917

APPENDIX XIX—continued

13. CHILD ENROLMENTS AND ATTENDANCES AT ADMINISTRATION MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH CENTRES AND CLINICS FOR INDIGENOUS PERSONS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1968

Centres				Enrolments		Attendances			
				Children under one year	Children aged one to five years	Children under one year	Children aged one to five years	Children aged over five years	Total attendances
Aiome	..	..	..	72	199	656	1,691	35	2,382
Baluan	..	..	..	26	145	218	1,036	..	1,254
Bogia	..	..	..	186	645	2,067	6,572	120	8,759
Bulolo	..	..	..	347	1,346	2,577	6,464	422	9,463
Bundi	..	..	..	33	114	27	62	1	90
Gasmata	..	..	..	78	705	820	2,536	237	3,593
Goroka	..	..	..	574	2,188	6,854	8,121	93	15,068
Kaiapit	..	..	..	383	1,341	3,017	9,401	114	12,532
Kavieng	..	..	..	122	539	1,406	3,747	26	5,179
Kerowagi	..	..	..	..	..	228	528	51	807
Kieta	..	..	..	234	848	1,361	3,471	293	5,125
Konga	..	..	..	189	173	1,402	5,212	232	6,846
Kundiawa	..	..	..	1,066	2,001	7,885	7,559	..	15,444
Lae	..	..	..	2,059	4,582	14,278	21,086	891	36,255
Lorengau	..	..	..	368	1,205	3,141	8,037	367	11,545
Madang	..	..	..	882	3,417	6,389	13,953	442	20,784
Maprik	..	..	..	267	1,148	1,926	6,415	187	8,528
Minj	..	..	..	414	1,746	4,045	8,369	111	12,525
Mount Hagen	..	..	..	1,026	2,884	6,058	18,089	872	25,019
Namatanai	..	..	..	238	879	2,349	7,247	62	9,658
Neinduk	..	..	..	..	..	55	174	172	401
Pomio	..	..	..	141	545	1,153	4,143	196	5,492
Rabaul	..	..	..	966	3,365	15,197	28,314	6,949	50,460
Sighere	..	..	..	118	878	761	1,834	31	2,626
Sohano	..	..	..	249	889	2,052	5,159	301	7,512
Tapipipi	..	..	..	341	1,324	2,899	7,735	661	11,295
Vunapaka	..	..	..	359	1,433	2,804	9,226	785	12,815
Wande	..	..	..	432	1,041	1,507	2,682	89	4,278
Wewak	..	..	..	564	880	5,476	7,649	807	13,932
Witu Island	..	..	..	111	320	588	1,747	28	2,363
				11,845	36,780	99,196	208,259	14,575	322,030

14. ADMINISTRATION MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH CENTRES AND CLINICS FOR INDIGENOUS PERSONS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1968: PRENATAL CARE, CONFINEMENTS AND DEATHS

			Prenatal care		Confinements			Number of deaths				
			Enrolled at 31 March	Total attend- ances	Number of con- finements	Still- births	Multiple births	Maternal	Under 1 month	1-12 months	1-5 Years	Over 5 Years
Aiome .. ..	..	..	3	93	47	1	1 x 2	1	1	5	1	..
Baluan .. ..	..	..	13	52	7	..	..	..	2	..	1	..
Bogia .. ..	..	..	50	590	103	3	1 x 2	2	1	7	5	..
Bulolo .. ..	..	..	82	421	481	7	4 x 2	1	3	26	17	..
Bundi .. ..	..	..	4	8	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gasmata .. ..	..	..	14	131	24	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
Goroka .. ..	..	..	85	549	877	2	..	..	1	6	2	..
Kaiapit .. ..	..	..	37	936	404	..	..	1	5	35	16	..
Kavieng .. ..	..	..	16	355	93	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kerowagi .. ..	..	..	..	92	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kieta .. ..	..	..	18	414	133	2	1 x 2	1	..	..	3	..
Konga .. ..	..	..	23	414	42	1	..	..	..	1	3	..
Kundiawa .. ..	..	..	84	1,079	485	2	2 x 2	1	3	19	8	..
Lae .. ..	..	..	526	5,126	1,323	2	9 x 2	4	4	25	20	2
Lorengau .. ..	..	..	106	1,354	176	1	1 x 2	..	2	1	2	..
Madang .. ..	..	..	26	745	752	12	8 x 2	4	3	23	16	..
Maprik .. ..	..	..	60	468	286	4	2 x 2	2	6	4	8	1
Minj .. ..	..	..	53	555	82	5	1 x 2	1	4	3	4	..
Mount Hagen .. ..	..	..	122	994	933	10	6 x 2	1	23	38	21	4
Namatanai .. ..	..	..	74	461	77	2	1 x 2	..	1	2	3	..
Punduli .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pomio .. ..	..	..	45	531	84	2	..	1	7	5	3	..
Rabaul .. ..	..	..	293	4,977	71	..	2 x 2	1	..	12	9	..
Sighere .. ..	..	..	6	93	17	..	1 x 2	..	1	1	1	..
Sohano .. ..	..	..	52	569	156	..	2 x 2	..	3	4	1	..
Tapipipi .. ..	..	..	68	686	37	..	..	..	..	2	3	1
Vunapaka .. ..	..	..	104	905	97	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Wande .. ..	..	..	31	155	22	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Wewak .. ..	..	..	81	1,167	229	..	..	1	2	7	13	..
Witu Islands .. ..	..	..	33	116	11	..	..	..	2	1	..	..
Total .. ..	..	..	2,109	24,036	7,069	77	42 x 2	22	74	229	163	8

APPENDIX XIX—continued

15. CHILD ENROLMENTS AND ATTENDANCES AT MISSION CHILD HEALTH CENTRES AND CLINICS FOR INDIGENOUS PERSONS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1968

	Number of Stations	Enrolments		Attendances			
		Number enrolled less than one year at 31 March	From one to five years at 31 March	Children less than one year	Children one to five years	Children over five years	Total attendances
Apostolic Church Mission of Australia ..	1	777	1,497	7,024	7,192	512	14,728
Apostolic Church Mission of New Zealand	2	204	749	2,804	4,558	1,051	8,413
Assemblies of God in Australia ..	2	415	1,727	1,559	5,295	1,087	7,941
Australian Baptist Foreign Mission Incorp.	6	922	3,290	7,474	22,247	3,079	32,800
Australian Church of Christ	2	219	873	1,825	5,362	703	7,890
Australian Lutheran Mission	5	961	2,195	3,884	8,952	1,834	14,670
Bismarck Solomon Union of Seventh-day Adventists	1	104	92	1,048	816	322	2,186
Catholic Mission of the Divine Word, Goroka	1	92	216	708	1,150	..	1,858
Catholic Mission of the Divine Word, Wewak	11	2,389	8,002	20,235	63,026	13,142	96,403
Catholic Mission of the Holy Ghost ..	8	1,190	3,811	11,733	33,440	2,608	47,781
Catholic Mission of the Holy Trinity ..	2	44	85	200	260	..	460
Catholic Mission of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus, Kavieng	8	773	2,811	6,139	22,304	3,360	31,803
Catholic Mission of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus, Vunapope	15	2,038	7,559	19,205	66,298	10,602	96,105
Catholic Mission of the Passionist Fathers, Wewak	1	340	1,151	2,794	5,959	492	9,245
Church Mission in Many Lands ..	6	555	2,190	5,138	13,991	1,330	20,459
Coral Sea Union of Seventh-day Adventists	5	1,038	2,860	8,530	24,589	698	33,817
Gospel Tidings Mission	1	46	138	313	790	195	1,298
Evangelical Mission	1	65	248	627	2,356	175	3,158
Franciscan Mission	8	1,139	3,445	10,526	31,916	2,443	44,885
Lutheran Mission of New Guinea ..	11	2,857	9,619	24,007	81,939	10,854	116,800
Lutheran Mission Missouri Synod ..	7	1,404	3,337	7,887	29,642	1,494	39,023
Marist Mission Society	16	1,497	5,204	13,348	41,397	7,513	62,258
Methodist Overseas Mission, New Guinea	5	974	3,400	9,461	25,401	2,254	37,116
Methodist Mission Society, New Zealand	4	198	724	1,603	5,214	631	7,448
Nazarene Mission	1	174	629	1,124	3,746	1,196	6,066
New Guinea Anglican Mission	4	691	2,247	5,703	15,806	1,337	22,846
Salvation Army, New Guinea	3	597	2,546	5,900	14,461	340	20,701
South Sea Evangelical Mission	1	95	505	1,476	4,080	..	5,556
Total	138	21,798	71,150	182,275	542,187	69,252	793,714

16. MISSION CHILD HEALTH CENTRES AND CLINICS FOR INDIGENOUS PERSONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1968:
PRE-NATAL CARE, CONFINEMENTS AND DEATHS.

Mission	Pre-natal care		Confinements			Deaths				
	Enrolled at 31 March 1968	Total attendances	Confinements	Still-births	Multiple births	Maternal	Under one month	One to twelve months	One to five years	Five years and over
Apostolic Church Mission of Australia	92	1,464	341	6	6 x 2	3	9	17	6	4
Apostolic Church Mission of New Zealand	53	721	168	14	2 x 2	1	3	13	9	1
Assemblies of God in Australia ..	196	523	466	6	4 x 2	2	17	23	38	9
Australian Baptist Foreign Mission Incorporated	254	2,523	678	18	9 x 2 1 x 3	} 6	24	18	14	3
Australian Church of Christ ..	46	258	238	4	7 x 2		10	10	11	..
Australian Lutheran Mission ..	142	1,120	681	6	4 x 2	1	3	4	5	1
Bismarck Solomon Union of Seventh-day Adventists	10	348	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	1
Catholic Mission of the Divine Word, Goroka	20	589	..	..	1 x 3	..	..	1	..	..
Catholic Mission of the Divine Word, Wewak	710	5,628	2,001	38	16 x 2	14	64	112	71	7
Catholic Mission of the Holy Ghost ..	284	3,309	1,244	41	7 x 2	13	25	50	31	3
Catholic Mission of the Holy Trinity ..	5	51	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Catholic Mission of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus, Kavieng	293	4,392	238	8	2 x 2	4	8	8	10	5
Catholic Mission of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus, Vunapope ..	1,110	20,310	404	19	5 x 2	2	4	9	8	2
Catholic Mission of the Passionist Fathers, Wewak	35	408	342	2	4 x 2	1	2	8	8	..
Christian Missions in Many Lands ..	110	712	618	2	7 x 2	10	27	65	51	2
Coral Sea Union of Seventh-day Adventists	224	2,046	600	4	2 x 2	1	17	26	17	1
Gospel Tidings Mission	10	80	48	4	4 x 2	..	5	2	2	..
Evangelical Mission	24	176	44	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Franciscan Mission	307	2,876	961	40	11 x 2	4	17	66	42	..
Lutheran Mission of New Guinea ..	556	6,360	1,750	37	16 x 2	15	67	96	65	..
Lutheran Mission Missouri Synod ..	107	657	492	8	1 x 2	1	4	23	26	2
Marist Mission Society	484	5,920	304	8	..	1	12	8	29	7
Methodist Overseas Mission, New Guinea	246	3,832	410	17	2 x 2	..	11	9	17	4
Methodist Mission Society, New Zealand	36	541	38	1	..	1	2	..	3	2
Nazarene Mission .. .. .	..	..	103	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Guinea Anglican Mission ..	91	983	384	14	3 x 2	2	16	21	17	..
Salvation Army, New Guinea ..	54	1,322	516	1	2 x 2	1	1	7	5	..
South Sea Evangelical Mission ..	24	250	170	6	..	2	9	11	7	..
Total	5,523	67,399	13,244	305	2 x 3 114 x 2	89	359	608	493	55

APPENDIX XIX—continued

17. TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC HEALTH DURING THE YEAR
ENDED 30 JUNE 1968

Administration—					\$
Public Health—general(a)	..	..	..	..	7,488,959
Medical aid to missions(b)	..	..	..	..	297,767
Maintenance of hospitals, engineering, water supply and sewerage	..	..	..	..	243,203
Construction of water supply, sewerage, hospitals and ancillary buildings	..	..	..	..	1,162,441
Building grants-in-aid to missions	..	..	..	..	..
Purchase of hospital and medical equipment	..	..	..	..	51,784
					<hr/>
					9,244,154
Missions (ascertainable expenditure from their own funds)	..	..	..	..	588,000
Local government councils (from their own funds)	..	..	..	..	184,972
					<hr/>
Total expenditure	..	..	..	..	10,017,126
					<hr/>

(a) This item includes the value of drugs and dressings supplied to mission hospitals (\$168,000) but does not include the value of general stores items drawn by missions (\$120,200) or by the Administration (\$557,800). (b) This item includes Administration contributions to missions conducting fully subsidised leprosy and tuberculosis hospitals (\$168,012) but does not include the value of general stores items drawn from the Administration by missions for use in all mission hospitals (\$120,200).

APPENDIX XX

HOUSING

NUMBER AND VALUE (WHEN COMPLETED) OF HOUSES AND FLATS CONSTRUCTED
DURING THE YEARS ENDED 30 JUNE 1964 TO 1968

Year ended 30 June	Commenced		Completed		Under construction at 30 June	
	Number of dwelling units	Value	Number of dwelling units	Value	Number of dwelling units	Value
		\$'000		\$'000		\$'000
1964	419	2,893	308	2,241	227	1,569
1965	455	3,129	444	2,979	236	1,705
1966	969	6,541	649	4,500	556	3,863
1967 (a) ..	1,002	7,799	1,045	7,211	513	4,350
1968	946	7,050	1,157	8,991	302	2,503

These statistics include houses and flats, including individual dwelling units, for which the value of work exceeds \$1,000 in areas under control of Building Boards, whether undertaken by the Administration, private contractors or "owner-builders". Major additions and alterations to existing buildings are included as new buildings.
(a) Revised.

APPENDIX XXI

PENAL ORGANISATION

1. PERSONS RECEIVED INTO CORRECTIVE INSTITUTIONS FROM THE COURTS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1968

Term of sentence	Indigenous persons			Europeans			Other non-indigenous persons		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under 1 month	2,689	147	2,836	2	..	2	..	..	..
1 month and under 3 months..	7,835	416	2,851	2	..	2	..	..	..
3 months and under 6 months	3,176	157	3,333	7	..	7	..	..	..
6 months and under 12 months	876	16	892	1	..	1	..	..	..
1 year and under 2 years ..	67	5	72	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 years and under 3 years ..	14	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 years and under 5 years ..	20	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 years and under 10 years ..	24	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 years and under 15 years ..	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 years and over .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Life imprisonment .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Death recorded(a) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Queen's pleasure .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total { First term ..	14,433	733	15,166	12	..	12	..	..	..
	Recidivist ..	277	8	285	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total	14,710	741	15,451	12	..	12	..	..	..

(a) All sentences of 'Death Recorded' have subsequently been commuted to determine sentences. There was no sentence of death carried out this year.

NOTE: The average number of detainees daily was (i) Indigenous = 2,638.77; (ii) Non-indigenous = 2.42.

2. AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS UNDER SENTENCE IN CORRECTIVE INSTITUTIONS AT 30 JUNE 1968

Age in years	Indigenous persons			Europeans			Other non-indigenous persons		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under 14	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 and 15	16	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 and 17	160	8	168	..	..	..	..	..	..
18, 19 and 20	305	28	333	1	..	1	..	..	..
21 to 24	467	26	493	2	..	2	..	..	..
25 to 29	645	21	666	1	..	1	..	..	..
30 to 39	488	13	501	1	..	1	..	..	..
40 to 49	180	2	182	2	..	2	..	..	..
50 to 59	33	6	39	..	..	..	..	..	..
60 and over	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total { First term ..	2,086	96	2,182	6	..	6	..	..	..
	Recidivist ..	210	8	218	1	..	1	..	..
Grand total	2,296	104	2,400	7	..	7	..	..	..

3. TERMS OF SENTENCES BEING SERVED AT 30 JUNE 1968

Term of sentence	Indigenous persons			Europeans			Other non-indigenous persons		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under 1 month	117	13	130	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 month and under 3 months..	885	42	927	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 months and under 6 months	689	39	728	5	..	5	..	..	..
6 months and under 12 months	255	5	260	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 year and under 2 years ..	55	4	59	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 years and under 3 years ..	24	1	25	2	..	2	..	..	..
3 years and under 5 years ..	72	..	72	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 years and under 10 years ..	137	..	137	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 years and under 15 years ..	54	..	54	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 years and over	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Life imprisonment .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Death recorded(a) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Queen's pleasure	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total {	2,086	96	2,182	6	..	6	..	..	..
	210	8	218	1	..	1	..	..	..
Grand total	2,296	104	2,400	7	..	7	..	..	..

(a) All sentences of 'Death Recorded' have subsequently been commuted to determinate sentences. There was no sentence of death carried out this year.

APPENDIX XXII

EDUCATION

i. ADMINISTRATION AND MISSION SCHOOLS, TEACHERS AND PUPILS AT 30 JUNE 1964 TO 1968

At 30 June	Administration				Mission(a)				Total(a)						
	Schools	Teachers	Pupils			Schools	Teachers	Pupils			Schools	Teachers	Pupils		
			Male	Female	Total			Male	Female	Total			Male	Female	Total
1964 ..	316	1,194	26,502	11,430	37,932	2,557	4,582	81,213	53,281	134,494	2,873	4,776	107,715	64,711	172,426
1965 ..	326	1,374	32,640	13,568	46,208	2,234	4,383	78,989	52,877	131,866	2,560	5,757	111,629	66,445	178,074
1966 ..	348	1,552	34,263	15,577	49,840	1,029	3,139	58,120	38,865	96,985	1,377	4,691	92,383	54,442	146,825
1967 ..	355	1,667	36,203	16,972	53,140	932	3,227	60,452	38,254	98,706	1,287	4,894	96,655	55,781	151,846
1968 ..	358	1,842	38,201	18,097	56,298	923	3,390	62,450	38,271	100,721	1,281	5,232	100,651	56,368	157,019

(a) Figures for the years 1966 to 1968 do not include mission exempt schools and staff.

APPENDIX XXII—continued

2. TEACHERS AND PUPILS, ADMINISTRATION AND MISSION, AT PRIMARY LEVEL AT 30 JUNE 1964 TO 1968

At 30 June	Administration					Mission					Total							
	Teachers			Pupils		Teachers			Pupils		Teachers		Pupils					
	Indig- enous	Non- indig- enous	Total	Male	Female	Total	Indig- enous	Non- indig- enous	Total	Male	Female	Total	Indig- enous	Non- indig- enous	Total			
Primary 'T'																		
1964 ..	722	245	967	21,441	10,132	31,573	2,272	434	2,706	49,665	34,372	84,037	2,994	679	3,673	71,106	44,504	115,610
1965 ..	802	285	1,087	25,338	11,953	(a)37,291	2,324	381	2,705	52,444	35,546	87,990	3,126	666	3,792	77,782	47,499	125,281
1966 ..	908	292	1,200	28,732	13,544	42,276	2,484	439	2,923	55,262	37,721	92,983	3,392	731	4,123	83,994	51,265	135,259
1967 ..	1,008	256	1,264	29,821	14,533	44,354	2,568	417	2,985	56,998	36,860	93,858	3,576	673	4,249	86,819	51,393	138,212
1968 ..	1,110	230	1,340	30,898	15,280	46,178	2,629	418	3,047	58,293	36,589	94,882	3,739	648	4,387	89,191	51,869	141,060
Primary 'A'																		
1964 ..	..	72	72	1,021	862	1,883	..	27	27	347	377	724	..	99	99	1,368	1,239	2,607
1965 ..	1	77	78	1,111	1,019	2,130	2	14	16	235	245	480	3	91	94	1,346	1,264	2,610
1966 ..	..	85	85	1,216	1,142	2,358	..	19	19	227	275	502	..	104	104	1,443	1,417	2,860
1967 ..	1	88	89	1,364	1,241	2,605	1	33	34	299	302	601	2	121	123	1,663	1,543	3,206
1968 ..	2	101	103	1,495	1,389	2,884	1	42	43	310	318	628	3	143	146	1,805	1,707	3,512
Exempt																		
1964 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,699	..	1,699	29,351	18,169	47,520	1,699	..	1,699	29,351	18,169	47,520
1965 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,461	..	1,461	24,011	16,475	40,486	1,461	..	1,461	24,011	16,475	40,486
1966 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,280	..	1,280	20,847	13,869	34,716	1,280	..	1,280	20,847	13,869	34,716
1967 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,104	..	1,104	17,859	12,657	30,516	1,104	..	1,104	17,859	12,657	30,516
1968 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	909	..	909	16,652	12,120	28,772	909	..	909	16,652	12,120	28,772
Total Primary																		
1964 ..	722	317	1,039	22,462	10,994	(b)33,456	3,971	461	4,432	79,363	52,918	132,281	4,693	778	5,471	101,825	63,912	(b)16,573
1965 ..	803	362	1,165	26,449	12,972	39,421	3,787	395	4,182	76,690	52,266	128,956	4,590	757	5,347	103,139	65,238	168,377
1966 ..	908	377	1,285	29,948	14,686	44,634	3,764	458	4,222	76,336	51,865	128,201	4,672	835	5,507	106,284	66,551	172,835
1967 ..	1,009	344	1,353	31,185	15,774	46,959	3,673	450	4,12	75,156	49,819	124,975	4,682	794	5,476	106,341	65,593	171,934
1968 ..	1,112	311	1,443	32,393	16,669	49,062	3,539	460	3,999	75,255	49,027	124,282	4,651	791	5,442	107,648	65,696	173,344

(a) Does not include 676 correspondence students.

(b) Does not include 407 students studying at primary level through the Pre-entry and Auxiliary Training Branch

3. TEACHERS AND PUPILS, ADMINISTRATION AND MISSION BEYOND PRIMARY LEVEL AT 30 JUNE 1964 TO 1968

At 30 June	Administration			Mission						Total								
	Teachers			Pupils			Teachers			Pupils								
	Indig- enous	Non- indig- enous	Total	Male	Female	Total	Indig- enous	Non- indig- enous	Total	Male	Female	Total						
1964 ..	6	46	52	(a)1,138	215	1,353	3	92	95	1,432	291	1,723	9	138	147	(a)2,570	506	3,076
1965(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Junior High																		
1964 ..	1	37	38	(b)1,265	215	480	..	4	4	102	..	102	1	41	42	367	215	582
1965 ..	15	109	124	1,774	575	(d)2,349	5	107	112	1,798	362	2,160	20	216	236	3,572	937	4,509
1966 ..	14	137	151	2,461	734	3,195	7	121	128	2,101	545	2,646	21	258	279	4,562	1,279	5,841
1967 ..	19	164	183	3,153	940	4,093	14	126	140	2,602	780	3,382	33	290	323	5,755	1,720	7,475
1968 ..	31	207	238	3,865	1,195	5,060	16	175	191	3,109	1,012	4,121	47	382	429	6,974	2,207	9,181
High Schools																		
Technical/Vocational (f)																		
1964 ..	16	31	47	657	..	657	..	5	5	131	..	131	16	36	52	788	..	788
1965 ..	24	49	73	1,291	72	(e)1,363	4	24	28	176	83	259	28	73	101	1,467	155	1,622
1966 ..	30	72	102	1,727	116	1,843	5	17	22	123	151	274	35	89	124	1,850	267	2,117
1967 ..	28	76	104	1,722	172	1,894	3	19	22	166	122	288	31	95	126	1,888	294	2,182
1968 ..	28	85	113	1,638	139	1,777	9	25	34	262	116	378	37	110	147	1,900	255	2,155
Teacher Training																		
1964 ..	1	17	18	161	6	167	..	46	46	185	72	257	1	63	64	346	78	424
1965 ..	..	12	12	159	10	169	2	59	61	325	166	491	2	71	73	484	176	660
1966 ..	2	12	14	125	43	168	7	40	47	397	183	580	9	52	61	522	226	748
1967 ..	3	24	27	143	51	194	6	40	46	387	190	577	9	64	73	530	244	771
1968 ..	2	46	48	305	94	399	17	58	75	476	236	712	19	104	123	781	330	1,111

(a) Does not include 1,038 students studying at Junior High Level through the Pre-entry and Auxiliary Training Branch. (b) Does not include 374 students studying at secondary level through the Pre-entry and Auxiliary Training Branch. (c) All Junior High Schools became High Schools during the year. (d) Does not include 1,820 correspondence students. (e) Does not include 410 correspondence students. (f) Vocational schools were formed during 1966-67.

4. TYPES OF SCHOOLS, ADMINISTRATION AND MISSION AT 30 JUNE 1964 TO 1968

At 30 June	Administration						Mission						Total										
	Primary 'A'	Primary 'T'	Junior High	High	Tech- nical and Voca- tional	Teacher Train- ing	Total	Primary 'A'	Primary 'T'	Ex- empt	Junior High	High	Tech- nical	Teacher Train- ing	Total	Primary 'A'	Primary 'T'	Ex- empt	Junior High	High	Tech- nical and Voca- tional	Teacher Train- ing	Total
1964 ..	24	263	9	4	13	3	316	9	1,016	1,489	26	1	3	13	2,557	33	1,279	1,489	35	5	16	16	2,873
1965 ..	24	267	..	13	20	2	326	6	988	1,198	..	24	6	12	2,234	30	1,255	1,198	..	37	26	14	2,560
1966 ..	27	278	..	14	27	2	348	8	974	1,022	..	25	10	12	2,051	35	1,252	1,022	..	39	37	14	2,399
1967 ..	27	279	..	14	33	2	355	10	879	..	..	26	7	10	932	37	1,158	..	..	40	40	12	1,287
1968 ..	29	283	..	17	27	2	358	12	867	..	..	24	10	10	923	41	1,150	..	..	41	37	12	1,281

5. ADMINISTRATION AND MISSION SCHOOLS—SUMMARY OF TEACHERS AND PUPILS BY TYPE OF SCHOOL AT 30 JUNE 1968

	Administration						Mission						Total			
	Teachers			Pupils			Teachers			Pupils			Teachers		Pupils	
	In-digenous	Non-in-digenous	Total	In-digenous	Non-in-digenous	Total	In-digenous	Non-in-digenous	Total	In-digenous	Non-in-digenous	Total	In-digenous	Non-in-digenous	Total	
Primary 'A'	2	101	103	221	2,663	2,884	1	42	43	23	605	628	3	143	146	3,512
Primary 'T'	1,110	230	1,340	46,178	..	46,178	2,629	418	3,047	94,882	..	94,882	3,739	648	4,387	141,060
Exempt	..	..	..	..	..	..	909	..	909	28,772	..	28,772	909	..	909	28,772
Total Primary	1,112	331	1,443	46,399	2,663	49,062	3,539	460	3,999	123,677	605	124,282	4,651	791	5,422	173,344
High	31	207	238	4,747	313	5,060	16	175	191	4,121	..	4,121	47	382	429	9,181
Technical	28	85	113	1,777	..	1,777	9	25	34	378	..	378	37	110	147	2,155
Teacher Training	2	46	48	399	..	399	17	58	75	712	..	712	19	104	123	1,111
Grand Total	1,173	669	1,842	53,322	2,976	56,298	3,581	718	4,299	128,888	605	129,493	4,754	1,387	6,141	185,791

6. ADMINISTRATION AND MISSION SCHOOLS: INDIGENOUS PUPILS BY ACADEMIC LEVEL AT 30 JUNE 1968

Standard				Administration			Mission			Total		
				Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Primary 'A'—												
Preparatory	..	..		12	18	30	4	3	7	16	21	37
Grade 1	..	..		23	13	36	5	3	8	28	16	44
Grade 2	..	..		20	24	44	2	1	3	22	25	47
Grade 3	..	..		18	12	30	3	2	5	21	14	35
Grade 4	..	..		15	9	24	2	2	4	17	11	28
Grade 5	..	..		9	16	25	2	3	5	11	19	30
Grade 6	..	..		17	15	32	2	..	2	19	15	34
Total	..	..		114	107	221	20	14	34	134	121	255
Primary 'T'—												
Preparatory	..	..		4,880	2,743	7,623	9,142	5,887	15,029	14,022	8,630	22,652
Standard 1	..	..		4,718	2,538	7,256	12,629	8,063	20,692	17,347	10,601	27,948
Standard 2	..	..		4,789	2,480	7,269	11,296	7,131	18,427	16,085	9,611	25,696
Standard 3	..	..		4,754	2,413	7,167	9,027	5,940	14,967	13,781	8,353	22,134
Standard 4	..	..		4,357	2,120	6,477	7,662	4,655	12,317	12,019	6,775	18,794
Standard 5	..	..		3,948	1,697	5,645	5,234	3,001	8,235	9,182	4,698	13,880
Standard 6	..	..		3,452	1,289	4,741	3,303	1,912	5,215	6,755	3,201	9,956
Total	..	..		30,898	15,280	46,178	58,293	36,589	94,882	89,191	51,869	141,060
High—												
Form 1 ..	..	..		1,574	491	2,065	1,215	510	1,725	2,789	1,001	3,790
Form 2 ..	..	..		1,110	331	1,441	1,022	334	1,356	2,132	665	2,797
Form 3 ..	..	..		702	181	883	568	143	711	1,270	324	1,594
Form 4 ..	..	..		318	31	349	232	25	257	550	56	606
Form 5 ..	..	..		4	2	6	45	..	45	49	2	51
Form 6 ..	..	..		3	..	3	27	..	27	30	..	30
Total	..	..		3,711	1,036	4,747	3,109	1,012	4,121	6,820	2,048	8,868
Technical—												
Year 1 ..	..	..		1,113	78	1,191	195	86	281	1,308	164	1,472
Year 2 ..	..	..		353	18	371	67	30	97	420	48	468
Year 3 ..	..	..		123	37	160	..	..	..	123	37	160
Year 4 ..	..	..		49	6	55	..	..	..	49	6	55
Total	..	..		1,638	139	1,777	262	116	378	1,900	255	2,155
Teacher Training—												
Primary—												
Year 1	..	..		117	33	150	295	181	476	412	214	626
Year 2	..	..		85	16	101	120	64	184	205	80	285
Secondary—												
Year 1	..	..		40	9	49	..	..	..	40	9	49
Year 2	..	..		22	6	28	..	..	..	22	6	28
Domestic Science	..	..		..	18	18	..	..	..	..	18	18
Other ..	..	..		41	12	(a) 53	15	2	(b) 17	56	14	70
Total	..	..		305	94	399	430	247	677	735	341	1,076
Grand Total..	..	..		36,666	16,656	53,322	62,114	37,978	100,092	98,780	54,634	153,414

(a) Mission Sponsored Students at Administration Teachers Colleges. (b) Retraining.

7. ADMINISTRATION AND MISSION SCHOOLS: NON-INDIGENOUS STUDENTS BY ACADEMIC LEVEL AT 30 JUNE 1968

Academic level			European			Asian			Mixed Race			Total		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Administration Schools														
Primary 'A'—														
Preparatory ..	..	..	170	167	337	21	19	40	21	20	41	212	206	418
Grade 1 ..	..	..	175	183	358	30	15	45	23	24	47	228	222	450
Grade 2 ..	..	..	160	165	325	19	20	39	25	21	46	204	206	410
Grade 3 ..	..	..	147	153	300	18	17	35	27	12	39	192	182	374
Grade 4 ..	..	..	143	133	276	31	23	54	15	27	42	189	183	372
Grade 5 ..	..	..	149	106	255	25	16	41	15	13	28	189	135	324
Grade 6 ..	..	..	120	106	226	23	25	48	24	17	41	167	148	315
Total ..	..	..	1,064	1,013	2,077	167	135	302	150	134	284	1,381	1,282	2,663
Secondary—														
Form 1 ..	..	..	33	26	59	6	11	17	14	18	32	53	55	108
Form 2 ..	..	..	14	19	33	11	6	17	21	13	34	46	38	84
Form 3 ..	..	..	11	17	28	7	10	17	9	14	23	27	41	68
Form 4 ..	..	..	12	9	21	..	6	6	3	3	6	15	18	33
Form 5 ..	..	..	6	4	10	2	1	3	2	1	3	10	6	16
Form 6 ..	..	..	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4
Total ..	..	..	79	76	155	26	34	60	49	49	98	154	159	313
Total Administration schools ..	..	..	1,143	1,089	2,232	193	169	362	199	183	382	1,535	1,441	2,976
Mission Schools														
Primary 'A'—														
Preparatory ..	..	..	14	32	46	13	5	18	17	16	33	44	53	97
Grade 1 ..	..	..	18	23	41	8	8	16	24	19	43	50	50	100
Grade 2 ..	..	..	26	17	43	7	6	13	20	19	39	53	42	95
Grade 3 ..	..	..	19	14	33	6	4	10	17	16	33	42	34	76
Grade 4 ..	..	..	19	17	36	4	7	11	15	25	40	38	49	87
Grade 5 ..	..	..	20	13	33	11	6	17	12	17	29	43	36	79
Grade 6 ..	..	..	13	19	32	4	8	12	11	16	27	28	43	71
Total ..	..	..	129	135	264	53	44	97	116	128	244	298	307	605
Grand Total ..	..	..	1,272	1,224	2,496	246	213	459	315	311	626	1,833	1,748	3,581

8. ADMINISTRATION SCHOOLS: BY DISTRICT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL AT 30 JUNE 1968

District	Type of School	Number of schools	Teachers						Total	Pupils							
			Indigenous			Non-indigenous				Indigenous			Non-indigenous				
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
Bougainville	Primary 'A'	2	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	..	1	1	21	17	38	Total	39
	Primary 'T'	12	42	2	44	6	..	6	50	1,067	690	1,757	..	..	1,757		1,757
	High ..	2	2	..	2	11	6	17	19	363	53	416	..	..	416		416
	Technical and Vocational..	1	4	..	4	1	..	1	5	26	..	26	..	..	26		26
	Total	17	48	2	50	19	7	26	76	1,456	744	2,200	21	17	38		2,238
Chimbu	Primary 'A'	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	2	4	10	9	19	Total	23
	Primary 'T'	22	68	6	74	7	4	11	85	2,731	803	3,534	..	..	3,534		3,534
	High ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	40	..	40	..	..	40		40
	Technical and Vocational..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	2	26	..	26	..	..	26		26
	Total	25	69	6	75	9	5	14	89	2,799	805	3,604	10	9	19		3,623
Eastern Highlands	Primary 'A'	3	..	..	..	2	9	11	11	12	14	26	151	166	317	Total	343
	Primary 'T'	29	89	17	106	19	11	30	136	3,928	1,224	5,152	..	..	5,152		5,152
	High ..	1	2	1	3	10	7	17	20	380	106	486	..	..	486		486
	Technical and Vocational	3	3	..	3	8	2	10	13	195	..	195	..	..	195		195
	Teacher Training..	1	..	..	..	25	11	36	36	247	80	327	..	..	327		327
East New Britain	Total	37	94	18	112	64	40	104	216	4,762	1,424	6,186	151	166	317	Total	6,503
	Primary 'A'	4	..	..	..	5	19	24	24	54	39	93	301	284	585		678
	Primary 'T'	26	159	51	210	27	7	34	244	4,718	3,783	8,501	..	..	8,501		8,501
	High ..	4	6	3	9	32	22	54	63	690	323	1,013	87	99	186		1,199
	Technical and Vocational..	4	5	1	6	24	6	30	36	467	118	585	..	..	585		585
East Sepik	Total	38	170	55	225	88	54	142	367	5,929	4,263	10,192	388	383	771	Total	10,963
	Primary 'A'	3	..	..	..	1	8	9	9	4	4	8	114	91	205		213
	Primary 'T'	34	98	8	106	20	8	28	134	3,445	1,405	4,850	..	..	4,850		4,850
	High ..	1	3	..	3	14	4	18	21	414	47	461	..	..	461		461
	Technical and Vocational..	2	3	..	3	4	..	4	7	113	..	113	..	..	113		113
Total	..	40	104	8	112	39	20	59	171	3,976	1,456	5,432	114	91	205	5,637	

Madang	..	Primary 'A'	1	..	..	3	4	7	7	156	12	8	20	117	94	211	231
	..	Primary 'T'	27	110	15	125	9	31	31	3588	3,588	1,839	5,427	..	..	..	5,427
	..	High	1	4	1	5	9	23	23	28	502	103	605	..	..	..	605
	..	Technical and Vocational	3	1	..	1	..	8	8	9	215	..	215	..	..	..	215
	..	Teacher Training	1	1	1	2	5	10	10	12	58	14	72	..	..	..	72
	..	Total	33	116	17	133	27	79	79	212	4,375	1,964	6,339	117	94	211	6,550
Manus	..	Primary 'A'	2	2	..	2	2	4	4	6	9	15	24	39	31	70	94
	..	Primary 'T'	22	50	23	73	1	7	7	80	1,125	1,036	2,161	..	..	..	2,161
	..	High	1	2	1	3	4	16	16	19	316	138	454	..	..	..	454
	..	Technical and Vocational..	2	1	1	2	..	3	3	5	44	..	44	..	..	..	44
	..	Total	27	55	25	80	7	30	30	110	1,494	1,189	2,683	39	31	70	2,753
Morobe...	..	Primary 'A'	6	..	..	..	25	30	30	30	9	9	18	458	412	870	888
	..	Primary 'T'	39	126	18	144	12	38	38	182	3,964	1,809	5,773	..	..	..	5,773
	..	High	3	3	..	3	11	35	35	38	553	101	654	67	60	127	781
	..	Technical and Vocational..	3	2	..	2	1	19	19	21	273	21	294	..	..	..	294
	..	Total	51	131	18	149	49	122	122	271	4,799	1,940	6,739	525	472	997	7,736
New Ireland	..	Primary 'A'	1	..	..	..	2	3	3	3	1	4	5	45	42	87	92
	..	Primary 'T'	24	61	18	79	3	10	10	89	1,552	1,214	2,766	..	..	..	2,766
	..	High	2	3	..	3	6	16	16	19	263	142	405	..	..	..	405
	..	Technical and Vocational..	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	2	48	..	48	..	..	..	48
	..	Total	28	65	18	83	11	30	30	113	1,864	1,360	3,224	45	42	87	3,311
Western Highlands	..	Primary 'A'	4	..	..	..	5	8	8	8	3	8	11	110	118	228	239
	..	Primary 'T'	25	77	8	85	5	21	21	106	3,165	674	3,839	..	..	..	3,839
	..	High	1	..	..	..	3	10	10	10	190	23	213	..	..	..	213
	..	Technical and Vocational..	2	1	..	1	..	3	3	4	69	..	69	..	..	..	69
	..	Total	32	78	8	86	13	42	42	128	3,427	705	4,132	110	118	228	4,360
West New Britain	..	Primary 'A'	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	1	3	14	11	25	28
	..	Primary 'T'	8	19	2	21	..	2	2	23	421	226	647	..	..	..	647
	..	Technical and Vocational..	2	2	..	2	..	2	2	4	58	..	58	..	..	..	58
	..	Total	11	21	2	23	..	5	5	28	481	227	708	14	11	25	733

8. ADMINISTRATION SCHOOLS: BY DISTRICT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL AT 30 JUNE 1968—continued

District	Type of School	Number of schools	Teachers						Total	Pupils						Total
			Indigenous			Non-indigenous				Indigenous			Non-indigenous			
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
West Sepik	Primary ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	6	2	8	1	7	8	16
	Primary 'T' ..	15	42	1	43	7	5	12	55	1,194	577	1,771	..	..	..	1,771
	Technical and Vocational ..	3	2	..	2	3	..	3	5	104	..	104	..	..	..	104
	Total ..	19	44	1	45	10	6	16	61	1,304	579	1,883	1	7	8	1,891
Total ..	Primary 'A' ..	29	2	..	2	24	77	101	103	114	107	221	1,381	1,282	2,663	2,884
	Primary 'T' ..	283	941	169	1,110	165	65	230	1,340	30,898	15,280	46,178	..	..	..	46,178
	High ..	17	25	6	31	135	72	207	238	3,711	1,036	4,747	154	159	313	5,060
	Technical and Vocational ..	27	26	2	28	76	9	85	113	1,638	139	1,777	..	..	..	1,777
	Teacher Training..	2	1	1	2	30	16	46	48	305	94	399	..	..	..	399
	Total ..	358	995	178	1,173	430	239	669	1,842	36,666	16,656	53,322	1,535	1,441	2,976	56,298

9. MISSION SCHOOLS BY DISTRICT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL AT 30 JUNE 1968

District	Type of school	Number of schools	Pupils						Total
			Indigenous			Non-indigenous			
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Bougainville ..	Primary 'T' ..	124	6,569	6,185	12,754	..	..	..	12,754
	High	3	203	168	371	..	..	..	371
	Technical ..	2	..	79	79	..	..	..	79
	Teacher Training	2	14	28	42	..	..	..	42
	Exempt ..	2	12	16	28	..	..	..	28
	Total ..	133	6,798	6,476	13,274	..	..	..	13,274
Chimbu ..	Primary 'T' ..	37	4,233	1,202	5,435	..	..	..	5,435
	High	1	135	..	135	..	..	..	135
	Exempt ..	35	1,041	398	1,439	..	..	..	1,439
	Total ..	73	5,409	1,600	7,009	..	..	..	7,009
Eastern Highlands	Primary 'A' ..	1	..	..	..	11	10	21	21
	Primary 'T' ..	42	3,317	872	4,189	..	..	..	4,189
	High	3	449	102	551	..	..	..	551
	Exempt ..	39	1,013	207	1,220	..	..	..	1,220
	Total ..	85	4,779	1,181	5,960	11	10	21	5,981
East New Britain	Primary 'A' ..	3	2	1	3	128	147	275	278
	Primary 'T' ..	86	6,531	5,957	12,488	..	..	..	12,488
	High	5	835	297	1,132	..	..	..	1,132
	Technical ..	2	64	..	64	..	..	..	64
	Teacher Training	5	215	151	366	..	..	..	366
	Exempt ..	3	81	68	149	..	..	..	149
	Total ..	104	7,728	6,474	14,202	128	147	275	14,477
East Sepik ..	Primary 'T' ..	57	5,087	2,980	8,067	..	..	..	8,067
	High	2	273	134	407	..	..	..	407
	Technical ..	1	49	..	49	..	..	..	49
	Teacher Training	1	46	..	46	..	..	..	46
	Exempt ..	121	2,665	2,111	4,776	..	..	..	4,776
	Total ..	182	8,120	5,225	13,345	..	..	..	13,345
Madang ..	Primary 'A' ..	1	2	6	8	59	33	92	100
	Primary 'T' ..	80	6,370	4,345	10,715	..	..	..	10,715
	High	3	291	34	325	..	..	..	325
	Exempt ..	157	2,768	2,699	5,467	..	..	..	5,467
	Total ..	241	9,431	7,084	16,515	59	33	92	16,607
Manus ..	Primary 'T' ..	46	1,414	1,279	2,693	..	..	..	2,693
	High	1	..	117	117	..	..	..	117
	Technical ..	1	25	25	50	..	..	..	50
	Exempt ..	4	39	26	65	..	..	..	65
	Total ..	52	1,478	1,447	2,925	..	..	..	2,925

9. MISSION SCHOOLS BY DISTRICT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL AT 30 JUNE 1968—continued

District	Type of school	Number of schools	Pupils						Total	
			Indigenous			Non-indigenous				
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
Morobe.. ..	Primary 'A' ..	1	2	2	4	13	18	31	35	
	Primary 'T' ..	131	5,644	3,073	8,717	..	..	..	8,717
	High	2	296	78	374	..	..	..	374
	Technical ..	2	69	1	70	..	..	..	70
	Teacher Training	1	107	44	151	..	..	..	151
	Exempt ..	231	4,162	3,532	7,694	..	..	..	7,694
	Total ..	368	10,280	6,730	17,010	13	18	31	17,041	
New Ireland ..	Primary 'A' ..	1	2	1	3	22	30	52	55	
	Primary 'T' ..	83	3,454	3,143	6,597	..	..	..	6,597
	High	1	200	..	200	..	..	..	200
	Exempt ..	8	155	133	288	..	..	..	288
		Total ..	93	3,811	3,277	7,088	22	30	52	7,140
	Western Highlands	Primary 'A' ..	4	4	1	5	65	69	134	139
Primary 'T' ..		88	8,756	2,387	11,143	..	..	..	11,143
High		2	282	49	331	..	..	..	331
Technical ..		2	54	11	65	..	..	..	65
Teacher Training		1	94	13	107	..	..	..	107
Exempt ..		69	3,621	1,988	5,609	..	..	..	5,609
		Total ..	166	12,811	4,449	17,260	65	69	134	17,394
West New Britain	Primary 'T' ..	55	3,778	3,286	7,064	..	..	..	7,064
	Exempt ..	7	98	51	149	..	..	..	149
		Total ..	62	3,876	3,337	7,213	7,213
	West Sepik ..	Primary 'T' ..	38	3,140	1,880	5,020	5,020
High		1	145	33	178	..	..	..	178
Exempt ..		59	997	891	1,888	..	..	..	1,888
		Total ..	98	4,282	2,804	7,086	7,086
Total ..		Primary 'A' ..	11	12	11	23	298	307	605	628
	Primary 'T' ..	867	58,293	36,589	94,882	..	..	..	94,882
	High	24	3,109	1,012	4,121	..	..	..	4,121
	Technical ..	10	262	116	378	..	..	..	378
	Teacher Training	10	476	236	712	..	..	..	712
	Exempt ..	735	16,652	12,120	28,772	..	..	..	28,772
		Grand Total	1,657	78,804	50,084	128,888	298	307	605	129,493

10. MISSION SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS AT 30 JUNE 1968

Mission	Schools							Teachers											
	Primary			Schools beyond primary				Exempt	Grand total	Non-indigenous			Indigenous			Exempt schools			Total
	Primary			Schools beyond primary						Non-indigenous			Indigenous			Exempt schools			
	Primary			Schools beyond primary						Non-indigenous			Indigenous			Exempt schools			
	Primary			Schools beyond primary						Non-indigenous			Indigenous			Exempt schools			
Pri- mary 'A'	Pri- mary 'T'	Total	High	Tech- nical	Teacher train- ing	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Anglican	28	1	28	..	..	..	4	32	8	12	60	12	72	8	..	8	72	20	92
Apostolic Church, Australia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	5	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	4	6
Apostolic Church, New Zealand.. ..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	3
Assemblies of God	6	6	6	..	..	..	3	9	4	5	9	1	10	4	..	4	14	5	19
Baptist	7	7	8	..	..	..	..	8	9	13	6	..	6	..	..	..	10	9	19
Catholic Mission, Aitape (Franciscan)	24	24	24	1	..	1	49	75	40	48	55	..	55	58	..	58	121	40	161
Catholic Mission, Bougainville (Marist)	90	90	90	3	1	2	..	96	26	37	191	113	304	..	..	..	202	139	341
Catholic Mission, Goroka (Divine Word)	23	23	23	1	..	..	..	24	24	32	87	7	94	..	..	..	95	31	126
Catholic Mission, Kavieng (Sacred Heart)	69	70	70	2	1	..	1	74	13	22	211	58	269	..	..	..	220	71	291
Catholic Mission, Lae (Marianhill)	6	6	6	..	1	..	..	7	5	10	9	3	12	..	..	..	14	8	22
Catholic Mission, Madang (Holy Ghost)	35	36	36	2	..	..	62	100	25	42	112	37	149	78	..	78	207	62	269
Catholic Mission, Mount Hagen (Holy Trinity) ..	35	35	35	2	..	1	125	163	52	67	141	6	147	151	..	151	307	58	365
Catholic Mission, Vanimo (Passionist)	6	6	6	..	1	..	..	7	3	12	10	..	10	..	..	13	9	22	22
Catholic Mission, Vunapope (Sacred Heart)	94	97	97	3	1	2	1	104	44	76	375	129	504	2	..	2	409	173	582
Catholic Mission, Wewak (Divine Word)	36	36	36	2	..	1	109	148	39	54	155	16	171	131	7	138	301	62	363
Christian Mission in Many Lands	8	8	8	..	..	..	..	8	3	14	2	..	2	1	..	1	6	11	17
Christian Radio Missionary Fellowship .. ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Church of Christ	6	6	6	..	..	..	..	6	6	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	8
Church of the Nazarene ..	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	5	5	4	..	4	..	..	..	4	5	9

10. MISSION SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS AT 30 JUNE 1968—continued

Mission	Schools					Teacher															
	Primary			Schools beyond primary			Exempt			Non indigenous			Indigenous			Exempt schools			Total		
	Pri mary 'A'	Pri mary 'T'	Total	High	Tech nical	Teacher train- ing	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	4	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	3	5
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
..	42	42	..	..	..	..	42	7	16	33	10	43	..	..	..	42	17	59
Evangelical Lutheran Church of New Guinea ..	1	149	150	4	3	1	8	32	50	82	290	46	336	385	11	707	107	814			
Lutheran Missouri Synod ..	1	10	11	1	..	..	1	16	4	20	14	..	14	41	3	71	7	78	
Lutheran Evangelical Manus ..	..	13	13	..	..	..	..	2	4	6	24	9	33	3	..	29	13	42
United Church ..	..	76	76	1	1	1	3	10	27	37	197	42	239	1	..	208	69	277		
New Guinea Gospel ..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	5
Salvation Army ..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	4	5	9	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	9
Seventh-day Adventist Mission	2	80	82	2	1	1	4	26	6	32	151	38	189	23	2	200	46	246			
Swiss Evangelical Brotherhood Mission ..	..	10	10	..	..	..	..	9	16	25	6	..	6	..	..	15	16	31
New Tribes Mission ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	7
Highland Christian Mission ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Independent Christian Mission	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	1	..	1	..	..	2	2	4
Total ..	12	867	879	24	10	10	44	258	460	718	2,144	528	2,672	886	23	3,288	1,011	4,299			

11. PUPILS ATTENDING MISSION SCHOOLS AT 30 JUNE 1968

Mission	Primary schools						Registered and recognised schools beyond primary level										Total Primary and post- primary																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
	Registered and recognised			Exempt			Grand Total	High		Technical		Teacher training		Total	Grand total																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
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Anglican	1,529	436	1,965	112	32	144	2,109	1,641	468	2,109

11. PUPILS ATTENDING MISSION SCHOOLS AT 30 JUNE 1968—continued

Mission	Primary schools										Registered and recognised schools beyond primary level										Total Primary and post- primary																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
	Registered and recognised						Total	Exempt			Grand Total	Technical		Teacher training		Total	Grand total																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
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APPENDIX XXIII

INTERNATIONAL TREATIES, CONVENTIONS AND AGREEMENTS

1. Treaties, Conventions and Agreements applying to the Territory at 30 June 1968

(A) GENERAL AND MULTILATERAL INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

Description and date of signature	Applying as from—
International Agreement for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic (18 May 1904)	7 March 1937
International Convention for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic (4 May 1910)	7 March 1937
International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property and Final Protocol (2 June 1911)	13 April 1926
Treaty of Peace between the Allied and Associated Powers and Germany, with Protocol (28 June 1919)	10 January 1920
Convention concerning Unemployment Indemnity in case of Loss or Foundering of the Ship (9 July 1920)	6 November 1937
Convention for fixing the Minimum Age for Admission of Children to Employment at Sea (9 July 1920)	8 July 1959
International Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children (30 September 1921)	2 September 1936
Convention concerning the Rights of Association and Combination of Agricultural Workers (12 November 1921)	8 July 1959
Convention concerning Workmen's Compensation in Agriculture (12 November 1921)	31 January 1966
Convention concerning the Age for Admission of Children to Employment in Agriculture (16 November 1921)	16 July 1959
Treaty between the British Empire, France, Japan and the United States of America relating to their Insular Possessions and Insular Dominions in the Pacific Ocean (13 December 1921)	17 August 1923
Supplementary Treaty between the British Empire, France, Japan and the United States of America relating to their Insular Possessions and Insular Dominions in the Pacific Ocean (6 February 1922)	17 August 1923
International Convention for the Suppression of the Circulation of and Traffic in Obscene Publications (12 September 1923)	29 June 1935
International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules of Law relating to Bills of Lading (25 August 1924)	4 January 1956
International Convention relating to Dangerous Drugs, with Protocol (19 February 1925)	25 September 1928
Convention concerning Equality of Treatment for National and Foreign Workers as regards Workmen's Compensation for Accidents (5 June 1925)	8 February 1961
Convention concerning Workmen's Compensation for Occupational Diseases (10 June 1925)	8 February 1961
International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (6 November 1925)	12 February 1933
International Sanitary Convention (21 June 1926)	12 October 1929
International Convention with the object of Securing the Abolition of Slavery and the Slave Trade (25 September 1926)	18 June 1927
International Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (2 June 1928)	29 July 1936
Convention concerning the Marking of the Weight on Heavy Packages transported by Vessels (21 June 1929)	9 March 1932
Universal Postal Convention (28 June 1929)	9 July 1930
International Convention for the Unification of Certain Regulations relating to International Carriage by Air (12 October 1929)	30 October 1935
International Protocol relating to Military Obligations in certain cases of Double Nationality (12 April 1930)	25 May 1937
International Protocol relating to a Certain Case of Statelessness (12 April 1930)	1 July 1937
International Convention on the Stamp Laws in connexion with Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes (7 June 1930)	2 December 1938
Convention concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour (28 June 1930)	1 May 1932
International Convention on the Stamp Laws in connexion with Cheques (19 March 1931)	2 December 1938
International Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs (13 July 1931)	24 April 1934
British Commonwealth Merchant Shipping Agreement (10 December 1931)	10 December 1931
International Telecommunication Convention (9 December 1932)	29 November 1934
International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation (12 April 1933)	29 July 1936
Convention for Facilitating the International Circulation of Films of an Educational Character (11 October 1933)	23 March 1937
International Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women of Full Age (11 October 1933)	1 November 1936
Universal Postal Convention, with Final Protocol Regulations for the Execution of the Convention and Provisions regarding the Conveyance of Letter Mail by Air (20 March 1934)	8 March 1935
International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (2 June 1934)	5 February 1960
International Agreement relating to Statistics of Causes of Death (19 June 1934)	4 March 1935
Convention concerning Workmen's Compensation for Occupational Diseases (revised 1934) (21 June 1934)	8 February 1961

APPENDIX XXIII—continued

(A) GENERAL AND MULTILATERAL INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS—continued

Description and date of signature	Applying from—
International Agreement for Dispensing with Bills of Health and Consular Visas on Bills of Health (22 December 1934)	21 July 1936
Convention Concerning the Employment of Women on Underground Work in Mines of all Kinds (21 June 1935)	14 December 1954
International Convention concerning the Use of Broadcasting in the Cause of Peace (23 September 1936)	2 April 1938
Procès Verbal regarding the application of certain Articles of Convention of October, 1933, for facilitating the International Circulation of Films of an Educational Character (12 September 1938)	12 February 1940
Convention Modifying the International Sanitary Convention of 21 June 1926 (31 October 1938)	28 September 1939
Universal Postal Convention (23 May 1939)	1 July 1940
Convention on International Civil Aviation (7 December 1944)	4 April 1947
International Air Services Transit Agreement (7 December 1944)	28 August 1945
Charter of the United Nations (26 June 1945)	1 November 1945
Statute of the International Court of Justice (26 June 1945)	1 November 1945
Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund (27 December 1945)	5 August 1947
Articles of Agreement of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (27 December 1945)	5 August 1947
Agreement on Reparation from Germany, on the Establishment of an inter-Allied Reparation Agency and on the Restitution of Monetary Gold (14 January 1946)	25 February 1946
International Labour Organization Final Articles Revision Convention (9 October 1946) ..	15 January 1952
Protocol amending the Agreements, Conventions and Protocols on Narcotic Drugs of 23 January 1912, 11 February 1925, 19 February 1925, 13 July 1931, 27 November 1931 and 26 June 1936 (11 December 1946)	28 August 1947
Trusteeship Agreement for the Territory of New Guinea (13 December 1946)	13 December 1946
Agreement establishing the South Pacific Commission (6 February 1947)	29 July 1948
Universal Postal Convention (5 July 1947)	13 October 1950
Labour Inspectorates (Non-Metropolitan Territories) Convention (11 July 1947)	30 September 1955
International Telecommunication Convention (2 October 1947)	7 January 1949
Convention of the World Meteorological Organization (11 October 1947)	26 October 1950
Protocol amending the Convention of 30 September 1921, for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children, and the Convention of 11 October 1933, for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women of Full Age (12 November 1947)	13 November 1947
Protocol amending the Convention of 12 September 1923, for the Suppression of the Circulation of and Traffic in Obscene Publications (12 November 1947)	13 November 1947
Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies (21 December 1947) ..	20 November 1962
Protocol bringing under international control drugs outside the scope of the Convention of 13 July 1931, as amended by the Protocol of 11 December 1946 (19 November 1948)	1 December 1949
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (9 December 1948) ..	12 January 1951
International Wheat Agreement (23 March 1949)	1 July 1949
Protocol amending the International Agreement for the Suppression of White Slave Traffic of 18 May, 1904, and the International Convention for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic of 4 May, 1910 (4 May 1949)	8 December 1949
Agreement to revise the Commonwealth-United States Telecommunications Agreements of 4 December, 1945 (12 August 1949)	24 February 1950
Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in time of War (12 August 1949) ..	14 April 1959
Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field (12 August 1949)	14 April 1959
Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of the Armed Forces at Sea (12 August 1949)	14 April 1959
Convention relative to the treatment of Prisoners of War (12 August 1949)	14 April 1959
Convention on Road Traffic (19 September 1949)	2 June 1961
Convention relating to the status of refugees (28 July 1951)	22 April 1954
Security Treaty between Australia, New Zealand, United States of America (1 September 1951) ..	29 April 1952
Agreement extending the Scope of the South Pacific Commission (7 November 1951)	7 November 1951
International Plant Protection Convention (6 December 1951)	8 September 1954
Universal Postal Convention and final Protocol thereto and Regulations, together with provisions regarding air correspondence, and final Protocol thereto (11 July 1952)	3 May 1954
Supplementary Agreement revising the provisions of Article 2 of the Commonwealth-United States Telecommunications Agreement of 12 August 1949 (1 October 1952) ..	1 October 1952
Convention on Damage Caused by Foreign Aircraft to Third Parties on the Surface (7 October 1952)	8 February 1959
International Convention to facilitate the Importation of Commercial Samples and Advertising Material (7 November 1952)	11 February 1956
International Telecommunication Convention (22 December 1952)	22 March 1954
International Wheat Agreement (13 April 1953)	31 October 1953

(A) GENERAL AND MULTILATERAL INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS—continued

Description and date of signature		Applying as from—
Protocol for Limiting and Regulating Cultivation of the Poppy Plant, the Production of, International and Wholesale Trade in, and Use of Opium (23 June 1953)		8 March 1963
Protocol amending the Slavery Convention of 25 September 1926 (7 December 1953)		9 December 1953
Agreement concerning the Frequency of Sessions of the South Pacific Commission (5 April 1954) ..		1 July 1954
Protocol relating to Amendments to Articles 48(a), 49(e) and 61 of the Convention of 7 December 1944 on International Civil Aviation (14 June 1954)		12 December 1956
Protocol Amending Article 45 of the International Civil Aviation Convention of 7 December 1944 (14 June 1954)		16 May 1958
South-East Asia Collective Defence Treaty and Protocol (8 September 1954)		19 February 1955
State Treaty for the Re-establishment of an Independant and Democratic Austria (15 May 1955) ..		10 August 1961
Protocol to Amend the Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to International Carriage by Air, signed at Warsaw on 12 October 1929 (28 September 1955)		1 August 1963
Plant Protection Agreement for South East Asia and Pacific Region (26 November 1955).. .. .		2 July 1956
International Wheat Agreement (25 April 1956)		27 November 1956
Convention on the Taxation of Road Vehicles for Private Use in International Traffic (18 May 1956)		1 August 1961
Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices similar to Slavery (7 September 1956)		6 January 1958
Convention on the Nationality of Married Women (20 February 1957)		12 June 1961
Convention concerning the Abolition of Forced Labour (25 June 1957)		5 October 1961
Universal Postal Convention, Final Protocol thereto, Detailed Regulations for implementing the Convention, Provisions concerning Airmail and Final Protocol to the Provisions concerning Airmail (3 October 1957)		29 April 1959
Optional Protocol of Signature concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes arising out of the Geneva Law of the Sea Conventions (29 April 1958)		14 May 1963
Convention on the High Seas (29 April 1958)		13 June 1963
Convention on the Continental Shelf (29 April 1958)		10 June 1964
Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone (29 April 1958)		10 September 1964
International Telecommunication Convention, together with Final Protocol and Additional Protocols (21 December 1959)		1 February 1962
Articles of Agreement of the International Development Association (26 January 1960) ..		24 September 1960
International Regulations for preventing Collisions at Sea, 1960 (17 June 1960)		13 January 1967
Convention Against Discrimination in Education (14 December 1960)		1 March 1967
Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs 1961 (30 March 1961)		31 December 1967
Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, and Optional Protocol on Compulsory Settlement of Disputes (18 April 1961)		25 February 1968
Protocol amending Article 50 (a) of the International Civil Aviation Convention of 7 December 1944 (21 June 1961)		17 July 1962
International Wheat Agreement (10 March 1962)		16 July 1962
International Coffee Agreement (28 September 1962)		27 December 1963
Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapons Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Underwater (5 August 1963)		12 November 1963
Resolution for the Amendment of the Charter of the United Nations (17 December 1963) ..		31 August 1965
Constitution of the Universal Postal Union and Final Protocol; General Regulations of the Universal Postal Union and Final Protocol; Universal Postal Convention and Final Protocol; Detailed Regulations for Implementing the Universal Postal Convention; Agreement concerning Postal Parcels and Final Protocol, and Detailed Regulations concerning Postal Parcels (10 July 1964)		1 January 1966
Agreement amending the Agreement establishing the South Pacific Commission (6 October 1964)		15 July 1965
Protocol for the Extension of the International Wheat Agreement 1962 (22 March 1965) ..		16 July 1965
Amendment to Article 109 of the United Nations Charter (20 December 1965)		12 June 1968
Protocol for the Further Extension of the International Wheat Agreement, 1962 (4 April 1966)		16 July 1966 (Parts I, II, and VII); 1 August 1966 (Part II)
Treaty on the Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space including the Moon and other Celestial Bodies (27 January 1967)		10 October 1967
Protocol for the Further Extension of the International Wheat Agreement 1962 (15 May 1967) ..		16 July 1967

(B) BILATERAL TREATIES—EXCLUDING EXTRADITION TREATIES

Country or Organisation	Description and date of signature	Applying as from—
Austria	Agreement Relating to Air Services (22 March 1967)	22 March 1967
Austria	Convention regarding Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (31 March 1931)	10 November 1933

(B) BILATERAL TREATIES—EXCLUDING EXTRADITION TREATIES—continued

Country or Organisation	Description and date of signature		Applying as from—
Austria	Exchange of Notes reviving 1931 Convention on Legal Proceedings (17 November 1951)		17 November 1951
Belgium	Convention—Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (21 June 1922)		10 October 1928
Belgium	Convention Supplementary to the Convention of 1922 (4 November 1932)		6 July 1935
Bulgaria	Treaty of Peace (10 February 1947)		10 July 1948
Canada	Agreement for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on Income (1 October 1957)		21 May 1958
Ceylon	Agreement for the Establishment of Air Services (12 January 1950) ..		12 January 1950
China	Treaty Relating to the Chinese Customs Tariff, etc. (20 December 1928)		1 February 1929
Czechoslovakia	Convention—Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (11 November 1924)		9 November 1933
Czechoslovakia	Convention Supplementary to the Convention of 1924 (15 February 1935)		7 May 1936
Denmark	Convention—Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (29 November 1932)		28 February 1935
Egypt	Agreement for the Establishment of Air Services (14 June 1952) ..		12 October 1952
Egypt	Exchange of Notes modifying the Annex to the Air Services Agreement of 14 June 1952 (1 August 1955)		1 August 1955
Estonia	Agreement regarding Tonnage Measurement of Merchant Ships (24 June 1926)		24 June 1926
Estonia	Convention—Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (22 December 1931)		26 November 1933
Federal Republic of Germany	Convention regarding Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (20 March 1928)		Re-applying as from 1 July 1954
Federal Republic of Germany	Agreement regarding German External Debts (27 February 1953) ..		24 November 1954
Federal Republic of Germany	Exchange of Notes relating to War Graves (5 March 1956) ..		12 June 1957
Federal Republic of Germany	Agreement relating to Air Transport (22 May 1957)		10 January 1959
Federal Republic of Germany	Trade Agreement (14 October 1959)		1 July 1959
Federation of Malaya ..	Agreement relating to Air Services (29 September 1959)		29 September 1959
Federation of Malaya ..	Agreement concerning the Reciprocal Exchange of Planting Material between the Federation of Malaya and the Territory of Papua and New Guinea (26 November 1962)		26 November 1962
Malaysia	Agreement relating to Air Services (19 March 1964)		19 March 1964
Finland	Convention regarding Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (11 August 1933)		1 March 1935
Finland	Treaty of Peace (10 February 1947)		10 July 1948
France	Convention—Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (2 February 1922)		22 June 1928
France	War Damage Compensation Agreement (28 September 1951) ..		28 September 1951
France	Convention supplementary to the Convention of 2 February 1922 respecting legal proceedings (15 April 1936)		9 October 1959
France	Agreement relating to Air Transport (13 April 1965)		13 April 1965
Greece	Agreement respecting the Measurement of Tonnage of Merchant Ships (30 November 1926)		30 November 1926
Greece	Convention—Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (27 February 1936)		14 December 1938
Hungary	Convention regarding Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (25 September 1935)		20 August 1937
Hungary	Treaty of Peace (10 February 1947)		10 July 1948
India	Agreement for the Establishment of Air Services (11 July 1949) ..		11 July 1949
India	Exchange of Notes modifying the Air Services Agreement between Australia and India of 11 June 1949 and the Exchange of Notes associated therewith (14 December 1960)		14 December 1960
India	Exchange of Notes further modifying the Air Services Agreement of 11 June 1949 as modified by the Exchange of Notes of 14 December 1960 (10 July 1965)		10 July 1965
Iran	Air Services Agreement (20 December 1960)		31 May 1966

(B) BILATERAL TREATIES—EXCLUDING EXTRADITION TREATIES—*continued*

Country or Organisation	Description and date of signature	Applying as from—
Iraq	Convention—Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (25 July 1935)	7 October 1937
Ireland	Exchange of Notes constituting an Air Transport Agreement (26 November–30 December 1957)	26 November 1957
Italy	Convention regarding Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (17 December 1930)	9 November 1933
Italy	Treaty of Peace (10 November 1947)	9 July 1948
Italy	Agreement regarding War Graves and Supplementary Exchange of Notes (27 August 1953)	20 May 1955
Italy	Agreement relating to Air Services (10 November 1960)	10 May 1963
Japan	Agreement respecting the Tonnage and Measurement of Merchant Ships (30 November 1922)	30 November 1922. Re-applied 27 July 1953
Japan	Treaty of Peace (8 September 1951)	28 April 1952
Japan	Exchange of Notes regarding application to Australian Territories of the Agreement of 30 November 1922 respecting the Tonnage Measurement of Merchant Ships (10 September–12 October 1953)	12 October 1953
Japan	Agreement for the Establishment of Air Services (19 January 1956) ..	27 April 1956
Latvia	Agreement Relating to Tonnage Measurement Certificates (24 June 1927)	24 June 1927
Lebanon	Agreement for the Establishment of Air Services (29 September 1953)	15 January 1954
Lithuania	Convention—Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (24 April 1934)	31 August 1937
Malaysia	Agreement relating to Air Services (9 October 1967)	9 October 1967
Netherlands	Convention—Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (31 May 1932)	8 April 1935
Netherlands	Exchange of Notes between Australian and Netherlands Governments Recording Agreement of Boundary between Dutch New Guinea and Mandated Territory of New Guinea (14 September 1936)	14 September 1936
Netherlands	Exchange of Notes concerning Reciprocal Exemptions from Duties and Charges in respect of Non-Scheduled Flights (29 November 1956)	Entered into force 14 April 1958, retroactive to 1 July 1955
Netherlands	Exchange of Notes between Australia and the Netherlands extending the Australia-Netherlands Postal Parcels Agreement of 22 October 1953, to Papua, New Guinea and Netherlands New Guinea (4 August 1959)	30 September 1960
Netherlands	Exchange of Notes between Australia and the Netherlands for the further Amendment of the Agreement of 22 October 1953, for the Exchange of Postal Parcels (18 October 1960)	10 August 1961
New Zealand	Agreement relating to Air Services (25 July 1961)	25 July 1961
Norway	Convention—Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (30 January 1931)	3 November 1933
Poland	Convention—Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (26 August 1931)	8 December 1933
Poland	Convention relating to the Tonnage Measurement of Merchant Ships (16 April 1934)	20 April 1935
Poland	Exchange of Notes extending to Free City of Danzig Convention of 1934 (26 June 1936)	11 July 1936
Portugal	Agreement in regard to Tonnage Measurement of Merchant Ships (20 May 1926)	20 May 1926
Portugal	Convention—Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (9 July 1931)	11 November 1933
Portugal	Exchange of Notes regarding Documents of Identity for Aircraft Personnel (8 January 1940)	8 February 1940
Republic of Ireland	Exchange of Notes constituting an Air Transport Agreement (26 November–30 December 1957)	26 November 1957
Roumania	Treaty of Peace (10 February 1947)	10 July 1948
Singapore	Agreement relating to Air Services (3 November 1967)	3 November 1967
South Africa	Agreement for the Establishment of Air Services (4 November 1955) ..	Applying from 29 July 1952
South Africa	Exchange of Notes revising the Agreement of 4 November 1955, relating to Air Services (26 November 1958)	With effect from 25 November 1957
Spain	Convention—Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (27 June 1929)	10 November 1933

APPENDIX XXIII—continued

(B) BILATERAL TREATIES—EXCLUDING EXTRADITION TREATIES—continued

Country or Organisation	Description and date of signature	Applying as from—
Sweden	Convention—Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (28 August 1930)	2 November 1933
Switzerland	Convention—Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (3 December 1937)	11 March 1940
Thailand	Agreement relating to Air Services (26 February 1960)	26 February 1960
Turkey	Convention—Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (28 November 1931)	3 March 1935
United Kingdom ..	Agreement for the avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect of Taxes on Income (2 ^o October 1946)	3 June 1947
United Kingdom ..	Trade Agreement (26 February 1957)	9 November 1956
United Kingdom ..	Agreement for Air Services (7 February 1958)	7 February 1958
United Kingdom ..	Exchange of Notes Amending Air Services Agreement, 1958 (23 June—22 August 1966)	22 August 1966
United Nations Children's Fund	Agreement concerning co-operation in relation to projects to be carried out in the Territory of Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea (21 December 1967)	21 December 1967
United Nations Development programme	Agreement concerning assistance from the Special Fund for the Territory of Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea and accompanying Exchange of Notes (6 February 1967)	6 February 1967
United Nations Development Programme (Technical Assistance Sector)	Agreement concerning assistance in relation to projects to be carried out in the Territory of Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea (21 May 1968)	21 May 1968
United Nations Special Fund	Agreement concerning Assistance from the Special Fund for a Project of Research in the Control of the Coconut Rhinoceros Beetle (30 September 1964)	30 September 1964
United States of America	Agreement for the Establishment of Air Services (3 December 1946) ..	3 December 1946
United States of America	Agreement for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on Income (14 May 1953)	1 July 1953
United States of America	Agreement for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to the Taxes on Gifts (14 May 1953)	14 December 1953
United States of America	Agreement for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to the Taxes on Estates of Deceased Persons (14 May 1953)	7 January 1954
United States of America	Exchange of Notes amending the Air Transport Agreement of 3 December 1946 (12 August 1957)	12 August 1957
United States of America	Agreement concerning the Exchange of Postal Parcels between the United States of America and the Territory of Papua and Trust Territory of New Guinea (22 May–20 June 1958)	1 October 1958
United States of America	Agreement concerning the Status of United States Forces in Australia and Protocol (9 May 1963)	9 May 1963
Yugoslavia	Convention—Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (27 February 1936)	23 June 1938

(C) EXTRADITION TREATIES

Country	Description and date of signature	Applying as from—
Albania	Extradition Treaty (22 July 1926)	16 March 1928
Albania	Exchange of Notes regarding Extradition for Dangerous Drugs Offences (11 December 1935–16 May 1936)	16 May 1936
Belgium	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (29 October 1901)	1 August 1928
Belgium	Convention Supplementing Article XIV of Treaty of 1901 (5 March 1907)	1 August 1928
Belgium	Convention amending Article VI of Treaty of 1901 (3 March 1911) ..	1 August 1928
Belgium	Convention extending to the Belgian Congo and Certain British Protectorates Existing Extradition Conventions between United Kingdom and Belgium (8 August 1923)	1 August 1928
Belgium	Exchanges of Notes regarding the Extension of the Convention of 1923 to certain British and Belgian Mandated Territories (28 June 1928–2 July 1928)	1 August 1928

(C) EXTRADITION TREATIES—*continued*

Country	Description and date of signature		Applying as from—
Bolivia	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (22 February 1892)		18 February 1928
Chile	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (26 January 1897)		13 January 1928
Colombia	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (27 October 1888)		5 December 1930
Colombia	Convention Supplementary to the Treaty of 1888 (2 December 1929)		5 December 1930
Cuba	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (3 October 1904)		12 December 1931
Cuba	Convention extending to Certain Protectorates and Mandated Territories the Treaty of 1904 (17 April 1930)		12 December 1931
Czechoslovakia	Treaty for the Extradition of Criminals (11 November 1924)		15 July 1927
Czechoslovakia	Protocol amending Article 12 of the Treaty of 1924 (4 June 1926)		15 July 1927
Denmark	Convention supplementary to Treaty of 1873 (15 October 1935)		9 November 1936
Ecuador	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (20 September 1880)		19 January 1928
Ecuador	Convention supplementary to the Treaty of 1880 (4 June 1934)		8 November 1937
El Salvador	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (23 June 1881)		8 August 1930
Estonia	Convention for the Extradition of Fugitive Criminals (18 November 1925)		10 March 1927
Finland	Treaty for the Extradition of Criminals (30 May 1924)		14 December 1924
Greece	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (24 September 1910)		19 April 1928
Guatemala	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (4 July 1885)		11 September 1929
Guatemala	Protocol amending Article X of Treaty of 1885 (30 May 1914)		11 September 1929
Haiti	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (7 December 1874)		13 January 1928
Hungary	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (3 December 1873)		25 April 1928
Hungary	Declaration Amending Article XI of the Treaty of 3 December 1873, for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (26 June 1901)		25 April 1928
Hungary	Treaty Supplementary to the Treaty of 3 December 1873, Regarding Extradition (18 September 1936)		22 March 1938
Iceland	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (31 March 1873)		25 November 1937
Iceland	Exchange of Notes Regarding the Extension to Nauru and New Guinea of the Treaty of 1873 insofar as that Treaty applies to Iceland (25 November 1937)		25 November 1937
Iceland	Supplementary Convention Regarding Application of Treaty of 1873 to Iceland (25 October 1938)		13 December 1939
Iraq	Extradition Treaty (2 May 1932)		21 August 1934
Latvia	Treaty for the Extradition of Fugitive Criminals (16 July 1924)		1 January 1926
Liberia	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (16 December 1892)		16 October 1928
Lithuania	Treaty for the Extradition of Fugitive Criminals (18 May 1926)		11 May 1928
Luxembourg	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (24 November 1880)		28 January 1928
Luxembourg	Convention Supplementary to the Treaty of 1880 (23 January 1937)		1 August 1938
Luxembourg	Convention amending the Treaty of 24 November 1880 for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (29 May 1939)		26 September 1950
Monaco	Treaty for the Extradition of Criminals (17 December 1891)		5 July 1931
Monaco	Convention for the Extension to certain Protectorates and Mandated Territories of the Treaty of 1891 (27 November 1930)		5 July 1931
Netherlands	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (26 September 1898)		27 January 1928
Nicaragua	Treaty for the Mutual Extradition of Fugitive Criminals (19 April 1905)		12 January 1928
Norway	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (26 June 1873)		13 December 1928
Norway	Supplementary Agreement Respecting the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (18 February 1907)		13 December 1928
Panama	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (25 August 1906)		24 January 1928
Paraguay	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (12 September 1908)		16 January 1928
Paraguay	Supplementary Extradition Convention (30 September 1933)		22 November 1942
Peru	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (26 January 1904)		16 January 1928
Poland	Extradition Treaty (11 January 1932)		4 January 1935

(C) EXTRADITION TREATIES—continued

Country	Description and date of signature	Applying as from—
Portugal	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (17 October 1892)	23 June 1934
Portugal	Supplementary Extradition Convention (20 January 1932)	23 June 1934
Roumania	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals and Protocol (21 March 1893)	12 January 1929
Roumania	Protocol explanatory of Section 21 of Article 2 of the Extradition Treaty of 21 March 1893 (13 March 1894)	12 January 1929
San Marino	Treaty for the Mutual Extradition of Fugitive Criminals (16 October 1899)	19 July 1934
Spain	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (4 June 1878) ..	13 February 1928
Spain	Declaration amending Treaty of 1878 (19 February 1889)	13 February 1928
Switzerland	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (26 November 1880)	19 September 1929
Switzerland	Convention supplementing Article XVIII of Treaty of 1880 (29 June 1904)	19 September 1929
Switzerland	Convention supplementary to Treaty of 1880 (19 December 1934) ..	3 January 1936
Thailand	Treaty respecting the Extradition of Fugitive Criminals (4 March 1911)	27 February 1928
United States of America	Extradition Treaty (22 December 1931)	30 August 1935
Yugoslavia	Treaty for the Mutual Extradition of Fugitive Criminals (6 December 1900)	1 November 1928

(D) INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS WITH ENEMY AND EX-ENEMY COUNTRIES WHICH APPLIED TO THE TERRITORY PRIOR TO 3 SEPTEMBER 1939. THE FUTURE STATUS OF THESE AGREEMENTS HAS YET TO BE DETERMINED

Country	Description and date of signature	Applying as from—
Austria	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (3 December 1873)	23 January 1928
Austria	Declaration amending Article II of the Treaty of 3 December 1873 for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (26 January 1901)	23 January 1928
Austria	Supplementary Extradition Convention additional to 1873 Treaty (29 October 1934)	30 August 1935
Germany	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (14 May 1872) ..	17 August 1930
Germany	Agreement between the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia and the German Government regarding the Release of Property Rights and Interest of German Nationals with Exchange of Notes (17 January 1930)	26 May 1930

2. TRUSTEESHIP AGREEMENT FOR THE TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA

Approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations at the Sixty-Second Plenary Meeting of its First Session on 13th December 1946

The Territory of New Guinea has been administered in accordance with Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations and in pursuance of a mandate conferred upon His Britannic Majesty and exercised on His behalf by the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia.

The Charter of the United Nations, signed at San Francisco on 26th June 1945, provides by Article 75 for the establishment of an international trusteeship system for the administration and supervision of such territories as may be placed thereunder by subsequent individual agreements.

The Government of Australia now undertakes to place the Territory of New Guinea under the trusteeship system, on the terms set forth in the present Trusteeship Agreement.

Therefore the General Assembly of the United Nations, acting in pursuance of Article 85 of the Charter, approves the following terms of trusteeship for the Territory of New Guinea, in substitution for the terms of the Mandate under which the Territory has been administered.

Article 1

The Territory to which this Trusteeship Agreement applies (hereinafter called the Territory) consists of that portion of the island of New Guinea and the groups of islands administered therewith under the Mandate dated 17th December 1920, conferred upon His Britannic Majesty and exercised by the Government of Australia.

Article 2

The Government of Australia (hereinafter called the Administering Authority) is hereby designated as the sole authority which will exercise the administration of the Territory.

Article 3

The Administering Authority undertakes to administer the Territory in accordance with the provisions of the Charter and in such a manner as to achieve in the Territory the basic objectives of the international trusteeship system, which are set forth in Article 76 of the Charter.

Article 4

The Administering Authority will be responsible for the peace, order, good government and defence of the Territory and for this purpose will have the same powers of legislation, administration and jurisdiction in and over the Territory as if it were an integral part of Australia and will be entitled to apply to the Territory, subject to such modifications as it deems desirable, such laws of the Commonwealth of Australia as it deems appropriate to the needs and conditions of the Territory.

Article 5

It is agreed that the Administering Authority, in the exercise of its powers under Article 4 will be at liberty to bring the Territory into a customs, fiscal or administrative union or federation with other dependent territories under its jurisdiction or control, and to establish common services between the Territory and any or all of these territories, if in its opinion it would be in the interests of the Territory and not inconsistent with the basic objectives of the trusteeship system to do so.

Article 6

The Administering Authority further undertakes to apply in the Territory the provisions of such international agreements and such recommendations of the specialized agencies referred to in Article 57 of the Charter as are, in the opinion of the Administering Authority, suited to the needs and conditions of the Territory and conducive to the achievement of the basic objectives of the trusteeship system.

Article 7

The Administering Authority may take all measures in the Territory which it considers desirable to provide for the defence of the Territory and for maintenance of international peace and security.

Article 8

The Administering Authority undertakes that in the discharge of its obligations under Article 3 of this agreement:

1. It will co-operate with the Trusteeship Council in the discharge of all the Council's functions under Articles 87 and 88 of the Charter.
2. It will, in accordance with its established policy:
 - (a) take into consideration the customs and usages of the inhabitants of New Guinea and respect the rights and safeguard the interests, both present and future, of the indigenous inhabitants of the Territory, and in particular ensure that no rights over native land in favour of any person not an indigenous inhabitant of New Guinea may be created or transferred except with the consent of the competent public authority;
 - (b) promote, as may be appropriate to the circumstances of the Territory, the educational and cultural advancement of the inhabitants;
 - (c) assure to the inhabitants of the Territory, as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of the Territory and its peoples, a progressively increasing share in the administrative and other services of the Territory; and
 - (d) guarantee to the inhabitants of the Territory, subject only to the requirements of public order, freedom of speech, of the press, of assembly and of petition, freedom of conscience and worship and freedom of religious teaching.

APPENDIX XXIV

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

Place	Month			Mean maximum temperature	Mean minimum temperature	Mean 9 a.m. humidity	Rainfall	Rain days
				°F	°F	%	Points	No.
Lae ..	1967—							
	July ..	..	..	82.9	71.9	86	2,727	28
	August ..	..	..	83.2	71.6	86	1,501	21
	September ..	..	..	83.2	72.0	84	1,805	26
	October ..	..	..	83.9	72.7	82	2,095	25
	November ..	..	..	87.0	73.3	75	1,082	20
	December ..	..	..	87.0	74.2	76	1,777	18
	1968—							
	January ..	..	..	87.0	75.4	76	921	20
	February ..	..	..	87.0	75.2	79	812	19
	March ..	..	..	87.8	74.4	76	552	18
	April ..	..	..	86.0	73.7	77	932	20
	May ..	..	..	88.7	72.2	77	190	10
	June ..	..	..	82.6	72.2	86	1,986	26
Rabaul ..	1967—							
	July ..	..	..	87.4	77.3	66	461	12
	August ..	..	..	86.7	73.0	76	602	17
	September ..	..	..	88.0	75.2	71	227	10
	October ..	..	..	87.2	73.7	75	607	15
	November ..	..	..	86.9	73.4	74	1,065	16
	December ..	..	..	87.0	73.6	77	709	17
	1968—							
	January ..	..	..	86.1	74.0	80	500	12
	February ..	..	..	84.8	73.8	83	1,415	14
	March ..	..	..	87.4	73.2	76	845	14
	April ..	..	..	85.8	73.4	78	728	16
	May ..	..	..	87.5	73.3	75	250	9
	June ..	..	..	87.8	73.7	75	148	5
Madang ..	1967—							
	July ..	..	..	85.5	72.7	86	813	18
	August ..	..	..	85.0	72.3	85	669	20
	September ..	..	..	85.4	73.0	83	1,204	18
	October ..	..	..	85.4	72.6	80	1,651	20
	November ..	..	..	86.2	72.9	79	1,418	20
	December ..	..	..	85.7	73.4	84	2,148	28
	1968—							
	January ..	..	..	85.6	73.8	86	1,602	26
	February ..	..	..	85.3	73.4	86	892	22
	March ..	..	..	86.8	73.7	84	1,634	22
	April ..	..	..	85.8	73.2	84	1,293	26
	May ..	..	..	85.8	73.1	85	1,006	24
	June ..	..	..	86.3	73.7	85	873	19

APPENDIX XXV

RELIGIOUS MISSIONS

1. RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS OF THE POPULATION

(As recorded during the Population Census, June-July 1966)

Religion	Indigenous			Non-Indigenous			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Christian—									
Baptist	22,474	21,117	43,591	249	224	473	22,723	21,341	44,064
Brethren	1,903	1,495	3,398	60	77	137	1,963	1,572	3,535
Catholic, Roman(a)	291,816	263,445	555,261	2,169	1,611	3,780	293,985	265,056	559,041
Catholic(a) ..	1,288	652	1,940	1,386	1,137	2,523	2,674	1,789	4,463
Church of Christ ..	1,098	913	2,011	42	38	80	1,140	951	2,091
Church of England..	17,528	15,532	33,060	2,667	1,870	4,537	20,195	17,402	37,597
Congregational ..	11	7	18	43	45	88	54	52	106
Evangelical Alliance	31,995	30,896	62,891	102	104	206	32,097	31,000	63,097
Lutheran	277,366	270,920	548,286	752	754	1,506	278,118	271,674	549,792
Methodist	46,598	38,333	84,931	1,088	879	1,967	47,686	39,212	86,898
Orthodox	26	12	38	25	13	38	51	25	76
Papua Ekalesia ..	2,703	1,487	4,190	14	6	20	2,717	1,493	4,210
Presbyterian ..	27	8	35	682	461	1,143	709	469	1,178
Protestant (undefined)	88	32	120	134	97	231	222	129	351
Salvation Army ..	88	106	194	20	24	44	108	130	238
Seventh-day Adventist	25,716	22,692	48,408	162	192	354	25,878	22,884	48,762
United Church (undefined)	25	9	34	26	21	47	51	30	81
Other Christian (including Christian undefined) ..	23,805	23,857	47,662	200	181	381	24,005	24,038	48,043
Total Christian ..	744,555	691,513	1,436,068	9,821	7,734	17,555	754,376	699,247	1,453,623
Non-Christian—									
Hebrew	10	13	23	12	6	18	22	19	41
Indigenous religion(b)	59,809	51,209	111,018	3	6	9	59,812	51,215	111,027
Other non-Christian	111	114	225	155	17	172	266	131	397
Total non-Christian	59,930	51,336	111,266	170	29	199	60,100	51,365	111,465
Indefinite	4,102	3,964	8,066	38	20	58	4,140	3,984	8,124
No religion(b) ..	..	..	..	920	322	1,242	920	322	1,242
No reply	1,568	1,392	2,960	797	441	1,238	2,365	1,833	4,198
Grand Total ..	810,155	748,205	1,558,360	11,746	8,546	20,292	821,901	756,751	1,578,652

(a) As stated in Individual Census Schedules or Interview Questionnaires, combined with the category "Indigenous religion".

(b) Replies of "No religion" by Indigenous have been

2. NATIONALITY OF NON-INDIGENOUS MISSIONARIES

Figures are not available

3. MEDICAL AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF MISSIONS: SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1968

Particulars					Medical expenditure	Educational expenditure
					\$'000	\$'000
Grants-in-aid by Administration .. ..	..	..	..	..	456	1,528
Ascertainable expenditure from own funds ..	..	..	..	..	588	2,931
Total .. ..	..	..	..	..	1,044	4,459

APPENDIX XXVI

NATIONAL INCOME ESTIMATES FOR THE TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

1. TOTAL MARKET SUPPLIES FOR YEARS ENDED 30 JUNE 1961 TO 1966

(\$'000)

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
<i>Monetary Sector—</i>						
Wages, Salaries and Supplements	56,324	59,597	66,805	72,329	89,685	103,540
Primary Production Income—						
(i) Marketed Production	10,683	9,503	12,883	15,173	17,837	18,550
(ii) Non-marketed Production	15,496	16,081	16,081	17,029	19,137	19,949
Total Primary Production	26,179	25,584	28,964	32,202	36,974	38,499
Company Income	6,613	7,153	8,607	12,244	13,969	16,498
Operating Surplus of Public Authorities Business ..	..	..	..	399	734	852
Other Business Income	4,427	7,419	7,734	9,022	10,043	10,353
Income from Property (Net Rent and Interest) ..	1,457	1,507	1,526	1,916	1,756	1,457
<i>Monetary Sector Income</i>	95,000	101,260	113,636	128,112	153,161	171,199
Allowance for Depreciation	4,547	5,999	6,443	6,814	6,903	8,119
<i>Gross Monetary Sector Product at Factor Cost</i> ..	99,547	107,259	120,079	134,926	160,064	179,318
Indirect Taxes less Subsidies	4,724	5,542	5,954	6,851	8,068	10,675
<i>Gross Monetary Sector Product (at Market Prices)</i>	104,271	112,801	126,033	141,777	168,132	189,993
Imports and other Payments for Goods and Services	67,191	68,079	74,174	93,135	110,953	138,027
<i>Market Supplies of Monetary Sector</i> ..	171,462	180,880	200,207	234,912	279,085	328,020
<i>Subsistence Sector—</i>						
Subsistence Sector Income	160,094	164,300	168,094	169,762	168,716	172,410
<i>Subsistence Sector Supplies</i>	160,094	164,300	168,094	169,762	168,716	172,410
Total Market Supplies	331,556	345,180	368,301	404,674	447,801	500,430

2. TOTAL MARKET EXPENDITURE FOR YEARS ENDED 30 JUNE 1961 TO 1966
(\$'000)

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
<i>Monetary Sector—</i>						
Consumption Expenditure—						
1. Personal Consumption—						
(i) Market Supplies	56,349	61,742	64,889	74,193	81,978	98,570
(ii) Non-market Supplies	15,496	16,081	16,081	17,029	19,137	19,949
Total Personal Consumption ..	71,845	77,823	80,970	91,222	101,115	118,519
2. Statistical Discrepancy	837	520	—387	615	—23	398
Net Current Expenditure on Goods and Services—						
1. Missions	3,779	4,156	4,459	4,586	5,108	5,504
2. Public Authorities—						
Administration	26,304	30,810	33,976	39,484	43,620	48,719
Local Government Councils	73	131	94	161	327	298
Commonwealth Departments and Instrumentalities	4,360	4,670	6,165	6,976	8,440	10,275
Total Net Current Expenditure ..	34,516	39,767	44,694	51,207	57,495	64,796
Gross Domestic Capital Formation—						
1. Private	11,190	11,126	12,419	13,458	19,469	29,244
2. Missions	564	674	591	607	844	791
3. Public Authorities—						
Administration	12,356	12,051	16,546	21,577	26,555	28,846
Papua and New Guinea Electricity Commission .. .. .	..	..	..	704	2,303	4,079
Local Government Councils	205	283	435	512	605	888
Commonwealth Departments and Instrumentalities	3,284	4,656	4,300	6,496	7,037	17,696
4. Increase in Value of Stocks	3,151	—664	901	2,854	8,373	5,219
Total Gross Domestic Capital Formation	30,750	28,126	35,192	46,208	65,186	86,763
Gross Monetary Sector Expenditure	137,948	146,236	160,469	189,252	223,773	270,476
Exports and Other Receipts for Goods and Services	33,514	34,644	39,738	45,660	55,312	57,544
<i>Market Expenditure of Monetary Sector</i>	171,462	180,880	200,207	234,912	279,085	328,020
<i>Subsistence Sector—</i>						
Subsistence Sector Expenditure—						
1. Consumption	123,508	127,062	129,734	130,940	129,708	132,474
2. Private Investment, Replacement and Maintenance	8,280	8,380	9,194	9,424	9,466	9,908
3. Community Investment, Replacement and Maintenance	28,306	28,858	29,166	29,398	29,542	30,028
<i>Subsistence Sector Expenditure</i> ..	160,094	164,300	168,094	169,762	168,716	172,410

3. TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA BALANCE OF PAYMENTS: PROVISIONAL ESTIMATES
FOR YEARS ENDED 30 JUNE 1963 TO 1967

(\$ million)

	Year ended 30 June—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Current Account—					
Exports f.o.b.*	31	35	42	43	45
Imports f.o.b.*	49	63	77	99	113
Balance of Trade.. ..	—18	—28	—35	—56	—68
Invisible credits—					
Gold production	1	1	1	1	1
Transportation	3	4	4	4	5
Travel	3	4	6	6	8
Property income	1	1	1	1	2
Miscellaneous	1	1	2	2	2
Invisible debits—					
Transportation	10	13	15	17	20
Travel	8	9	10	12	13
Property income	3	7	6	8	8
Miscellaneous	7	8	9	10	11
Total invisibles (net) ..	—19	—26	—26	—33	—34
Balance of Goods and Services	—37	—54	—61	—89	—102
Transfers—					
Private transfers (net) ..	..	..	1	2	3
Commonwealth expenditure	10	13	15	28	36
Grant to Administration ..	40	51	56	62	70
Total transfers (net) ..	50	64	72	92	109
Balance on Current Account	13	10	11	3	7

Capital Items—Because the Territory of Papua and New Guinea is part of the Australian monetary system, it is not possible to give reliable estimates for capital items before complex statistical investigations now under way have been completed.

* Recorded trade statistics adjusted for balance of payments purposes.

APPENDIX XXVII

OVERSEAS VISITS AND ATTENDANCES AT INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES BY PAPUANS AND NEW GUINEANS 1 JULY 1967 TO 30 JUNE 1968*

Mr I. Iruru	..	..	June-August 1968	..	School of fishing methods and industry organized by S. P. C., Koror, Caroline Islands
Miss Hera Vai	..	..	June-August 1968	..	East West Centre for Cultural and Technical Interchange between East and West to take part in 'Refresher Education for Teachers and Trainees in Dressmaking Techniques', Hawaii
Mr L. J. Waka (Assistant Industrial Relations Officer)	..	..	June 1968	..	52nd Session of the International Labour Conference, Geneva.
Miss E. Maras (Typist)	..	..	June-September 1968	..	Business education programme at Centre for Cultural Technical Interchange between East and West, Hawaii
Mr F. M. Dori (Livestock Officer)	..	..	April-May 1968	..	South Pacific Commission Training Course in Farm Management, Nuku'alofa (Tonga), Niue
Miss J. Duigu (Nurse)	..	..	June-August 1968	..	Refresher Education Course in Maternity Nursing at East West Centre, Hawaii
Mr S. N. Kenehe (Assistant Industrial Organizations Officer)	..	..	May-July 1968	..	International Institute for Labour Studies—1968 Internship Study Course, Geneva
Miss Benjone Di'Aea (Tutor Sister)	..	..	February-May 1968	..	Attend East West Centre to undertake a refresher education course in Public Health Nursing, Hawaii
Mr Emil Joseph (Acting Senior Projects Officer)	..	..	February-March 1968	..	2nd Session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, New Delhi
Mr F. Miro Miro (Assistant Research Officer)	..	..	February-March 1968	..	2nd Session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, New Delhi
Mr E. Semesi (Clerical Assistant)	..	..	December 1967	..	International Labour Organisation Seminar, Singapore and Kuala Lumpur
Miss R. Kededdo (Lecturer)	..	..	November-December 1967	..	U.N. General Assembly, U.S.A.
Mr G. Gris (Dental Officer)	..	..	November-December 1967	..	U.N. General Assembly, U.S.A.
Mr A. Tololo (District Inspector)	..	..	Early 1968	..	4th Conference of Commonwealth Co-op in Education Scheme, Lagos, Nigeria
Miss B. Kusunan (Typist)	..	..	January-August 1968	..	Cultural and Technical Interchange on a Refresher Course in Mechanical Shorthand, Hawaii
Miss K. Kila (Assistant Librarian)	..	..	January-June 1968	..	Refresher Course in Library Techniques, Hawaii
Miss T. Tore (Assistant Librarian)	..	..	January-June 1968	..	Refresher Course in Library Techniques, Hawaii
Dr R. Taureka (Acting Assistant Director)	..	..	1968 (1 year)	..	Course in Diploma of Public Health, Dunedin, N.Z.
Mr A. Edo (Co-operatives Assistant)	..	..	November-December 1967	..	United Nations Cocoa Conference, Geneva
Mr M. Tamur (Teacher)	..	..	January-December 1968	..	Exchange teaching, Fiji
Mr A. Abel (Education Officer)	..	..	January-December 1968	..	Exchange Teaching, Fiji
Mr J. S. Tilip (Technical Assistant)	..	..	September-October 1967	..	(1) Territory delegate to 7th S.P. Conference (2) Adviser to Australian delegation to 30th Session of S.P.C., Noumea
Miss Cookisland	..	..	1968	..	Home Economics Course, Suva
Miss Baloiloi	..	..	1968	..	Home Economics Course, Suva

APPENDIX XXVII—*continued*

OVERSEAS VISITS AND ATTENDANCES AT INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES BY PAPUANS AND NEW GUINEANS 1 JULY 1967–30 JUNE 1968*—*continued*

Miss Joseph	..	..	1968	..	..	Home Economics Course, Suva
Mr J. De La Cruz	..	..	September 1967	..	..	Field Training Course in Rat Control, Vila, New Hebrides
Mr A. U. Nou (<i>Co-operatives Officer</i>)	..	..	September-October 1967			(1) Territory delegate to 7th S.P. Conference. (2) Adviser to Australian delegation to 30th Session of S.P.C., Noumea
Mr M. Mirintoro (<i>Assistant Agricultural Officer</i>)	..	..	November-December 1967			Course sponsored by S.P.C. in Field Training in Poultry and Swine, Tonga
Mr K. Dwarara (<i>Education Officer</i>)	..	..	September-November 1967			Study tour of 8 weeks, Fiji
Mr J. Patterson (<i>Teacher</i>)	..	..	September-November 1967			Study tour of 8 weeks, Fiji
Mr J. Onno (<i>Assistant Medical Officer</i>)	..	..	August, 1967	..	..	Attend the 18th Annual Conference of the Regional Committee for the Western Pacific, Taipai, China
Dr A. Tarutia (<i>Assistant Medical Officer</i>)	..	..	August-November 1967			Undertake additional training under a W.H.O. Fellowship, Amsterdam and Antwerp.

* Does not include visits to Australia and private overseas tours.

APPENDIX XXVIII

INDEX: TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL QUESTIONNAIRE

REFERENCES ARE TO QUESTIONS IN THE QUESTIONNAIRE OF THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL (DOCUMENT T/1010) AND TO QUESTIONS ADDED AT THE TWENTY-SECOND SESSION OF THE COUNCIL (DOCUMENT T/1010/ADD.1). THE LATTER HAVE BEEN INDICATED BY THE LETTERS 'a' AND 'b'.

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* Organisation Chart

